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HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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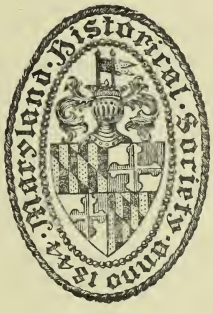

VOLUME XXVI

BALTIMORE

1931

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ARCHIVES OF MARYLAND

Edited by J. Hall Pleasants, M. D.

Published by authority of the State

VOLUME XLVI (Assembly Series, Volume 22)

Proceedings and Acts of the Assembly, 1748-51.

This volume of the archives is now ready for distribution. The attention of members of the Society who do not now receive the Archives is called to the liberal provision made by the Legislature, which permits the Society to furnish to its own members copies of the volumes, as they are published from year to year, at the mere cost of paper, presswork, and binding. This cost is at present fixed at one dollar, at which price members of the Society may obtain one copy of each volume published. For additional copies, a price of three dollars is charged.

The European background upon which American affairs were projected when the Assembly met in session in 1748, found Great Britain still engaged with France in what in the colonies was called King George's War, but when the Assembly met in 1749, Governor Ogle was able to congratulate the province upon the restoration of peace, which had been effected by the recently signed treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Samuel Ogle, who had entered upon his third term as Governor in 1746, continued to serve in that capacity during the period covered by this volume, and died in office, May 3rd, 1752. He was an excellent governor, and the controversies which took place between him and the members of the Lower House, who were of the Country, or anti-Proprietary party, at the time usually in a slight majority in this body, were due rather to the rising spirit of independence then developing in the colonies, than to any feeling of ill will towards the Governor himself, who was tactful and personally popular. As the General Assembly did not meet in 1752 until after Ogle's death, this volume completes the story of the activities of the Assembly during his last administration. The Country party was continually at loggerheads with the Proprietary party as represented by the Governor, the Upper House and the followers of the Proprietary in the Lower House, usually in the minority here. Charles, the fifth Lord Baltimore, died, April 24th, 1751, and his son Frederick, the sixth and last Lord, then a minor, became Proprietary. With Frederick's delinquencies later volumes will deal.

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MARYLAND
HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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TOBACCO TRADE IN MARYLAND, 1700-1725.

By PAUL R. KELBAUGH

"When Charles the First, long since came hither,
In stormy and tempestuous weather,
With Royal Grant, to settle here,
A province worthy of his care;
Leaving behind, to raise up seed,
And tend a Stinking Indian weed,
Scotch, English and Hybernians wild,
From Sloth and Idleness exiled,
Tobacco then no duty paid;
But time has almost sunk the trade
And Imposts on our Staple laid,
From scortching Africa's burnt Shore
Brought Aethiopian Slaves great Store
More Weeds turn out, to heat inured
Than by the Populace are cured,
Makes it a drug, as merchants feel,
Whose chance it is in Trash to deal,
Fit only to manure the Earth." [1]

Thus, in a very cursory manner does one Ebenezer Cook, writing in 1708, trace the history of Maryland. We must understand, however, that the poem was a satire, and the

[1] Ebenezer Cook, *The Planter's Looking Glass* (Annapolis, 1730), or *The Sot Weed Factor*, Published London, 1708.

inspired writing of an English Merchant's representative, who had left his home in the old country and had come to live for a while in the crude settlement of Maryland. Yet though it be an extremely pessimistic view of the tobacco trade, it serves to impress, more effectively for that very reason, the fact that the period in Maryland History which we are to contemplate, was one of leanness and poverty. Before going into the causes and results of the conditions prevailing in the early eighteenth century we want to find out how tobacco came to be the great staple product of two of the largest colonies in America.

Historical Background.

Tobacco was first discovered by Christopher Columbus in the island of Cuba, where it grew wild, the natives smoking it either in reeds or rolled in the form of cigars. It was introduced commercially into Europe about the middle of the sixteenth century.[2] Spanish merchants brought it into Europe from the West Indies about the year 1558. A European market had therefore been in existence for about fifty years before permanent settlements were made in America. At the opening of the seventeenth century its sale in England was large enough to arouse anxiety among the Bullionists, who, according to the accepted mercantile theory of the times, hated to see the precious metal leave the country in exchange for a worthless weed. The growth of the trade is suggested by the fact that by 1601 certain individuals thought it worth while to buy a monopoly on the manufacture and sale of tobacco pipes. It remained for the American colonists to take advantage of the existing market and develop it still further.

The colony of Virginia was the first to introduce the cultivation of the fragrant weed, and John Rolfe, the husband of Pocahontas, inaugurated its systematic cultivation in the colony in 1612. Scharf tells us, however, that "the custom of smoking tobacco was universal among the tribes at the time of the first arrival of the whites. With them, however, tobacco was a sacred

[2] Jacobstein, *History of Tobacco in U. S.*

herb, a precious gift of the Great Spirit, and the smoking of it always took on something of the nature of a rite or ceremony." [3] Each village had its large and ornamental "peace-pipe," used in the reception of visitors to determine whether or not their motives were peaceful. In the year 1616 Captain George Yeardley, Deputy Governor, first directed the attention of the colonists to planting it for profit. Its success as a profitable crop seems to have been instantaneous and constant in the lower colony.

Reasons for its Success as a Staple.

When Maryland was first settled, almost twenty years after the Virginian colonists first started the commercial growing of tobacco, the colonists found there a deep soil of rich, black loam, so fertile in fact that, according to a contemporary writer, English wheat would not grow until Indian corn or tobacco was first planted to take off some of the rankness.[4] It was not, therefore, because the soil was unfavorable to the growth of grain that so little planting was done; it was because it was still easier and far more profitable to grow tobacco. In the first years of the settlement the colonists began to plant this commodity to the exclusion of corn, preferring to buy their grain from the Indians or to import it from other colonies rather than plant it themselves. The colonial government made great efforts to prevent the exclusive production of tobacco by decreeing that everyone who planted it should grow also two acres of corn. This law was renewed several times, until 1654, and was then allowed to lapse, probably because the colony had been induced to support itself in ordinary years. Edward Randolph stated in 1676, however, that New England sent foodstuffs—peas, flour, biscuit, malt, codfish, and mackerel—to Maryland in exchange for tobacco.

In order to encourage the growth of tobacco in her own colonies, England, in 1621, enacted a law practically prohibiting

[3] J. T. Scharf, *History of Maryland*, Vol. 1.
[4] M. S. Morris, *Colonial Trade of Maryland, 1689-1715.*

the importation of foreign tobacco by levying discriminating duties in favor of colonial tobacco and against all foreign tobacco.[5] The Spanish trade at this time had amounted to 60,000 pounds annually. Speaking of this duty on foreign tobacco, Chalmers says, "this is the first instance of the modern policy of promoting the importation of the commodities of the colonies in preference to the production of foreign nations." This policy was further reinforced by prohibiting the cultivation of tobacco in England and in Ireland. It is interesting to note how, about this time, the mind of the average Englishman was completely turned around. When the colonists first began the growth of tobacco, the home country and provincial governments as well, frowned on the enterprise for ethical reasons if for none other. But after the duties collected from its importation in England had begun to augment the annual revenue, encouragement of its growth became a fixed policy of the government.

The proclamation against home-grown tobacco and the exclusion of foreign resulted in the practical monopoly of the home market by colonial tobacco and in the establishing of the trade as a permanent feature in the life of the Virginia colony. Therefore, although tobacco in Virginia had fallen in value from three shillings a pound, the price fixed in 1619, to less than two pence in 1630, and after that time fluctuated around six pence, it had still proved itself, because of its sure market in England, the only crop that could be grown with profit. So the Maryland colonists, too, when they discovered that their extremely fertile soil was almost as favorable for the growth of the plant as that of Virginia, turned exclusively to the production of tobacco. Before 1640 it had become the staple of Maryland as it had become already that of Virginia.

Slavery and Tobacco-Raising.

The commonly accepted belief is that slavery and tobacco-raising were twin developments in America, the one making the

[5] Jacobstein, *History of Tobacco in U. S.*

other possible. It is possible, as I shall try to show, that either would have been a success without the other; yet certainly it is true that eventually the two were inextricably combined. Certainly tobacco growing before 1619 in Virginia did not depend on slaves, since until that time there were none in America. Yet in 1619 the tobacco crop was a relatively large one, being estimated at 20,000 pounds.[6] For the first fifty years or more white indented or apprentice labor was more important in Maryland and Virginia than slave labor. As late as 1671 there were in Virginia three white indented apprentices to one negro slave, or six thousand of the former to two thousand of the latter out of a total population of forty thousand. When, however, the white servant labor was cut off by the increasing demand for it in industrial work which required skilled labor, both in England and in the colonies, then cheap negro labor was a boon to the planters. So it may be said that, while the cultivation of tobacco did not in the first instance depend upon slave labor, its expansion in the eighteenth century did rest upon it. It was a fortunate coincidence for the American planter that, as white labor became scarcer and dearer, negro slave labor became more plentiful and cheaper. And what cheap slave labor did was to lower the cost of production and thereby cheapen the price of tobacco to the consumer, which in turn stimulated further consumption and cultivation. The consumer profited quite as much from slave labor as the producer.

The number of negroes brought into Maryland prior to 1700 was very small. Governor Nicholson wrote in a letter dated August 20, 1689: "There hath been imported this summer about four hundred and seventy odd negroes, viz, 396 in one ship direct from Guiny, 50 from Virginy, 20 from Pennsylvania which came thither from Barbadoes; a few others from other places. . . ."[7] The Governor was worried over so great an influx of negroes, who, he thought, could easily

[6] Jacobstein, *History of Tobacco in U. S.*

[7] *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. 2, p. 165.

join with the Indians to great disadvantage to the white colonists. In the next ten years, almost 3000 were brought in. In 1712 there were in the colony nearly 38,000 whites and over 8000 negroes.[8] In three of the southern counties the whites were outnumbered. By 1750, the whites numbered probably 100,000, the blacks 40,000.

In order better to understand the tobacco trade in Maryland, it is necessary that we have some definite idea of its settlement, the kind of properties, the system of land grants, and something of the living conditions at the time of which we are studying.

Land System.

The system of land tenure resembled somewhat that of Virginia, which called for two classes of proprietors. First were those who imported a large number of laborers, receiving not less than 1000 acres. Their tenure varied according to the time of emigration. Those who came over the first year (1634) received for every five men imported, 2000 acres at an annual quitrent of 400 pounds of wheat. For those coming the next two years the quitrent was raised to 600 pounds of wheat and the number of laborers to 10. These estates were created manors, and the proprietors given the right to hold courts baron and courts leet.

The other class was the small land holder. Each man was given 100 acres for himself, 100 acres for his wife and each child, and 50 acres for every man servant or maid under 40 years. The rents varied according to the time of emigration, from 10 to 60 pounds of tobacco.[9]

In 1683 the transportation of settlers ceased to be the basis for the granting of land, which was thereafter obtainable only on the payment of a purchase price, called "caution money," of 200 pounds of tobacco per 100 acres. This was raised in 1684 to 240 pounds, which rate was doubled during the royal period (1692-1715). In 1717 the purchase price was changed

[8] Brackett, *The Negro in Maryland*, p. 38.
[9] Doyle, *English Colonies in America.*

to money at the rate of one penny for each pound of tobacco, making 40 shillings sterling per 100 acres.[10]

Life In The Colony.

There are, then, two distinct classes or gradations of society from the beginning among the planters of Maryland [11] and life in the two classes presented just as wide a variation as exists today, let us say, between the average small farmer's life and that of a wealthy bank president.

It must have been into the house of a small landholding planter that Ebenezer Cook chanced to come when he arrived in Maryland as the factor for an English merchant. He describes the house as a small one-story affair containing only a kitchen and bedroom. Through a door leading from the kitchen, access was given to a lean-to in which the smaller live stock was housed. He appeared greatly impressed by the appearance of his host who was tall, bronzed, unkempt, barefooted, and dressed in coarse blue linen shirt and breeches. The wife, too, was scarcely more a treat for the eyes, being dressed in clothes of a coarse material, and in a very slovenly manner as well. The food, while bountiful, was hardly worthy of being called delicious. His fare consisted of goat's or cow's milk, mush, hominy, and cider-pap; the dishes were wooden, when indeed dishes were used. Rum in great quantities was always on hand to assist in getting the food down where tasteful preparation failed.[12] This picture, however, must be modified, since it was painted not as history but as a satire.

In contrast to this was the home and life of the well-to-do planter. Some of these planters were cavaliers and others well-to-do men who had come over to Maryland to start anew in a region unhampered by religious laws and bickering. They

[10] Gould, *Land System in Maryland, 1720-1765.*

[11] We are interested here primarily in the tobacco planters and those concerned in its production. However, these did not include all the population of the colony, as we read accounts mentioning saddlers, lawyers, laborers, carpenters, officials, etc. (Bacon's "Laws of Maryland.")

[12] Ebenezer Cook, *The Sot Weed Factor.*

emulated to a degree the conditions to which they were accustomed in England, but of course had not the implements and means to build houses such as they could have had at home. An average house might contain four or fiive rooms—the living room floor covered with sand; the doors of massive oak boards and window frames of the same heavy material. There would be a long winding staircase, because the ceilings in the rooms were high. There would likely be a narrow porch with four or five big white pillars reaching two stories high. A road would lead away from the manor house through several gateways to the general highway several hundred yards from the house. The lord of the manor was usually a man not accustomed to much work,—who rather lived a life of ease and pleasure, entrusting the actual overseeing of his plantation work to a white freeman. Women mixed very little in society. Horse racing and cockfighting were typical of the sports enjoyed by the gentlemen.[13] Drinking was common, even extending to the legislature, so that at times a meeting had to be adjourned, if we can put credence in the story of Ebenezer Cook.[14] The famous southern Maryland and Eastern shore hospitality likely had its rise at this early time, and was due more to loneliness and separation than to any native instinct. In winter many of the wealthier planters moved with their families to Annapolis—the political and social center of the province after 1689.

An English View.

From the account written by Dalby Thomas, an Englishman, published in 1690, we get very likely an intimate picture of the growth of tobacco in the Chesapeake Colonies at this time. It is valuable, too, in giving a slant on the light in which England viewed her tobacco colonies. For that reason I quote at some length.[15] "To make and manage a Virginia or Maryland plantation for tobacco, every hand employed therein must be

[13] Maude W. Gilder, *Colonial Cavalier.*

[14] *The Sot Weed Factor.*

[15] Dalby Thomas, *Harleian Miscellany,* Vol. IX, pp. 424-425.

furnished with an ax, a saw, and instruments for felling timber, and grubbing up its roots. When the ground is cleared of trees and rubbish, then it is broke up with houghs and afterwards with those, and spades, brought into a little hillock, like those moles turn up, into every one of which is placed one plant, so that they grow about three, four and five feet asunder. The tobacco plants are raised from seed sowed in nurseries of hot-beds, skillfully prepared for that purpose in the months of January, February, March and April, and are drawn thence and planted in the prepared little hills in the months of May and June, and will be ready for cutting in July or August following. But all the while from its planting, it is carefully to be watched, and every plant, that is perceived to be dying must be taken away, and a fresh one set in the hill. . . . Plants are subject to be eaten by a worm so that whole crops are sometimes destroyed.

"When it is cut it is carried into the curing house, where it is hanged plant by plant at an equal distance till it becomes powder-dry; at which time of the year that country is subject to great fogs and mists, which makes it become waxy, and, if it rises again, then it is fully cured and is ready to be casked. All sweet-scented requires about three weeks' time, and Oronoco about six weeks' time; and in about three weeks' more after its casking it shows itself whether it be well-cured or no; for, 'tho' the experienced planter knows certainly whether his tobacco be well-cured or ill-cured, the purchaser cannot, and may be wronged if he buys it in less than three weeks time after its casking; for if it had not been perfectly dried, it will certainly rot, perish, and become good for nothing . . . They ship it out from the month of October till April following."

Disposing Of The Tobacco.

Most of the well-to-do planters had their own wharves along rivers where boats loaded and unloaded. Often runways, or timber-bottom roads were built leading down to the wharf, over which hogsheads of tobacco were rolled by the slaves.

The poorer planters did not raise enough tobacco to warrant their own wharves, and would take their tobacco to a public wharf. Up to the passing of the Navigation Acts the colonists had enjoyed an unrestricted market; however, by those acts they were compelled to trade only with the Mother Country or her colonies, and to carry their goods in vessels of the same. So that after 1660 the main market was England, with some small trade with the New England merchants, who brought food-stuffs—peas, flour, biscuit, malt, codfish, mackerel, rum, and stores—in exchange for tobacco. We will confine ourselves, for that reason, mainly to a consideration of the trade between Maryland and the English merchants.

There were two ways in which the Maryland planter sold his crop.[16] The first was to ship it, at his own risk or insured, to a commission merchant in England, trusting the merchant to sell it for him at a price which would pay the freight, the duties, and the commission, besides insuring a profit for himself. The merchant then returned European goods to the colonial exporter to the value of what he thought the profit on the tobacco consigned to him would be. If, however, he was later forced to sell at a loss, or contracted a bad debt, the loss was the planter's and the latter fell into a debt to the merchant. This would force him to sell his next crop to the same merchant in an effort to clear himself. If that, too, were not profitable, the poor planter might easily, and indeed very often did, become very heavily indebted to his London firm. This was the way in which many merchants preferred to trade. A paper in the British Museum shows how small the exporter's profit would be by this method, even in a favorable year. A hogshead of tobacco in England about 1730 brought twenty-one pounds, ten shillings; of this amount the duty was reckoned at sixteen pounds, the freight at four pounds, and the merchant's commission at fifteen shillings, leaving the planter himself a net profit of fifteen shillings. The president of the Council of Maryland, writing home to the Board of Trade in 1710, said:

[16] M. S. Morris, *Maryland Trade, 1689-1715*, p. 373.

"The Generallity of the Planters, especially such as have shipped their Tobo's to their correspondents in London are becoming Greatly Indebted to the Merchants, and very many of their plantations and stocks are wholly mortgaged and forfeyted to them, and others Dayly Desert their Abodes for feare of being imprisoned and repair to the southern Colonys, viz. South and North Carolina or Elsewhere to seek New Settlements."

The other method of selling the annual crop was to dispose of it as it stood packed in the Plantations, either to the merchants' factors living there (of which I shall say more presently), or to the ship-captains who carried it to England. Most of the outport vessels purchased their ladings in this manner. This method was more certain for the planter, but gave him no opportunity to take advantage of any possible rise in the market at home. On the whole whether the colonist sold his tobacco in England or as it stood packed in the colony, the price which he received for it was a low one, even in good years not much more than sufficient to pay him for the expense of growing it, and hardly enough for him to support himself and family. Many of the richer planters shipped their tobacco directly to certain firms in England and received in exchange their own consignments of European goods.

The poorer planters did not raise enough tobacco to pay for the expense of shipping it to England. Therefore the English merchants had to buy it while it was still in the colony and pay for it with goods sent to Maryland at their own risk. Under these circumstances they did not try to sell their imported goods or cargo at once, because in that way they could not have demanded as much for their goods as they otherwise could. Instead, therefore, of attempting to sell immediately, the English traders usually employed factors, or local representatives. Bruce says that after 1624 there were few London merchants who could be called casual dealers, that is dealers who were without representatives in the colonies, to whom their goods could be consigned to be disposed of gradually. The casual dealer had to rely on the chance of selling his com-

modities as he passed in his ship, from river to river. There were objections to this from the point of view, at least, of the merchant. He, being in the colony only a short time, had to hasten his voyage back to England to reduce the cost attendant upon the navigation of his ship, and was, therefore, compelled to sell in order to secure a cargo of tobacco, whether its price was high or low. This plan, then, involved a double disadvantage to the merchant: he had to sell his cargo of imported articles at a low price, and to pay a higher price for his tobacco, both due to his limited stay in the colony.[17]

Factors.

The proper thing to do, as Captain Devries wrote as early as 1635, as a result of his own observations, was that all who conveyed supplies to the colonies with the object of exchanging them for tobacco, should erect private storehouses to be placed in the care of a factor, who should be required to remain in the colony in order to be prepared, at the proper season, to take possession of the crops of the planters to whom goods had been sold on credit, not improbably twelve months beforehand. This factor received the consignment of goods sent by the merchant, and gradually disposed of it, throughout the year, to advantage. He represented his employer further in receiving and shipping tobacco paid in return, and in the payment of all money or other bills due the merchant. The factor was usually very efficient in his transactions, due possibly to the fact that his recompense was in the form of a commission on the business transacted.

English merchants who supplied the planters with manufactured articles may be roughly divided into two classes: first, those who resided in the Mother Country and disposed of goods to the colonists either directly upon the receipt of the tobacco in England, or who shipped goods to the colonists to be sold there by their factors; secondly those who lived either permanently or temporarily in the colonies and exchanged the

[17] Bruce, *Economic History of Virginia*, Vol. 2, pp. 331-385.

commodities which they had ordered for the products of the country, acting either in their own persons or through local representatives in their different mercantile transactions.

Bills Of Exchange.

For most part, as I have said, a transaction between an English merchant and a planter consisted in the delivering of manufactured goods by the former to the value of the tobacco which was sold by the planter. Very seldom was currency given outright by the merchant, since such practice was out of harmony with the bullionists' wishes, and hence contrary to the Mercantile Theory, whereby a balance of trade is always to be held by the country concerned, and whereby gold comes into the country rather than goes out. The other method of transaction was by use of the Bill of Exchange, and indeed this is the one we find in use a great deal of the time. Bills of exchange were used only when the parties who gave them had a balance to their credit in the hands of some merchant, the drawee being generally a person of this calling residing in England, New England, Barbados, or some other English colony. An illustraction, given by Bruce, of a circumstance under which a bill of exchange might be offered, will serve to explain their use.

"A Foreign or native trader who was engaged in buying and selling Maryland tobacco purchased a large quantity of this commodity; instead of making payment in some form of merchandise or in money sterling, he delivered a bill of exchange drawn on a merchant who lived in England or in one of the colonies, as the case might be. The person receiving the bill transmitted it to his own correspondent in England, New England, or Barbados, with instructions to collect it and devote the sum of money thus obtained to the purchase of such commodities as he might designate, or he directed that his correspondent should hold it subject to future orders. Very often the same bill of exchange passed through a dozen or more hands before finally reaching the merchant on whom it was drawn, much as a coin or check today does.

"The Bill of Exchange was drawn in general in the form of three duplicates, one of which was very often entered on record in the country in which the bill itself was given. It was to be met twenty, thirty or forty days after presentation to the drawee. It could be transferred, being made payable to order. As the risk of protest was always present, it is not surprising to find that precautions were taken to ensure the payment of the amounts represented by requiring the delivery of collateral security. In private transactions the security most frequently consisted of a bond in which the person delivering the bill bound himself to pay double the amount in case it were protested." [18] By a Maryland law of 1715, no more than twenty per cent damages, with costs, could be allowed on any protested bill of exchange, [19] not more than one fee might be demanded of any one drawer of such bill, regardless of the number of endorsers on it at the time it was protested; [20] bills returned, protested, to the province of Maryland within eighteen months from date, should be allowed no more than fifteen per cent damages.[21] To illustrate the practical use to which these bills of exchange were put, it is known that the provincial government in 1693 ordered George Plater, Collector of the Revenues, to produce bills of exchange to the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds, eight shillings, six pence. These bills, nine in number, were endorsed by the above mentioned George Plater and conveyed to Roger Newman, royal collector and Receiver for the Providence of New York, to be applied to the defence of that colony against the Indians. In April, 1694, Collector and Receiver General for New York, Chudleigh Brook, receipts the bills of exchange, and sends notice to the Maryland government of their receipt.[22] The above bills of exchange were originally given to the Maryland government by ship captains as payment of duties, all were drawn on

[18] Bruce, *Economic History of Virginia,* Vol. 2, p. 516.
[19] Bacon's *Laws of Maryland,* ch. 7, 1715.
[20] Bacon's *Laws of Maryland,* ch. 4, 1714.
[21] Bacon's *Laws of Maryland,* ch. 7, 1715.
[22] *Maryland Archives,* Vol. XX, pp. 16, 48, 49, 71.

English merchants; except one which was drawn on a Boston merchant.

Attention thus far has been given to the general features of the tobacco trade in Maryland during the period in question. In the remaining part of the discourse, an attempt will be made to consider in more detail the questions, controversies, laws, etc., which actually belong to the period, together with conditions in both the old and new countries which have a direct bearing on the tobacco trade, making it just what it was. Before that is done, however, a few remarks of general significance should be made to give a clearer view of the relation between Maryland and Virginia. No attempt is made to go very far into this, however, since time will not permit, nor does the subject demand it. Allusions will be made to this relation, too, as we go along.

Relation Between Maryland And Virginia.

Maryland and Virginia raised almost all the tobacco that was raised at that time in the colonies. The ratio given by Dr. Margaret S. Morris is: Maryland 36% of total production, Virginia 64%. These figures she bases on records taken from the Custom House accounts, containing the combined exports, and compares them with those of Maryland, only, for the same period; she is able in this way to figure pretty closely. Virginia had been growing tobacco for twenty years when Maryland started, roughly 1616 and 1636 respectively. The tobacco grown mostly in Virginia was known as "sweet-scented" and was superior to the Oronoco tobacco grown in Maryland. For that reason people in England asked for Virginia leaf, which always enjoyed a better market than did Maryland tobacco. Laws passed in England concerning the tobacco trade in America concerned generally both colonies, excepting, of course, particular ordinances which covered a specific or local condition. Years of prosperity or depression generally paralleled in the two colonies. For these reasons it would seem that the two governments should try to enact laws that would work in harmony so as to protect their planters, if for no other

reason. Indeed, various attempts were made to do this, but with surprisingly meager success. An illustration is given us from the *Maryland Archives* covering May 21, 1726, on which day Governor Charles Calvert and the Council, upon the petitions of the citizens for a tobacco law, wrote to the Governor and Council of Virginia for a draft of the bill they were then considering, so that some uniformity might be obtained in legislation.[23] They received a reply on June 25th, that the bill mentioned had been defeated in the House of Burgesses, mainly because their shipping would be restrained while the people of Maryland were at liberty to supply the markets at home at any season of the year. The letter rebuked the laws of Maryland which allowed the selling of new tobacco before the old was disposed of as one way in which the price was kept down. Another item on which they could never come to agreement, at least during this period, until forced to do so by act of the Queen, was in the matter of the gauge of the hogshead, or the size of the head, or end of the hogshead, which later brought about the cropping or cutting of hogsheads by ship captains. The trouble was due in part at least, to an export tax of two shillings per hogshead levied in 1679. Various estimates of the number of pounds contained in a hogshead are given, but it is likely that four hundred pounds was the average. Now, since duties were made payable on the hogshead, and the tobacco was sold by the pound, it was natural that planters and merchants would want to use as large a hogshead as possible. Maryland merchants claimed that the Oronoco, being a light, flaky leaf, would not pack nearly as tightly as the Virginia "sweet-scented" tobacco, so that they should be allowed to use a larger hogshead in order to get in the full four hundred pounds. To this the ship captains objected strenuously, saying that the ship hold was so made as to carry nicely and without waste space, a certain number of the hogsheads of the standard size used by Virginia planters, and that to avoid going back with a very small load and much waste space, the oversize hogsheads

[23] *Maryland Archives*, 1726.

would have to be mashed or cut so as to pack. This practice in turn brought the Maryland planters to arms. In 1704 the Council of Maryland passed a law fixing the size of a hogshead at "forty eight Inches in length and thirty two Inches in the Head," and it further stipulated "that in case any persons shall make Hogheads of a larger Dimension he shall forfeit one hundred pounds of Tobacco for each Hogshead so made." [24] In 1707 another act was passed, declaring "That Every Master of a Ship, taking Freight shall Give Bond with one Surety in the sum of two hundred pounds sterling, that he will not for that voyage, Cut, Crop, lessen, Diminish, impair, Deface any Tobacco Hogsheads taken on Board his Ship, or suffer the same to be done under the penalty of three pounds sterling for Every Hogshead so Defaced." In June, 1711, Her Majesty instructs the Lords of Trade and Plantations to recommend to the next General Assembly the passing of laws preventing the cropping of tobacco hogsheads and for reducing the Maryland hogsheads to the size of those made in Virginia, and that the penalty for the breach of either of the said laws to be the same.[25] Just when real unity in the size of hogsheads and in other matters of common interest to the two provinces was accomplished is unknown; certainly not during the early eighteenth century.

Another point in which the Virginia colonists could not get coöperation was in the matter of overproduction and consequent lowering of the price. "In Maryland the question became a party issue between the large landowners in the Upper House, who could afford to cease planting for a year, and the small farmers, represented in the Lower House, whose livelihood was dependent on their annual crop, however low the price of it might be." [26] In this way selfishness prevented that coöperation within the colony and between the two colonies which would have gone far to relieve their condition.

[24] *Maryland Archives*, Vol. XXV.
[25] *Calendar of State Papers*, Colonial.
[26] *Maryland Trade*, 1689-1715.

Export.

The following table, taken from the account of Dr. Morris, gives the export of tobacco per annum from Maryland to England, together with the price, 1700-1714:

Year	Amount	Price per Lb.
1700	21,903 hhd.	1¾ d.
1701	25,686 "	"
1702	33,625 "	"
1703	17,797 "	"
1704	31,718 "	"
1706	17,731 "	"
1707	25,331 "	"
1708	27,925 "	"
1709	31,537 "	"
1710	21,365 "	"
1711	25,711 "	2¼ d.
1713	19,739 "	"
1714	26,762 "	"
Average	25,140 " or 10,056,000 lb.	1.86 d.[27]

The average annual export to other colonies during this period was about 320 hogsheads, an extremely small percentage of the total production. (By the Navigation Act of 1660, tobacco had to be sent either to England or to English plantations.)

From the above figures we are able to make several observations. Perhaps the most remarkable feature is that there is no gradual increase of production during the period, the year of the highest production being 1702. This can be attributed to the period of unrest and consequent loss of the European market brought on by the War of the Spanish Succession. The cause directly concerning the planter, however, was the very

[27] *Ibid.*

low price of tobacco, which was only 1¾ pence until 1711, when it advanced to 2¼ pence. But these causes are only a part of those contributing to make this a period of leanness in Maryland, and will be discussed at greater length later on.

It was mentioned earlier that England had changed her mind about the tobacco colonies, Maryland and Virginia. When a nation changes its policy so quickly and completely as England did, the cause is very likely to be pecuniary; this was so with England. These colonies, at first frowned on because they were producing no article of food, clothing or implements, were now looked on as the ideal colonies—furnishing raw materials which produced an occupation for laborers in England and which paid a high duty to the government; and supplying a market for English manufacturers. A further good feature of these colonists was that they required no coin in payment for their tobacco. The Board of Trade wrote to Governor Seymour, 1708-9, "We are glad to find, the Inhabitants of Maryland do not apply themselves to manufactures, which ought to be Imported from this Kingdom; and We doubt not but they will be Supply'd therewith from hence, that they will not need to turn their thoughts to anything but the Culture of Tobacco." [28] It is very easy to understand this anxiety of the home government to prevent manufacture and to encourage trade when the large number of royal duties placed on tobacco imported in England is considered and the amount of revenue they produced.

Revenue from Tobacco in England.

In 1660 Charles II received a duty of 1 penny per pound on entry and an additional penny payable nine months after importation. Then in 1685, in spite of opposition on the ground that further levy would discourage the trade, an additional impost of three pence per pound was levied, payable eighteen months after importation. In 1689 another subsidy raised the rate to six pence for William III. Finally, in 1703, Anne received from Parliament a one-third subsidy grant which made the

[28] *Maryland Trade*, 1689-1715.

duty now 6⅓ pence per pound. One half of the first subsidy of a penny a pound and the whole of all the other duties were drawn back or refunded to the merchant who re-exported within twelve months any tobacco that had paid the duties. Roughly, however, tobacco that was consumed in England paid 6⅓ pence per pound duties, while that re-exported was liable to a duty of one-half penny a pound, both duties materially lessened by various allowances. It is possible to indicate only generally the actual amount of such revenue. Dr. Morris estimates it at 350,000 pounds annually,[29] while Governor Seymour, writing to the Council of Trade and Plantations in 1708, says that in time of peace the duties resulting to the Crown, from colonial tobacco, "is annually above 400,000 pounds, exclusive of what is drawn back by debenture, on re-exportation." [30] The net income to the government was probably not far from 100,000 pounds. Of this revenue Maryland tobacco must have paid a little over one-third, or about 36,000 pounds.

Colonial Revenue.

The most important of the tobacco duties through which the colonial government obtained its revenue was the export duty of two shillings per hogshead, first levied in 1671. One half was used for the support of the government, while the other half went to the proprietor. When the royal government was established in 1692 the proprietor was allowed to keep his half of the duty while three-fourths of the half for the support of the government was paid to the royal governor, and the remaining one-fourth for arms and ammunition.[31] By a law passed in 1695 and re-enacted in 1696, 1701, 1704, 1708 and 1714, a second duty of three pence per hogshead on all tobacco exported was levied to go toward defraying the public charge.[32] These two duties made the total two shillings and three pence on every hogshead shipped out of Maryland. Figuring the annual

[29] *Maryland Trade*, 1689-1715.
[30] *Calendar State Papers*, Colonial, 1708.
[31] *Maryland Archives*, Vol. XXV.
[32] Bacon's *Laws of Maryland.*

export of 25,000 hogsheads, then the income derived from the shilling duty which was entirely devoted to the support of the government each year, must have been about 1266 pounds. One-fourth of this, or about 316 pounds, ten shillings went toward arms and ammunition. The total revenue that accrued to the colonial government and to the proprietor from the export duties on tobacco in Maryland must have been about 3165 pounds per year. It was natural that the English authorities should demand regular accounts of their share of this revenue.

"Another source of revenue accrued from a duty laid, as in the case of the others, by the English Government, upon all tobacco exported to places other than England. This duty was a penny per pound, and since the average annual export of this trade we found to be about 320 hogsheads, or 128,000 pounds, this income was about 533 pounds. Of this the English government at first received one-fourth, one-half went to the collector, and the remaining fourth to the surveyor of the customs of Maryland. In 1694 it was decided that the money from this duty in Virginia and Maryland should be paid to the College of William and Mary in Virginia, and in the following year the salary of the collector for the collection of the penny a pound was lowered to twenty per cent, with one-third of all forfeitures. The duty of comptroller or surveyor of this account was assumed by the rector of the college, in order that its revenue might be increased. After this most of the penny a pound duty was paid to the college, but it never provided a very substantial source of income." [33]

Reasons for Depression in Maryland.

It was mentioned earlier that the period we are studying was for one reason or another a period of hard times. We want now to review some of the causes for these and some suggested remedies for the evils. Leonard Calvert, writing to his brother in 1729, gives a very good description of the times, and

[33] *Maryland Trade,* 1689-1715.

a fair share of his letter will be quoted.[34] He says in part,

"Money or somewhat to answer its Current effects in Trade, is certainly much wanted here; we may Barter between one another our Staple Tobacco, but to carry on and Inlarge our trade Abroad and to Invite Artificers, Shipwrights, etc., to Settle Amongst us, another Species of Currency in payments, seems very desirable; New York, Pennsylvania, etc., are vastly improved in foreign trade, as well as home manufactures by a Paper Currency; It is that, in lieu of Specific Coin, which seems to give life, Expedition, and Ease to trade and Commerce; . . . in Virginia and Maryland the case is much otherwise. Tobacco, as our Staple, is our all, . . . it requires the Attendance of all our hands, and Exacts their utmost labor the whole year round. It requires us to abhorr Communitys and townships, since a Planter cannot Carry on his affairs without Considerable Elbowroom within his plantation: When All is done, and our Tobacco sent home, it is perchance the most uncertain Commodity that comes to market, and the management of it there, is of such a nature that it seems to be of all other, most lyable and subject to frauds, in prejudice to the poor planters; Tobacco Merchants, who deal in Consignments, get great Estates, run no risque, and Labour only with the Pen; the Planter can Scarce get a living, Runs all the risques attendant upon trade both as to his Negroes and Tobacco, and must work in variety of Labour.

"When our Tobacco then is Sold at home, whatever is the produce of it returns not to us in Money, But is either converted into apparel, Tools, or other Conveniences of life, or Else remains there as it were Dead to us, for where the Staple of a Country, upon foreign Sale, yields no return of Money to circulate in such a country, the Want of such Circulation must leave it almost inanimate; it is like a Dead Palsie on the Publick, since it can never Exert its faculties in the pursuit of trade and commerce; a country increasing and growing as this is, and a Staple, at best Uncertain, but of late visibly declining

[34] *Maryland Archives*, Vol. XXV, p. 601.

in Value, as Tobacco is; incites the people here to look about and Enlarge their foundation in trade, to the which Money or Some Currency, which may answer the same uses, is necessary, and the Expedient to such End, is a Paper Currency, as proposed in the Act.

"In short, the Traders who purchase Tobacco, bear the greatest Share from the Shoulders of the Planter; and yet it is as nothing to such trader; For, as Mr. Bennett a great and knowing trader here observes, the trader gets as much for his goods as he can, in Tobacco, having allways the whiphand of the Planters' necessitys for cloaths and Tools, and when people are aiming at getting such advances on their goods, as from 100% to 200% the value of two shillings per Hogs-head Duty is scarce calculated or even thought of."

No record tells of the issue of paper currency at this time in Maryland. It had been tried by the Government of Massachusetts around 1690. Efforts were made to increase the meagre supply of foreign gold and silver coins. A table establishing the rate of exchange for the various coins likely to find their way into Maryland was issued by order of the King in 1763,[35] while in 1729 an Act was passed by the Assembly and Council of Maryland for the encouragement of the bringing of gold and silver into Maryland by discounting 15% of certain import and export duties.[36] This lack of currency is used by Virginia House of Burgesses replying in 1701 to the Crown's appeal to aid New York with men and money, as one of the several reasons why the two tobacco provinces should not respond. The report points out that most of the single men and poorer housekeepers would move to Carolina, where no quota was demanded, leaving the fighting to the free-holders and better housekeepers. In the absence of the latter, the slaves and servants would not raise half the usual crop, greatly to the detriment of Her Majesty's revenues. It further states that the trade of Virginia and Maryland is of much greater consequence than that of New York, were the latter vastly better

[35] Bacon's *Laws*, Index.

[36] Bacon's *Laws*.

than it is.[37] In 1702 the same body tells of the difficulty of raising money. "We have no means of raising money but by impositions of goods imported and exported, on which commodities as export of tobacco is twenty times more than all the rest, and in laying anything upon that we are constrained to be very tender by occasion of the duty payable on the same in England, and the commission that is thereby advanced to the merchant to whom the same is consigned for sale. To raise money by tax on the inhabitants is utterly impracticable here, for there are several hundred families, nay the greatest part of the whole province, have not five shillings by them, nor any means to raise it, because there is very little amongst us, and that a bar coin that is not current with our neighbors, nor have any liberty yet from Her Majesty to advance coin so as to introduce it amongst us, by means of which the best in the province are sometimes put to a straight to procure money for their traveling expenses." [38] There was besides a danger that these two provinces might be attacked by the Indians. By this appeal to the Crown through the revenue, Virginia and Maryland were excused in the main, from active participation in the French and Indian wars.

Loss Of Foreign Market.

Perhaps what brought on adverse conditions in Maryland and Virginia more than anything else, was the loss of the European markets through the wars which were taking place in Europe through the latter seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. Colonel Quary writing to the Lords of Trade and Plantation in 1704 tells of the woeful conditions in the two tobacco colonies for this reason. "The present war hath cut us out of the trade of Spain, France, Flanders and part of the Baltic, which took off at least 20,000 hogsheads every year and that of the most ordinaryest sort, whereas now the greatest foreign market is Holland, which is but little in comparison of the browner sort; and it is too evident that we have cloyed that

[37] *Calendar State Papers*, 1701. [38] *Calendar State Papers*, 1702.

market." [39] In Russia it was found that tobacco could be grown more cheaply than it could be exported from England. Some merchants in 1705 had contracted with the Czar of Muscovy for importing tobacco into his dominions, and had prepared thousands of hogsheads in Maryland and Virginia for that purpose; but when they found that a larger margin of gain could be made by manufacture of Russian-grown tobacco, they sent "engines and materials thither for manufacturing tobacco of the growth of Russia and its dependencies, which tends to the utter ruin of his Majesty's subjects, to the great prejudice of Virginia and Maryland." [40] In 1706 Colonel Quary, speaking of the market says "Never was so great a quantity of tobacco come from the Plantations in one year, as is expected in England this summer, nor was there ever so dismal a prospect of a market. The Dutch and their neighbors in Germany are said to have planted the last year 33,500 hogsheads. If true, this threatens to ruin Maryland and Virginia."

Here we have the Baltic countries, particularly Russia, cut off from the English trade by the wars of Charles XII, and soon growing tobacco more cheaply than they could import it; Holland turning to the growth of tobacco so that she can not only supply herself, but can take advantage of the trade of southern Europe which England lost when she declared war on France and Spain. Add to this a larger production of tobacco than ever, and we can see the warehouses of English merchants loaded with tobacco.

Lack Of Ships.

But there is till another difficulty facing the planters more squarely than ever in these first ten or fifteen years of the eighteenth century. By the Navigation Acts, all trade of the colonists had to be carried in English vessels. This condition was onerous enough in times of peace, but when English ships were required in some other part of the world, as they were now

[39] *Calendar State Papers*, 1704-1705. [40] *Calendar State Papers*, 1705.

during the War of the Spanish Succession, the planters were left helpless so far as getting their tobacco to England was concerned. In 1707 John Linton reports that by January 3, 1708, three crops will be ready to be shipped from Maryland and Virgina.[41] Not only was there this lack of ships, but there was no system to the coming of vessels, most of them coming singly, or at best in small groups. Colonel Quary first brought this to the attention of the Lords of Trade in 1704.[42] He says, "No trade belonging to England is worse managed than the tobacco trade. I am sure that a regulation would be to the interest of Her Majesty, the Planter and the Merchant. These Provinces produce but one crop of tobacco in a year; one fleet of ships may carry home all this tobacco under a good convoy; this would fix the price of tobacco here, in England, and in all foreign markets; then all persons concerned would buy briskly, being well assured that no other supply would come till next year's fleet; whereas the late destructive and irregular way of having several fleets to carry home this tobacco ruins trade, discourages the buyer, lowers the price, to the ruin of all concerned; for when an after fleet is expected, they always depend on ten times a greater quantity than there really is, and so defer buying. Perhaps there never was such an instance of four several fleets that went from hence in fourteen months time, which hath given such a fatal blow to trade that will hardly be retrieved, by which means several thousands of hogsheads of Oronoco tobacco were not worth to the owners one penny, some left on the masters of the ships hands for the freight . . . it had the fatal effect, that the tobacco yielding little or nothing, the planters' Bills of Exchange were returned protested to their great damage . . . " He then speaks of two fleets coming to the colonies to trade—the smaller one known as the Smokers Fleet and the larger as the Grand Fleet. "The Smokers Fleet, thinking to take advantage of the Planters, would not sell their goods (manufactures) but at a very extravagant price, which they would not give, depending on the

[41] *Calendar of State Papers*, 1706. [42] *Calendar of State Papers*, 1704.

Grand Fleet's coming in the Fall; and perhaps they concluding that the Smoker's Fleet had pretty well supplied the country, slackened their hand and sent not so much goods as otherwise they would have done; so that between them both, the country is disappointed and in great want of goods."

This proposal at once started discussion among the Merchants in England. Those from Liverpool and Bristol objected to the use of only one fleet, claiming that if all the ships arrived at once, a glut would follow, and that in America the planters would hold their tobacco for a high price. They were agreed with by the London merchants who traded for themselves; these, according to the report by the Council of Trade and Plantations to the Queen, "would always have the market open, and therefore desire two convoys yearly; those who trade as factors are satisfied with one." So that the division among merchants on this question was rather between the kind of merchants—i. e. independent merchants and factors rather than between the outport merchants of Liverpool and Bristol and those of London,[43] as represented by Dr. Morris in her work "Maryland Trade, 1689-1715." At any rate those favoring one convoy were successful in convincing the Council, upon whose recommendation the Queen in February of 1707, issued an order-in-council directing a convoy to be prepared for Maryland and Virginia, and succeeding convoys to be sent annually.[44] The fleet was to arrive in America in October and leave in May, giving the planters plenty of time to prepare their tobacco and the merchants time to sell their goods, and be ready to leave before "sickness seized the men and their ships rotted from the worm."[45] This plan received the support of both colonies, but no records show whether or not the practice continued.

Results Of These Conditions.

Having surveyed some of the main causes of the unfortunate conditions in Maryland, let us see what the results were. In

[43] *Calendar of State Papers*, 1706.
[44] *Maryland Trade*, 1689-1715, p. 41.
[45] *Governor Seymour to Council Trade and Plantations*, 1706.

the first place not only extreme poverty prevailed, but indebtedness was the lot of many of the poorer planters. And where indebtedness and poverty prevail with no definite ground for hope of betterment, there is bound to be developed a feeling of disloyalty either taking the form of violence as in the case of Bacon's Rebellion in Virginia during the previous century, or of energetic protest against the prevailing conditions. While Maryland had not a rebellion of the same proportions as the above-named, there is at least one such given by Scharf, that must have been caused by the same conditions. "The exception to the general quietude of this period happened in 1705, when the repose of Maryland was somewhat disturbed by a conspiracy of discontented debtors and others who attempted with the aid of Negroes and Indians to seize the government in order to discharge their incumbrances by assuming the administration. The provincial court house was burnt, together with a number of other buildings. A timely discovery frustrated the plans of the conspirators, and Richard Clark, the principal ringleader, and a number of others were arrested, others outlawed and attainted by the Assembly. In 1707, this same Clark was charged with the design of burning Annapolis, destroying the public records, and of then turning pirate. He was sentenced to death, but no records tell whether the sentence was ever executed." [46] In order partially to relieve conditions, the Maryland assembly passed an act in 1706 making hemp or flax staple products, to be used for paying one-fourth of any debt, hemp at six pence and flax at nine pence per pound.[47] Governor Seymour reports that they have turned to the growth of these commodities, and also to the manufacture of naval stores, which are now permitted by Her Majesty. The fields which have become too poor for tobacco are now used for growing hemp. He says that though the colonists are willing to attempt the production of rosin, pitch, tar and turpentine, their lack of skill in preparing it will prove a great hindrance to the trade.[48] Again in 1708, he

[46] Scharf, Vol. II, p. 375.

[47] Bacon's *Laws of Maryland.*

[48] *Calendar State Papers,* 1706.

says that " for several years the entire product of their tobacco would hardy cloathe the servants that made it. This," he says, " has produced two effects: (1) Some, in hopes of better success, have continued planting till they have run themselves so far in debt that they have been forced to sell part of their land and servants to secure the rest; (2) Others, out of mere necessity, have fallen into the manufacturing of woolen, cotton, flax, leather, etc., which they have brought to such perfection that four whole counties, and part of several others, not only cloathed themselves, but sold great quantities of the same material to other neighboring countries." [49] But there were many who felt that they could do better in some colony other than a tobacco colony and went either to Pennsylvania or Carolina, " the chief motives whereto are the poverty of this country, the planters having suffered extremely the present war in the markets being shut-up, so that after the numerous hazards of unreasonable weather, lack of ships, lack of plants, the fly, the ground worm, the horne worm, its being house burnt, frost-bitten, the dangers of sea and our enemies all encountered and overcome, the freighters have not had near the value of their labor or expense of servants and clothing, etc." According to a report by the Maryland Council in 1710, " planters daily desert their abodes for fear of being imprisoned, and repair to the Southern Colonies, North and South Carolina or elsewhere, to seek new settlements.[50] . . . All this oppression is further increased by the insatiable avarice of many creditors, who are very ready in renewing their debtors' protested bills, refusing to take any other satisfaction than money sterling, which cannot be had here, and threatening them with immediate imprisonment in case they renew them not, with their best friends endorsers thereon, so that many others besides the principal debtors are

[49] *Governor Seymour.*

[50] " An Act " was passed in 1715 " to prevent the sudden leaving of the province (especially debtors), requiring them to post a notice of their intended departure, and to receive a pass. Shipmasters transporting such debtors, without passes, shall be liable to satisfy all that debtor's debts."—Bacon.

become desperately involved." [51] In this year (1710) the House of Delegates passed a law "for relieving the inhabitants from some aggrievances they lie under." [52] This shows that at least the legislature was sympathetic, yet because the aggrievances were so deep and far-reaching, they were not able to improve the lot of the planter a great deal.

Illicit Trade.

There was one form of trade that must be mentioned here which did prove lucrative to the planters who conducted it; that was the illegal or illicit trade. This grew up after the passage of the Navigation Acts, and was carried on not only in Maryland and Virginia, but by all the English colonies. According to these laws, "all vessels trading in the colonies must be either of English or colonial build, must import foreign articles only through England," and above all, "must carry tobacco, an enumerated article, directly home or to another English Colony." To enforce all these regulations all vessels had to be registered in England, their registry examined in the colonies, and heavy bond had to be given there for the proper delivery of the tobacco. These were the laws which the English governors in Maryland, and especially the zealous English Customs officials, complained were frequently broken. Edward Randolph told the Commissioners of the Customs, for instance, that it was the fraudulent practice of collectors to allow tobacco to be loaded on forged certificates, for offering which there was no penalty in the colony; to accept short entries for the payment of the penny a pound provided masters purchased the collectors' own crops for export, and to permit goods to be imported directly from foreign countries. He said, too, that bonds were given by men of insufficient estates in the colonies; that often they were falsely discharged, as it was hard to get a colonial jury to prosecute a forfeited bond; and that tobacco was often shipped aboard New England or other plantation vessels, without paying duty or giving any bond at all.

[51] *Calendar State Papers*, 1710. [52] *Ibid.*

Between 1691-1702 there were thirty-one vessels definitely recorded as conducting illicit trade. Nearly all were seized, and eleven can be absolutely identified as Scottish or as concerned in direct trade with Scotland." [53] By an Act of the Privy Council, Governor Nicholson was instructed in 1694 to hire one or more small vessels of about 40 tons each to cruise upon the coasts of Maryland and Pennsylvania with power to examine all ships, inspect their clearings, and prosecute all offenders.[54] In 1700, Governor Blakiston reports the arrival of this vessel, the "Messenger." He states, however, that "little illegal trading has come to (his) my notice save one Theophilus Turner, whom (he has) I have sent to England." [55] In March, 1700, Robert Quary, writing to the Commissioners of Customs, tells of illicit trade in tobacco which has been going on for four or five years between Barbados (where it was received) and Philadelphia, Virginia, Maryland, and New York. He says "When the tobacco is landed there, they replace it into boxes, casks, etc., and send it for England and Ireland. The conveniency of its package makes it very easy to run, especially since the officers do not expect tobacco on board Barbados ships, and the saving of the duty makes it a far better trade than any commodity they can carry from Barbados." [56] He then tells of trade between Pennsylvania and New York, which had been going on for over twelve years. The chief bootlegger was one Graverard, a Dutchman of New York. He would gather up his tobacco at night and cover it with wood or some other commodity. He stored the tobacco at a small Dutch village and waited for a vessel which was leaving for Surinaur, Curesaw, or Newfoundland, on which the tobacco was landed. He and one of his fellow-pirates were seized by Governor Blakiston of Maryland. The law broken most, perhaps, was the one requiring a penny a pound duty on

[53] *Maryland Trade*, 1689-1715.
[54] *Acts of Privy Council* (Colonial), 1680-1720.
[55] *Ibid.*
[56] *Calendar State Papers*, 1700.

tobacco shipped to the plantations. The way in which it was broken, if not entirely ignored, was by the cramming into a hogshead of six, eight or ten hundredweight and passing it for a hogshead of four hundredweight. The collectors then vie with one another as to who shall receive most of the money from such duties; the merchant then plays the one against the other, giving his trade to the lowest bidder. Another place to which tobacco was consigned was to the Isle of Man, by whose constitution it ranks as a foreign country. In this way all debenture goods sent to that place was entitled to a drawback, or refund of certain duties. The tobacco later was run off to Ireland and Great Britain. However, if we are to believe the reports of the Governors of Maryland, illegal trade during this period was comparatively small, and the offenders very often apprehended.

This marks the end of the narrative, the purpose of which, as I stated in an early page, was to show the causes and results of the features of the tobacco trade at this time, which made the period one of the two darkest ones in the colonial history of Maryland. The other was the period which followed the Restoration in England. The essay lays no claim to being an exhaustive or detailed account, but aims in a way to show wherein Maryland trade differed, if it did, from that of Virginia, and how that of the two tobacco provinces was intimately tied up.

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MARYLAND RENT ROLLS.

(Continued from Vol. XXV, p. 218.)

Middle Neck Hundred, 1707

Norwoods Recovery

104 A: Sur: 6: June 1686 for Andrew Norwood on the North side of South River Rent —.. 2.. 2
Poss^{r} And^{w} Welplay for Norwood.

Ridgley's Forrest

264 A: Sur: 3 June 1686 for Hen: Ridgley on the East side of the No: bra: of Patt. Riv^{r} at Huntington Rent —.. 10.. 6¾

Milland

100 A: Sur: 16: Octob. 1683 for Rob: Proctor on the North side South River on the main bra: of broad Creek Rent —.. 4.. —
Poss^{r} Thomas Freeborn.

Shepheards Chance

240 A: Sur: 12: June 1686 for Nich^{o} Shepheard on the South Side of Severn River Rent —.. 9.. 7¼
Poss^{r} Nich^{o} Shepheard.
Poss^{r} Nich Sheppard.

C. Sheppards Chance.

Addition

22 A: Sur: 16: Sep: 1685 for John Hamond on the So: side of Severn River Rent —.. —.. 10¾
Possr Col John Hammond.

C. Addicōn

Clark's Enlargemt

265 A: Sur: 20: June 1686 for Neal Clark on the North side of South River Rent —.. 10.. 7¼

Brown's Chance

98 A: Sur: 29 Mar: 1687 for Thomas Brown on the South Side of Severn River Rent &.. 3.. 11¼
Possr Stephen Gill for Daniell Macconas.

Mayden Croft

128 A: Sur: 17: June 1688 for Laurence Draper on the bayside between So: & Severn Rivers Mr Bladen affirms to me this Land to be in Elder Surveys of his

Jeffs Search

39 A: Sur: 5th June 1688 for Wm Jeff on the No: side So: River Rent —.. 1.. 6¾
Possr Tho: Rutland.

Ridgly's beginning

28 A: Sur: for Hen: Ridgly Octob 4th 1694 lying at Huntington on Patt. River No: bran. R. —.. 11.. 3½
Possr Coll Ridgly for his son Henry's Orphan's.

Howard's Luck

190 A: Sur: 26 Octob 1694 for John Howard at Huntington on Patt: Rivr North branch R. —.. 7.. 7¼
Possr Richd & Alexr Warfeild for the Orpns of John Howard.

679138

Ridgly's Lott

273 A: Sur: 8th Xber 1694 for Hen: Ridgly lying
between Huntington & Elk Ridge Rent —.. 10.. 11½
Possr Coll Ridgly for Henry Ridgly's Orpns.

Hiccory Ridge

262 A: Sur: 1: Nov. 1694 for Charles Stevenson
the bra: of Severn River Rent —.. 10.. 6
Possr Wm Stephens.

Griffith's Lott

197 A: Sur: 4: Nov. 1694 for Wm Griffin between
South & Severn Rivers Rent —.. 7.. 10¾
Possr Tho: Reynolds for Griffiths Orpns.

Majors Fancy

186 A: Sur: 12: Mar: 1694 for Maj. Edward
Dorsey between South & Severn Rivers Rent —.. 7.. 5½
Possr Samuell Dorsey.

Freeborn's Enlargement

80 A: Sur: 17: Octobr 1694 for Tho: Freeborn on
the North Side South River Rent —.. 3.. 2½
Possr Thomas Freeborne.

Baldwin's Chance

415 A: Sur: 16: Octob. 1694 for John Baldwin on
the North Side So: River at Baldwins point R. —.. 16.. 7¾
Possr John Baldwin.

Harris's Beginning

122 A: Sur: 5th Xber 1694 for John Harris lying
at Huntington on Patt. River No: bra: Rent —.. 4.. 10¾
Possr Widº Sarah Crouchly at Richd Wiggs.

Grimes Enlargemt

187 A: Sur: 29th Nov: 1694 for Wm Grimes on
the South Side Severn River Rent —.. 7.. 6
Possr Wm Grimes.

What-you-please

72 A: Sur: 14: Feb. 1688 for Charles Stephens
between South & Severn Rivers Rent —.. 2.. 10
Possr Wm Stephens.

C. Wm Stevens.

Peirpoints Range

200 A: Sur: 13: Feb. 1688 for Johns Peirpoint in
the woods Rent —.. 8.. —
Possr same Peirpoint.

Timber Neck

303 A: Sur: 14: Feb: 1688 for Cha: Stevens in the
Woods Rent —.. 12.. 1½
Possr 101 A: Elizª Steven
101 A: Sarah Stephens
101 A: Willm Yeildhall in right of his
——— wife Mary daughter of Cha: Stephens
303
———

Stony Hills

36 A: Sur: 12th Xber 1695 for Richd Everet in
A. A. Co. Rent —.. 1.. 5½
Possr Laurence Gary.

Browns Forrest

387 A: Sur: 24 Feb. 1695 for Tho: Brown on the
West side the No: Bra: of Patt. Rivr Rent —.. 15.. 6
Possr Saml Brown.

Dryers Inheritance

254 A: Sur: 25: Feb. 1695 for Sam. Dryer on the
West Side the No: Bra: of Patt. River Rent —.. 10.. 2
Possr Same Dryer.

Ridgly's Forrest

264 A: Sur: 3: June 1686 for Coll. Hen: Ridgly
on the East side the No: Bra: of Patt. River Rent —.. 10.. 6¾
Possr Charles Ridgly.

Turkey Island

333 A: Sur: 27: Sep: 1694 for Neal Clark lying
at Rogues harbour bra: head of Patt: River Rent —.. 13.. 4
Possr Neal Clark.

Warfeilds Range

1080 A: Sur: 10: Xber 1694 for Richd & John
Warfeild lying on Middle River Rent 2.. 3.. 2½
Possrs 540 A: John Warfeild
240 A: Benj. Warfeild
150 A: Caleb Dorsey
150 A: Geo. Yate

1080

Owen's Range

162 A: Sur. 15 Feb. 1688 for Richd Owen in A.
A. Co. Rt. —.. 6.. 6
Possr Ambrose Nelson

Chelsy

117 A: Sur: 21: Nov. 1695 for Lan: Draper in
A. A. Co. Rt.
Mr Bladen affirms to me this Land is in Elder surveys of his about Withers Durand.

Hamonds Forrest

362 A: Sur: 31: Octob. 1694 for John Hamond at
the head of Severn River Rent —.. 14.. 6
Possr the same Hamond.

Huntington Quarter

259 A: Sur: 28: Nov. 1694 for Hen: Ridgly Senr
& Hen: Rid: Junr lying at Huntington Rent —.. 10.. 4½
Possr Coll. Henry Ridgly.

Desert

158 A: Sur: 12: May 1696 for Thomas Blackwell on Patt: Riv^{r} Rent —.. 6.. 4
Poss^{r} John Dorsey.

Come by Chance

200 A: or thereabout granted the 28th May 1692 to Michaell Birmingham & Escheat to his Lords^{p} for want of heires of Michael Cusack granted und^{r} such Rent as they were to the s^{d} Cusack, Rent —.. 8.. —
Poss^{r} Jos: Hill.

Ruly's Search

74: A: Sur: 26: July 1696 for Autho: Ruly lying on the No: Side of South Riv^{r} Rent —.. 2.. 11½
Poss^{r} Sam^{l} Ruly.

Good Mothers Endeavour

285 A. Res^{d} 23. Aprill 1698 for Elinor Howard 50 A: p^{t} thereof being Howards Thicket entred in page 66 & 50 A: p^{t} of the Woodyard entred in pa: 61 the rem^{a} is Surplus Rent —.. 5.. 7½
Poss^{r} W^{m} Maccubin in Right of Elin^{r} Howard.

Howard's Search

121 A: Sur: 10: Nov: 1696 for John Howard at the h^{r} bounds of Howards Mount Rent —.. 4.. 10¼
Poss^{r} Rich^{d} & Alexa. Warfeild Ex^{rs} John Howard.

Howards Discovery

50 A: Sur: 19: Xber 1696 for John Howard in A. A. Co. —.. 2.. —
Poss^{rs} Rich^{d} & Alex: Warfeild Ex^{rs} John Howard.

What is left

105 A: Sur: 20 Xber 1701 for Amos Peirpoint on Lowsers Branch Rent —.. 4.. 2½
Poss^{r} Sam^{l} Peirpoint.

Addition

80 A: Sur: 1: Nov: 1701 for Sam: Young at bo^{d} white Oak in Rob: Clarksons line Rent —.. 3.. 2½
Poss^{r} Sam^{l} Young.

Addition

50 A: Sur: 5: Aug. 1702 for W^{m} Jones on the South Side Severn River Rent —.. 2.. —
Poss^{r} W^{m} Jones.

Smiths Addition

45 A: Sur: 6th June 1695 for Edw^{d} Smith on the North side of Severn Rent —.. 1.. 9¾
Poss^{r} Tho: Banks, his Heir in England.

Ben's Discovery

380 A: Sur: 23: Xber 1704 for Benj^{a} Warfeild on the West side of Fowlers bra: at the end of the N & W line of Grimeston Rent —.. 15.. 2½
Poss^{r} same Ben: Warfeild.

C. Benj^{a} Discovery.

Young's Range

300 A: Sur: 15 Mar: 1704 for John Young at the head of Severn River above Severn Bridge at a bo^{d} Popular in the Main Run Rent —.. 12.. —
Poss^{r} Sam^{l} Young.

Howards Inheritance

449 A: Sur: 23: Mar: 1669 for Sam: Howard 100 A. p^{t} thereof having been p^{t} of a tract of Land called Chance entred in pa: 63 & 200 A: more p^{t} thereof having been p^{t} of Warner's Neck entred in page 67 the remainer is Surplus Rent —.. 9.. —
Poss^{r} Tho: Tolly by his marriage with Kath: the widow of the s^{d} Samuell Howard.

Burle Bank or Burles Hill

450 A: Sur: 15 June 1650 for Rob: Burle bo^{d} on the No. with Chesepeak bay. This Land is affirmed by Stephen Burle to be the same Land now called Burles Hill Sur: 15 June 1658 & they found to cont^{a} but 200 A: for w^{ch} q^{t} it was Res^{d} 21 July 1666 Rent —.. 4.. —

Poss^{r} Stephen Burle.

Holmans Hope

100 A: Sur: 15: June 1650 for Abra: Holman bo^{d} on the East with Chesepeak Bay. This Land was layd out in the Neck of Land that makes the bay & mouth of Magothy Riv^{r} but none now claimes nor can the certain place of any line of it be found.

Pen Lloyd als Swan Neck

570 A: Sur: 2^{d} Xber 1650 for Edw^{d} Lloyd on the No: side of Severn River. M^{r} Lloyd Sur^{d} this Land again the 15th Sep: 1659 & then was found to be 600 A: & called Swan Neck the which upon a further Res: 22 May 1667 of 370 A: was found to be 471 A: so that the whole tract was found to be 671 A: —.. 13.. 5¼

Poss^{r} 471 A: Coll. Hamond from Capt. Conaway
100 A: d^{o} from Tho: Reynolds
100 A: Fran: Mead

671

C. Pen Loyd als Swan neck Sur: 2 Xber 1650 for Edw^{d} Loyd on y^{e} N. Side of Severn River. M^{r} Loyd Sur: this land again 15 Sep. 1659 & then was fo^{d} to contain 600 a & call^{d} Swan Neck 300 a part whereof he sold to Tho: Turner who sold to James Connaway who resur: y^{e} same May 22, 1667 & fo^{d} to be 471 a. The oth^{r} 300 a y^{e} sd Loyd sold

100 a pt thereof to R^d Horner 100 a more to Xtoph^r Rolles & 100 a to James Smith who resur: his 100 a y^e 30 Mar 1674 & fo^d to be 250 a, y^e 471 a of Connaways & y^e 100 a of Horners are now y^e Right of Coll Hammond y^e 100 a of Rolles now in possion of Fr^a Mead & y^e 250 a of Smiths now Philemon Smith, the whole Cont^a 921 a

Scotland

600 A: Sur: 26: Nov. 1652 for Rich^d Ewen near Fishing Creek on the Bay side a little above the north point of Severn River —.. 12.. —

Poss^r 200 A: Thomas Homwood
200 A: Lewis Jones
100 A: Joshua Merikin from Ja: Heath
50 A: ditto Merriken
50 A: Joshua Merikin son of Hugh Merriken

600

Young's Land

250 A: Sur: 28^th Sep: 1652 for Rich^d Young on the No: side of Severn River near Burks Creek. And alsoe 250 A: Sur: 30^th Sep^t 1652 for the s^d Young joyning to the former on the No: thereof R. —.. 10.. —

Poss^rs 100 A: W^m Pennington
75 A: A: Josua Merriken
75 A: Tho: Hanson
150 A: Rich^d & Ralph Moses Orphans
75 A: each
100 A: Edward Gibbs lives on but know not his title.

Covell

200 A: Sur: 27 Octob 1651 for John Covell joyning to the Land of W^m Durand Rent —.. 4.. —

Poss^r Tho: Tench Esq^r for James Rigbys Orphan

Hawkins

600 A: Sur: 27: Sep: 1652 for Ralph Hawkins near Maggothy River. W^m^ Hawkins of Patapsco River is Son & Heir of the said Ralph Hawkins, he does not claim this Land nor has his father ever alienated it th^t^ appears, but the Land is now in other Surveys possessed.

Little Hawkins

150 A: Sur: 30 Sep: 1652 for Ralph Hawkins on the South Side of Maggothy River Rent —.. 3.. —
Poss^rs^ 125 A: W^m^ Hawkins of Balto. Co.
25 A: layd in the Town at Maggoty.

150

Homewoods Lott

210 A: Sur: 1^3^: Feb^ry^ 1650 for James Homewood on the East Side of Goury's Creek Rent —.. 4.. 2½

Homewood

210 A: Sur: 13: Feb^ry^ 1650 for James Homewood at the mouth of Maggoty River & Patt: in the name of Thomas Homewood. This Land was Res^d^ by the s^d^ Tho: Homewood the 2^d^ Aug. 1666 & then found to be but 140 A. Rent —.. 2.. —
Poss^r^ John Ingram for James Homew^ds^ Orphan.

EXTRACTS FROM ACCOUNT AND LETTER BOOKS OF DR. CHARLES CARROLL, OF ANNAPOLIS.

(Continued from Vol. XXV, p. 301.)

Annapolis 24th Febry 1753

Sir

When I wrote you my last Lre I was in Hopes that all opposition to my Surveys were at an End but I now find a new one which I did not know of Mr Crabb & Needham who Claim a Special warrant dated 10th June last to resurvey a Tract of Land on the proclamation taken up by one Verdress near the mountain.

In order therefore to secure myself agt that after the great Trouble & Expence I have been at I must alter the Bebinning of the Resurvey called New London wch I last sent you & take in that Called London by the warrt of Samuel Reads which Courses I have sent you by my son who I hope will meet you at Mr Bells.

The Survey of London which begins at the Tree of Green Spring being a Resurvey of wine Garden in my Name wch Mr Howard gave you I must request you will stop & add the same Land to New London as now directed & return the same as soon as possible that I may comply with the needfull.

I hope this will not give you much Trouble and that you will oblige me in the speedy Execution thereof.

I need not further Explain myself as my son will do it if needfull if he meets you or he will leave the Courses which I have made as plain as possible. It is to begin in the Line of Messrs Addison & Murdocks Land and so runs as to include the Survey called London in that Called New London Surveyed by Saml Read Special warrt to resurvey Baily Purchase. I had a 1000as of Common Warrt. in October 1750 or 1751 of which I find no Return pray let me know where that warrt. was Located or Applyed & how much of my Warrt of 1500as dated

15th June last is Yet unexecuted as also 400as dated the 5th June and where located

I had 300as 16th Apl 1751 & June 11th that Year 700a wch I shall be very much obliged if you will let me know how located or applyed; If any of these Warrts which bare date before the 10th June last were located on the Drafts of Hunting Creek & not executed you may return the Cert: of New London by such Warrt as well as Reads which I Can at any Time assign if Needfull. Pray excuse my Importuning you as my Interest is at Stake I am obliged to do it

If my son does not meet you at Home and any Difficulty occurs to you in this affair I will pay for a Messengr if you send one on the occation.

I hope to hear from you soon and am Very respectfully

Sr Yr most hble Servt
C. C.

To Mr Isaac Brooks
Surveyr of Fredk County at
Mr Saml Bells in
Bladensburgh

Annapolis Febry 27th 1753

Sir

Inclosed are Mr Presidents Directions which as they are according to Yr Lre I hope you will return my Certificate of New London Including therein the Tract of Land Called London Agreeable to the Course last sent you by my son.

As Mr Howard took the References and made the platt accordingly and so are the Courses last Sent you conformable thereto I hope therefore you will return the Same & that so as I may not meet with further Difficultys or Opposition you are Sensible the Time is but Short

Your Favour herein will much oblige

S^r^ Y^r^ H^ble^ Serv^t^
C. C.

To M^r^ Isaac Brook
Surv^r^ of Fred^k^ County
at M^r^ Saml^l^ Bells near
Bladensburgh
p^r^ Jn^o^ Chalmers

The following is a Copy of M^r^ Tasker's Lre to M^r^ Brooks

S^r^

D^r^ Carroll has Shewn me Y^r^ Lre his platt & Cert. of New London. He desires my Directions to you to include in it the Tract of Land Called London agreeable to the Courses he last sent you by his son as to the References of the Courses to other Trees & he said it was M^r^ Howard's you De^tys^ Act and that from them References he made the Platt which is now shewn to me and this I do depend as so and that M^r^ Howard will acknowledge it to me in a Lre that they are right as I depend upon this and upon M^r^ Howards giving you that Lre as above you will make the Return as above I am Sir

Y^r^ very h^ble^ Serv^t^
Benj^n^ Tasker

Annapolis 27^th^ Feb. 1753
To M^r^ Isaac Brooks Surv^r^ of fred^k^ County

Annapolis March 2^d^ 1753

Sir

I have lately taken up about 11000^as^ of Land Back near Monocosey on which I find Iron Ore & good Conveniencys for erecting Iron works which was my Inducement, this Land I am to pay for to the L^d^ Pro^rys^ about the latter End of this month £550 Ster. or otherwise loose it, of which I have not that I can readily command more than £250 Ster. tho considerable Debts due to me on Mort. & other wise.

I am therefore to request the Favour of you that you will lend me your Bills of Exch. for £300 Ster. which I will repay you with Int. in Twelve Months, and either assign you very good Mortg. of more than the sume or give you my own Bond for the same or other Security to Your Liking.

This will be a Singular Service to me as my Family and what I may the more freely Request from Your near Relation to my Children & long Acquaintance with myself.

Your money will be as secure as if in the Bank of England & better interest.

I had a Loss in John's this Year of Two Hundred Pounds uninsured and not hearing what ships are arrived in Britain from hence is one Reason that I stand in need of your Assistance on this present occation.

In Case you do not at this Season Incline to draw Bills Your Lre of Credit to the Agent or note for the same payable in Bills of Exch to me or order at or before the 20th Sep^{r} next will Equally answer which latter I can endorse to the Agent.

Your Favour herein will much oblige me If you will let me know in a Line what security will be Agreeable shall be complyed with & sent you.

To Edw^{d} Lloyd Esq^{r} at
Wye River.

Annapolis 9th Mar. 1753

Sir

I Reced Your Favour of the 3^{d} Inst & am obliged for Your Kind Intention I suppose the Agent would take Moydores at 27 Shill Ster. & Pistoles of paper weight at Sixteen Shill. & Six pence Ster. & Spanish Dollars or pieces of Eight at four Shill & Six pence Ster. These I think are the Rates at which those species are curr^{t}.

To the Hon^{ble} Edw^{d} Lloyd Esq^{r} at
Wye River.

Annapolis 11th Mar. 1753

Sir

Mr Cuthbert Sandys has been with me here & Agreed for one Hundred Ton Baltimore Pig Iron to be deld in Rappahannock River in Virginia at five Pounds Ten Shill Ster p Ton.

I would choose rather to deliver that Iron in Patapsco River on Board a Vessel at five Pounds Ster. p. Ton than send it round at that Rate above.

He has likewise engaged that Whatever Vessel I send shall not be liable to seizure, Entering or clearing there, otherwise I could not afford to send it unless you also paid such Charges or engage to quit me of them, I have promised him to send Fifty Ton from hence by the latter End of June & the other Fifty as soon as the Vessel returns; If you approve of the above Terms please to Favour me with a Line by the Post or some other Conveyance directed to Docr Chs Carroll at Annapolis.

To Colee John Champ Mercht
at Rappahannock
Virginia.

Annapolis Mar. 18, 1753

Sr

Mr Chaplin telling me he intended to Call at Your House I take this opportunity to request you will return my Certificate of New London in due Time & if I or Mr Howard Omitted to mention it I desire you will Express to be contained within the Courses on the Vacant Land one House 15 feet by Twenty square of Loggs and one Cabbin with Ten Acres of Clear Land and about one Thousand of Fence Rails.

To Mr Isaac Brookes
Survr of fredk Cty

Annapolis Mar. 27, 1753

Sr

I am to Acknowledge the Favr of Yrs dated the 29th Janry last & to return you Thanks for Your Care & Endeavour to serve me in Relation to my Pig Iron in Johns Ship.

It is not improbable but as the weather grows warm there may be some means used to get up the Vessell which if done the Iron cannot be damaged.

I should Imagine if the Middle Deck was rippd up so that the Tobacco might Float it would so lighten the Vessell she may be recovered.

The Continuance of your Favour to me in that matter shall be duly acknowledged.

To Captt Jno Hutchings
Mercht in Norfolk, Virginia
by Mr Middleton.

Annapolis Mar. 30, 1753

Sr

I reced Yrs datd the 26th Inst I am obliged to you for that offer, but at present I do not stand in Need of the money I expected I should want Nor shall until Septemr next but if I then should I will Accept Yr offer.

To Edwd Lloyd Esqr
at Wye River

Annapolis April 9th 1753

Sir

Two Days past I reced Yours of the 27th last month but not having seen the Bearer I write this p the Virginia Post. I am Very willing to Supply you one Hundred Ton Baltimore Pig Iron which if you please to send for fifty Ton shall be ready to be put on Board the last Day of June next. It shall

be put on Board without any Expence to you in Patapsco River in the Middle Branch where a Ship may ride and the other Fifty Ton shall be ready the last of July and so put on Board if you send.

I am certain the Vessell with ore Seldom if at all Enters or clears here I believe you may Carry Ballast of Pigg Iron in like manner * vide infra to have the Bills payable in London as a Commission is charged on Out past Bills you may depend your Vessels shall meet no Delay in Patapsco on acct of Loading but be immediately Dispatched at the Times above.

To Colonel John Champ
Merch^{t} in Rappahannock
Virginia

Maryland Apr 20th 1753

Gent

I rece^{d} Yours by way of London & find Pig Iron fallen which with the Top price of Bar Iron in London is a mistery The plantations will afford less pig Iron to be imported to Britain Rather than more, for I assure you ore near the Water side begins to thin & be Exhausted And it is a Commodity will not admit of long Land Carriage. I understand that good Rey or Rey Grass seed as also Clover seed may be had cheap from your port. I desire therefore if the first does not exceed Two Shill & Six pence p Bushell or thereabouts you will send me six Bushells & have it put up in Tight Casks to preserve it from wett and that you will also send me of the second Viz: red Clover Twenty Pounds pray let it be in a Tight Bag put into the Cask with the Rey Grass seed & endeavour to get them new & fresh or they may fail in Growth here, please also to

* Your Skipper may Come to in the Mouth of Severn River here and Call on me for orders to the Clark to deliver the pigg Iron or he may go directly to patapsco to the Furnace (which I think would be best) and the Clark shall have Directions to deliver the Iron on Board there. I shall be glad to supply you at any Time we have pig Iron at the Rate of five pounds Ster p Ton.

send me four ounces of Good Cabbage seed & four Ounces of Carrott seed in distinct papers put into the same Cask the Last of which please to Charge to my Acc^{t} I desire you will also send me four Ream of such paper as is generally used in the Lawyer's Offices for Copying Deeds & called Copying Paper & as far as I Can Understand is about five Shill. p. Ream & Two Reams of good Cut paper of about Nine Shills per Ream and as Iron Ware is reasonable I desire you will send me a small Chamber Grate for Coal of about Twelve Shill value.

To Mess^{rs} Sedgley & Cheston
Merch^{t} in Bristall

Maryland May 15, 1753

Sir

Captain Judds Ship is arrived in Patuxen I drew the foll^{g} Bills of Exch on you at the Dates to them respectively annexed which I desire you will pay and charge the same to my Acc^{t} I am in hopes that my Pig Iron Shiped you will sell so as to answer my Expectation which is but moderate for if it does not clere five Pounds p Ton it will not pay for the making. Pray let my son have the inclosed Lre for Your favours to him am much obliged to you as well as those to myself.

June 2^{d}	To Benj^{a} Tasker Agent Lord Baltimore	—£	40..
23	To Jn^{o} Phillips	—	17.. 10..
Feb. 9	To John Howard	—	30..
19	To W^{m} Young	—	14.. 15.. 9
Mar. 14	To Ignatius Diggs	—	2.. 16.. 4
Ap^{l} 20	To Christopher Lownds	—	11.. 18..
		£	117.. 0.. 1

To M^{r} Will. Black
p Capt. Wilson in
the Grove

Maryland May 15, 1753

Dear Charles

I reced Yours of Janry 25 by way Patuxent with the Incolsed Pamplett as also Copy by Rawlings I would not have you interfere in the Countrys Disputes untill you may be assured of a Gratefull Acknowledgement from them to those who have endeavoured to Serve them already. As you are going to enter into the world you had best do it with as few Enemies as You can possibly avoid making and the more so as you may be assured some have made themselves so ready to your Hand you will find more Usefull Subjects for your future Life to employ Your Thoughts and conversation.

Your desire to know how Mr Carroll has proceeded he has filed a Bill in Court here Agt me & if such a Chancellor as we have had should deterrmine his Claim no Doubt it would be not in my favour as he was my declared Enemy. I shall battle it with him as long as I can untill I have reason to hope for equal Justice his money & Influence are Two Things that are two powerfull for me, but yet I must Endeavour the best I can in my Own Defence the whole Popish Interest have Levelled their Artillery Agt me and are strongly Associated with the Government. A Governor is daily Expected,* I hope he will prove a more unprejudiced one than our former It stands you upon to make Yourself Capable of rubbing thro what you may Expect here, to wit all the injury a Popish Faction Can do you, I observe the Copy of the Acct with Mr Black it is true, it is large but I need not tell you that I Expect that it has been laid out in such necessary uses as could not be avoided. And as you are Sensible what I can do for you and Support myself & Family your own Prudence will be Sufficient to Guide you to which I refer. Capt. Judd's Ship is gone into Patuxent the old man is now in Annapolis very ill of the Gout, Your Lre to Mr Maccubbin I sent him yesterday, I was Glad to hear from Judd that you was well tho' no Line from you. Your Brother is now at Patapsco where I believe he will Settle he

* Gov. Horatio Sharpe commissioned 17 March, 1753; took oath 10 Aug., 1753.

keeps a Batchelar's House there, And I am building a Merch^{t} Mill & Bakehouse there for him. M^{rs} Carroll is well and presents her Love and respects to you I refer you to M^{r} Maccubbin for an Acc^{t} of that Family. I observe in the publick prints from Paris of a Map lately published there by M^{r} Boucher of the New Discovery's Northward in the South Seas from California towards Japan or Asia if printed in Britain shall be obliged if you will send me one. The Third part of Rapin's History continued (I think) by Tindall with Cutts if to be had the best Edition shall be obliged if you will send me one by some Safe Hand. You sent me a Wig but did not let me know the Cost, it is too full & when I know the Price may possibly sell it to some Canonical Phiz: whatever you send me let me know the Cost for the future.

If a good Edition of Chamber's Dictionary Extant I desire you will also send me one or if more Volumes. Books are Usefull Things, I recommend to you to be Very Carefull of those you purchase for Your Own use, not to be too good natured to lend I will Endeavour to prevail with your Overseers to Ship Your Tobacco as forward as may be done M^{r} Black will Credit you with the proceeds in due Time, but as I am to Account with Y^{r} overseers must have an Acc^{t} of Sale to Satisfye them for their parts.

M^{r} Comm^{y} still Exists but low in Body and Health dozing tow^{ds} a Dissolution as I hear but have not seen him I shall write you by some Ship going from this Port by some Hand who I shall be sure will deliver my Lres, my good natured C^{o} obliged me to take down the Furnace before it paid for erecting and the Ore which I used of they Agreed to sell to M^{r} Lawson & C^{o} to prevent their work dropping. This may give you a Specimen of Friendsp you must therefore depend on your own Qualifications to avoid the Ill offices of such I will not enlarge at present but to assure you that I am with Love & Esteem.

D^{r} Charles

Your affectionate Father.

To C. Carroll Esq^{r}
Middle Temple Garden Court
Library Stair N^{o} 2. London.
p Captain Wilson in
the Grove Copy p Rawlings

Annapolis May 30th 1753

M^{r} Thomas Mills

I had from M^{r} Rich^{d} Craxall what you had Signed as your Knowledge of Peter Hart's Cabbin, I am much obliged for your Information, but if I Could possibly Get Peter Hart in here he could put the matter out of all Dispute, I hear that Peter Hart is on South Branch of Potowmack if you Can by any Safe Hand convey a Line to him to desire that he may Come to me I will Satisfye him very well for his Trouble Y^{r} fav^{r} in this shall be acknowledged.

To M^{r} Tho^{s} Mills a Smith on Licking
Creek on Potowmack in
Fred^{k} County

Annapolis May 30th 1753

Sir

I desire you will not return my Survey on Reads Warrant, before I see the Plan of these Lands & the Expressions which I hope to do before any Danger of the Time being out as M^{r} Howard promised to rectifye any Mistakes and to see me Timely, I hope you will order the same Accordingly.

To M^{r} Isaac Brooke
Survey^{r} ffred^{k} County

Sir

I reced yours from Mr Bordley promising to return your Father's Bond which you took up from me for Sterl money I am willing to give you up your Bond which I had in Lieu of the above at any Time and if you will send me the same I shall be obliged, which I hope you will be the Readier to do as you are sensible I paid the money out of my Pocket for him tho I do not yet know how I shall Secure myself therein yet shall be Glad you will give me a Chance for it by Sending me that Bond you may be assured of Yours on Demand after Rect of the other. I do not incline to take the Negroes proposed for my Judgment, it being to give up my Right and might have hoped you would Endeavoured to Serve me better as a fair & principal Credr of Your Fathers, I hope for Yr Compliance in the above.

To Mr Wm Cumming

Annapolis 31 May 1753

Sir

I Reced Yours of the 29th Inst, in Relation to Jno Gale he is a good Carpenter & may be Capable of much Business I have Severall of that Trade & would also Employ him if his Credr Inclined to take his Debt as he Earned it, Allowing for Support & I will not engage to pay in any other manner & those to whom he is indebeted they well know he can Earn nothing to pay in Prison tho' in the mean Time the Sher might with his Assistance build Houses & have other Carpenter's work done Cheaper than Common, I paid him five Shill p Day & would again on the above Terms. I am Sure he does not owe Charles Carroll Esqr & Co the sum you mention.

To Mr Will Young Sheriff
of Baltimore County.

June 11th 1753

Sir

I have waited Sevll Times this Day to attend Mr Shelby's Appointment in the Land Office relating to his Caveat Agst Patent Issuing to me on my Resurvey on Iron Mountain called Hanover but no Person that I could find appearing in Town and my Affairs Calling me out too morrow, I desire you will favour me by acquainting the Judges that I hope my absence will not be of Prejudice to me, as I was ready to attend at the Time and that I shall at all convenient Time be ready to wait on them on that occation If in this Case the Gentlemen that are Judges in the Land Office (or either) should make any order to my Prejudice this Letter I hope will suffice to request an appeal from such opinion to the President or Keeper of the Seal.

To Mr Thos Jennings Clerk of
the Land office

Maryland June 22d 1753

Dr Charles

I wrote you by Wilson in the Grove the 15th May & Copy by Rawlings both Inclosed to Mr Black to which refer you I only now write a Line to let you know we are all well Except Jackey who has a troublesome Cough but hope will do well, we have little here worth Communicating our new Governour not yet arrived, but it seems daily Expected, tho' I think the people would live quiet enough without One & very well contented Especially their heavy Taxes would thereby be lessened The French in Conjunction with their ffriend Indians are endeavourg to prevent our Settling the North East Branches of the Messicipi next to Virginia & the other British Governments and have lately Cut of Severall there, and the Settlement of those parts by British Subjects is well worthy the Attention of the Nation both to secure a Barrier & prevent the Junction of the French from the River Canada to Missicipi Intirely Surround-

ing on the Back the English Collonys, and I conceive the ready way to Establish a Settlement back there would be to appoint a Select Government & Colony there immediately Under the Crown with a Summary Procedure of Justice for Ease of the Settlers & to let the first Adventurers have Land in reasonable Quantitys free & clear of Quit Rents for many Years. Large Grants of Lands to private Persons will never be a means of answering the desired End Cast Your Eye on the best Drafts of this Continent and you will see there Branches of Mesisisipi Running from the Lakes of Canada about South West to the Westward of the Appalachin Mountains this I give you as a Hint which may serve in proper Conversation, I refer further to my next mean Time. I am with Love & Esteem

To Charles Carroll Esq^{r}
Middle Temple Garden Court
Library Stair Case N^{o} 2 London
p Capt. Rawlins

Maryland June 30th 1753

Gent.

I reced yours dat^{d} the 10th April last by Captain Knill in the Frisby the Goods not landed as Yet the Ship lying off Annapolis I did not hear any Thing in relation to Short weight my Eight Ton Pig Iron p the Chester Lorain in 1752 untill yours as above. I am certain that my Iron could not want of weight being put on Board by my own Vessell & People directly from the works & therefore Expect I shall not suffer for Negligence of M^{r} Dulany or any other, who let their Iron lye on a Strand months together for Ballast for every moving Craft, I therefore must insist to have Credit for the whole of the said Eight Ton Pig Iron with you as I have nothing to do with M^{r} Dulany in the matter I also reced inclosed my Acc^{t} Curr^{t} with you to Dec^{r} last Ball in my Favour £83.. 13..^{s} 2^{d} & Twenty Eight Ton Pig Iron you say sold not there Credited the Goods

now by Knill not charged all which I believe is right, if I meet any Error shall Acquaint you thereof.

As I make no doubt but you will be Cash in Hand and Ball due to me, and my occations requiring it I drew on you in Compy the 28th of this Inst: payable to Will Kelly or order for Fifty Pounds Ten Shill Ster. which Bills were endorsed by him to the Lord Baltimore's Use for Land & may Come to Hand some Time before September next & which I desire you to pay & charge to my Acct I have not made Tobacco for some years past And as it is a precarious Trade to purchase, I am not in the way of Shipping or I would to you as soon as any Gentleman in as much as I have found your Integrity & Care in What otherwise I have hitherto intrusted you with. I 'do not know but I may Again set some Hands to Tobacco, if I do you may be assured of a share. I am with much Respect

To Messrs Cheston & Sedgley & Co
Mercht in Bristoll
by Smith
Copy by Gracie

July 3d 1753

If Mr Dulany reconsiders the State of our Case in Relation to Yeate's forbearance & Larkins Resurvey he may possibly change his Sentiments, I Grant that taking a patent on a Resurvey does not destroy the whole of the original Right of the Land resurveyed but that it will Subsist Against a Younger Survey interfering with it, I conceive every man has a right to dispose of his own Estate and I will Suppose that John Larkin had a good right to Lloyds Lott & to Larkins Addition took a warrt to resurvey them which intitled him to add Vacancy or exclude any of the Lands to be resurveyed he thereupon left out part of Larkins Addition and has his Quantity in the Resurvey Called United friendship and taken Patent thereon. Certainly he shall not now hold by the Patents of Larkins Addition & Lloyds Lott and United friendsp also Whereby he would have more Land than he really paid for, or was meant or intended to be

Granted, I Cannot but be of opinion that What Land John Larkins Left out of Larkins his Addition upon his resurvey and is Included in Yeats forbearance is our property And as such on any part I would contend for it with any Man.

I do not know that it would Avail us any Thing to take a Warrant of Resurvey thereon now as I do not suppose There is any Vacancy to be Added and with regard to the part that is included in Larkins Addition Exclusive of the Lines of the resurvey it is so little that the Expence would be more than the Value.

To the Baltimore C°

COLONIAL RECORDS OF ST. MARY'S COUNTY.

Contributed by Louis Dow Scisco.

St. Mary's County, the scene of the earliest provincial settlements, has lost all but a small fraction of its colonial county records. The county court house burned in 1831 and all losses are now attributed to that event. A court house which succeeded the burned one was torn down in 1899. The present court house at Leonardtown was erected in 1901.

The clerk's records in the public record room contain but one book antedating the fire of 1831, that one being a marriage register dating from 1795. By legislative act property owners were allowed, after the fire, to record anew any deeds whose original record had been destroyed. A liber contains 198 pages of such entries. Most of these are deeds executed after 1800, but a smaller portion comprises deeds of 1777 to 1800. It is said that there are one or two entries of colonial date. In a storage room adjacent to the record room is a collection of roughly classified disused records, all of which appear to be of date since 1831. It is stated that in the court house attic, reached by a ladder, is another collection of record material

which has been so long unvisited that its character is now unknown.

The office of the register of wills has been rather more fortunate than the clerk's office in its preservation of records. For the period from 1777 to 1831 there is a considerable number of record volumes, of which no description will be here attempted. For the colonial period there are no records of bonds or inventories, but wills and accounts are as follows:

Liber P C No. 1 has 364 pages of wills dating from 1658 to 1732, the liber index carrying about 450 names.

Liber T A No. 1 has 747 pages of wills dating from 1732 to 1776.

Liber J J has 555 pages of wills dating from 1777 to 1791.

Liber H H No. 2 has 460 pages carrying administration accounts of 1674 to 1721, preceded by 28 pages of wills dating from 1775 to 1777, with one exception of 1771.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

November 10th, 1930.—The regular meeting of the Society was held to-night with the President in the chair.

The Chair recognized Mr. Daniel R. Randall, who presented the Society with a photograph of a portrait of William Buckland by Charles Willson Peale, and a copy made from an original parchment Indenture of his apprenticeship (April 5, 1748) to his uncle, James Buckland, Joiner, of London. Mr. Randall read an interesting paper entitled "William Buckland" Architect and Builder. He stated that the best known of his buildings are Gunston Hall, the home of George Mason in Fairfax County, Virginia; Mathias Hammond's home, the "Harwood House"; and it is claimed by tradition that he designed and built the "Old Senate Chamber" in the State House at Annapolis. The thanks of the Society were extended to Mr. Randall for his gift and interesting paper.

The following named persons having been previously nominated were elected to Active Membership:

Mrs. Henry J. Bowdoin
Dr. Arthur Hebb
Miss Adelaide Penn
Mr. Merhling Holdcroft
Mrs. Edward H. Bouton
Mrs. David A. Robertson
Dr. David A. Robertson
Mrs. Laurence Jones
Reverend Albert Smith
Mr. Cecil J. Parker
Miss Abigail Kerr Steuart
Mrs. E. Herrman Cohn
Mr. Gordon M. F. Stick
Mrs. Anna Howard Fitchett Stick
Mrs. H. Lee Muse

Associate:

Mr. Robert Wilson Evans
Mr. Frederic Adams Virkus
Dr. Charles Lee Reese

The following death was reported from among our Members; W. Champlin Robinson on October 31st, 1930.

Mr. Harris announced that the money received from the redemption of the Groundrent on the old Athenaeum property had been placed in the hands of a Special Committee appointed by the Council composed of President Harris, Mr. William Ingle, Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr. Heyward E. Boyce, Treasurer, and Mr. William G. Baker, Jr., a member of the Trustees of the Athenaeum. This Committee reported that three-fourths of the amount had been re-invested in non-taxable securities.

Vice-President DeCourcy W. Thom was then introduced and read a very interesting paper on "The Old Senate Chamber at Annapolis."

Mr. Thom then presented the following preamble and resolution:—

Whereas: The old Senate Chamber in the State House in Annapolis, Maryland, is the oldest Senate Chamber in the oldest State House now in use in the United States of America and moreover is one of the oldest in the world, and;

Whereas: In that Senate Chamber took place many notable performances connected with efforts for Freedom, Colonial, State, National or International, making it a shrine venerable and famous in which occurred the inauguration of the first Governor and the first Council of Maryland as a State before both Houses of the General Assembly on March 20th, 1777; the sessions of the Senate of Maryland from 1777 until the year 1905; the sessions of the Maryland Revolutionary Conventions June 22 to 25, 1774; November 21 to 25, 1774; Dec. 8 to 12, 1774; April 25 to May 3, 1775; July 26 to August 14, 1775; the various sessions of the Convention of the Province of Maryland, December 7, 1775 to July 6, 1776, August 14 to November 10, 1776 and November 28, 1776, when our first Constitution agreed to November 8th, 1776, but probably signed November 11th, 1776, just before final adjournment, may be said to have begun functioning generally; the sessions of the Continental Congress from November 26, 1783 to June 3, 1784; Washington's resignation on Dec. 23rd, 1783, of his Commandership of the Continental Army; the ratification on the 14th of January 1784 of the treaty of peace with England definitely ending the Revolutionary War; the Convention of the Virginia-Maryland Commission on December 22, 1784, to devise proper navigation laws for the Potomac River; the Convention from September 11th, 1786 through September 14, 1786, of the delegates from New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania and Virginia, invited by Maryland to come together to consider how best should be regulated the trade and other relationships between the thirteen Confederated Colonies who had triumphed in the Revolutionary War; the demand triumphant on November 19, 1836, on the part of under-represented Maryland that it received five more votes and that over-represented Maryland lose six votes, etc. etc.

Be It Resolved, by the Maryland Historical Society in session on November 10th, 1930, that our President appoint a committee of five, of which he shall be Chairman, to consider with his Excellency, Albert C. Ritchie, Governor of Maryland,

and then report to the Maryland Historical Society as to the constituting by the Governor and legislature of Maryland of a self perpetuating commission of twelve citizens of the State, well versed in its history and having whoever might be serving as Governor act as their Honorary Chairman and subject, of course, to the control of the State, to secure from the members of patriotic associations in the State and from any other citizens requisite sufficient funds to re-install or reproduce the old furniture in the " Old Senate Chamber " when Washington resigned therein on December 23, 1783, his Commandership of the Continental Army; and charged, also, with the perpetual care of the " Old Senate Chamber " and its lobby and with the handling of sufficient State funds paid them yearly by the State of Maryland to properly care for those rooms and their furnishings and to pay for the services of a caretaker competent to act, also, as a guide in manifesting the History of Maryland's unique, venerable and famous " Old Senate Chamber ".

This resolution was duly seconded by Mr. John L. Sanford and Vice-President Richard M. Duvall and unanimously carried. The President stated that the Committee would be appointed in due course.

December 8th, 1930.—The regular meeting of the Society was held to-night with Vice-President Duvall in the chair.

In the absence of the Recording Secretary, Mr. Walter R. Gale was appointed Secretary *pro tem.*

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A list of the donations to the Library and the Gallery since the last regular meeting was read.

The following persons having been previously nominated were elected to Active Membership:—

Miss Anna Irene Miller

Associate:

Mr. William Dana Hoyt, Jr.
Mr. Leonard Griffith Wallis

The following deaths were reported from among our Members:—

Mrs. Owen (Mary D.) Chahoon on November 2, 1930,
Mrs. William Clinton Ditman on November 15, 1930,
Miss Ann Spotswood Dandridge on November 17, 1930.

Dr. J. Hall Pleasants presented in the name of Jesse Slingluff, Esquire, a number of letters and documents known as the Reverdy Johnson Papers which had been given to Mr. Slingluff by the late Mr. Charles Goldsborough Kerr to dispose of in his discretion. The most of the papers are dated 1862. Dr. Pleasants gave a brief and interesting account of the contents of the papers.

John H. K. Shannahan, Esquire, was then introduced and read a paper entitled " Steamboat'n' Days ".

January 12th, 1931.—The regular meeting of the Society was held to-night with the President in the Chair.

President Harris noted that in addition to the list of donations read two very interesting items had been handed to him; one being a photostat of the original roll of the Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati, presented by Mr. Archibald M. L. du Pont of Wilmington, Delaware; the other item being a photostat of the original plans of fortification of Fort Carroll, presented by Captain Harry O. Tunis, Corps of Engineers, War Department. It was moved, seconded and unanimously carried that the thanks of the Society be extended to Mr. du Pont, and also to Captain Tunis for their respective gifts.

Mr. George L. Radcliffe was recognized by the Chair and presented to the Society on behalf of Mr. T. Parkin Scott and other grandchildren of the late Judge Scott, a drawing of Judge T. Parkin Scott which was used as a basis for the portrait of Judge Scott recently painted for the Baltimore City Court House and presented to it by Mr. E. Parkin Keech. It was moved, seconded and carried that the thanks of the Society be

extended to Mr. T. Parkin Scott and other members of his family for this portrait of his grandfather.

The following persons having been previously nominated were elected to Active Membership:—

Miss Maria Baldwin
Mrs. Mary S. Beaman
Captain Richard Carvel Mallonee
Dr. Henry Lee Smith
Mr. Edward B. Houghton

The following deaths were reported from among our Members:—

Mr. Herman Duker, on September 3, 1930,
Miss Adelaide Penn on December 8, 1930,
Mr. T. Edward Hambleton on December 23, 1930.

It was noted that it is provided by Article III, Section 8 and 9, of the Constitution, that nominations for Officers and members of the Standing Committees shall be made at the stated meeting of the Society in January; it was also noted that further nominations may be made in writing over the signature of five members entitled to vote, provided the same be placed in the hands of the Recording Secretary within ten days after the stated meeting in January. The present incumbents of the various Offices and Standing Committees were re-nominated for office, after being duly seconded and unanimously carried, as follows:—

President.

W. Hall Harris.

Vice-Presidents.

Richard M. Duvall
Clinton L. Riggs.
DeCourcy W. Thom.

Corresponding Secretary.

James E. Hancock.

Recording Secretary.

George L. Radcliffe.

Trustees of the Athenaeum.

G. Corner Fenhagen, *Chairman.*
William G. Baker, Jr.
Jesse N. Bowen.
Randolph Barton, Jr.
William H. Greenway.
William C. Page.

Committee on the Gallery.

LAURENCE HALL FOWLER, *Chairman.*

THOMAS C. CORNER. R. MCGILL MACKALL.
JOHN M. DENNIS. LAWRASON RIGGS.

Committee on the Library.

LOUIS H. DIELMAN, *Chairman.*

HENRY J. BERKLEY. EDWARD B. MATHEWS.
WALTER I. DAWKINS. RAPHAEL SEMMES.
GEORGE HARRISON. A. MORRIS TYSON.

Committee on Finance.

WILLIAM INGLE, *Chairman.*

HOWARD BRUCE PETER E. TOME.

Committee on Publications.

SAMUEL K. DENNIS, *Chairman.*

J. HALL PLEASANTS. JOHN M. VINCENT.

Committee on Membership.

JAMES D. IGLEHART, *Chairman.*

ALICE H. BRENT. DANIEL R. RANDALL.
GEORGE ARNOLD FRICK. CHARLES M. REEDER.
T. MURRAY MAYNADIER. FRANCIS E. WATERS.

Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry.

WILLIAM B. MARYE, *Chairman.*

WALTER W. BEERS. HARRIET P. MARINE.
FERDINAND B. FOCKE. PERCY G. SKIRVEN.

It was noted that this Committee was nominated short of one member due to the vacancy caused by the death of William J. McClellan.

Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainment.

JOHN L. SANFORD, *Chairman.*

GEORGE CATOR. JOHN H. LATANÉ.

Mr. Oliver Martin, of the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company, was introduced and gave a most interesting and instructive talk entitled "Ancient and Modern Communication in Maryland."

Immediately upon adjournment of the meeting three reels of films, of the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company were shown. The reels were entitled "When the Telephone was young," "A prophecy fulfilled." "A principle becomes a practical art."

ANNUAL MEETING.

February 9th, 1931.—The regular monthly meeting was adjourned at 9 p. m. and the Annual meeting was called to order.

The President read the report of the Council, and then announced that the election of officers was in order; whereupon, on motion duly seconded and unanimously carried, the Secretary was requested to cast a ballot for all of the officers and members of committees. It was so done and the annual meeting then adjourned.

Report of the Council.

By requirement of the Constitution and By-Laws, the Council reports, at the Annual Meeting "the work accomplished during the preceding year, with statement of membership."

By established custom it but epitomizes the Reports of The Trustees of the Athenaeum and of the several Standing Committees, which have for many years been published in full in the Society's quarterly magazine and to which reference is made for detailed information.

The Treasurer reports the current receipts and expenditures upon the General Account and upon certain Special Accounts, including the State Appropriations for the repair and publication, for its account, of the *State Archives.* Together with the Trustees of the Athenaeum and the Committee on Finance, he also reports that the groundrent of six thousand dollars per annum issuing from the old Athenaeum property, has been redeemed in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, the major portion of which amount has been reinvested, though unavoidably producing a reduced income. The usual examination of the accounts of the Treasurer and verification of securities has been made.

The Trustees of the Athenaeum have maintained the physical property of the Society in good repair and have not been required to make any considerable structural changes, though

some improvements in heating and ventilation have been effected and others are in contemplation.

The Committee on the Library reports large accessions of books, manuscripts and maps by gift and purchase, notable among the latter are the manuscript rent roll of Saint Mary's and Charles Counties, and the marriage settlement of Lady Diana Egerton prior to her marriage to Frederick, sixth Lord Baltimore. The Peabody Institute has deposited twelve lots of original manuscripts, comprising State papers of great value. Work has steadily and satisfactorily progressed in the Cataloguing Division and in the Repair and Rebuilding shop, through which nearly fifteen hundred pieces have passed during the year. The increased use of the opportunities afforded by the Society to students from other States is gratifying, as is also the commendation they bestow upon its representatives.

The Committee on Publications has issued four numbers of the Society's Magazine, under the careful editorship of Mr. Dielman, containing valuable matter relating chiefly to Maryland history in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

It has in press, as further publications of the *Archives of Maryland* published by the Society on behalf of the State and under the editorship of Dr. J. Hall Pleasants, Volume XLVII, being the seventh relating to the period of the Revolution and comprising letters addressed to the Governor and Council during the year 1781;—and Volume XLVIII, being the *Journal and Correspondence* of the State Council and constituting the eighth volume relating to the period of the Revolution.

The Committee on the Gallery has continued its work in the glazing and preservation of paintings, and the collection has been enriched by two portraits, one by Badger, presented with miniatures, commissions etc., by Miss Eaton and Mrs. Weld; and by a case containing interesting historic articles collected by the late Dr. James Mackall Taylor of Charles County and donated by Mrs. Katherine Mackenzie Brevitt.

The Committee on Membership, for the first time in many years, reports a net loss of seven, the number now standing, for all classes, at 1277.

The Committee on Addresses has again secured the presentation of a series of admirable papers, one for each meeting of the Society, covering a wide range of subjects including art, architecture, history, biography, etc. Some of the papers were attractively illustrated and all furnish a valuable addition to our collections.

The labors of the Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry have been continuous and their results of much value.

It has again been the pleasure of the Society to have as its guests the Maryland Society of the Cincinnati and the Eastern Shore Society.

While the reduction in the Society's revenue has caused some curtailment of budget allowances, neither the scope nor the value of its labors will be reduced and, with the continued loyalty of its working force, it anticipates a prosperous and useful year.

Respectfully submitted,

W. Hall Harris, *President,*
for the Council.

Report of the Library Committee.

Your Committee is pleased to report substantial additions to the Society's collections, from members and friends; and while these gifts have not been as numerous as those for the preceding year, they are of great interest and value. We have received by gift: 294 bound volumes, 167 pamphlets, 91 pieces of manuscript, 72 newspapers, 149 pieces of sheet music, 17 photostat copies, 10 lithographic prints.

We have acquired by purchase 27 volumes at a cost of $838.19; but of this amount, $632.50 was paid for the manuscript Rent Roll of St. Mary's and Charles counties (Calvert Papers) secured at auction in London. Other important items of this group are:

Letter book of Mark Pringle, an early Baltimore merchant.
Minutes of the Paint and Powder Club, 1894-96.

Minutes of Emory Grove Camp Meeting Association, 1878.
Eleven account books of Ford's Theatre.
Varle's map of Washington and Frederick counties, 1808.

The marriage settlement of Lady Diana Egerton prior to her marriage with Frederick, sixth Lord Baltimore. This latter was also secured at auction in London.

The photostat machine was in operation on a part-time basis, but although hampered materially by the small amount of money available, we were able to turn out a very respectable amount of work. Some of the frailest manuscripts have been thus reproduced and the originals retired from use until such time as it may be possible to have them substantially restored.

Cataloguing has been carried forward through the capable and intelligent work of Misses Carolina V. and Elizabeth Davison. Much material, heretofore merely stored, is now available for the use of members and visitors. No other feature of our activities is of greater value to the Society and to the public generally, than that of the cataloguing department.

The repair, mounting and binding of the State's Archives and other manuscripts belonging to the Society, has gone steadily forward in the hands of our four skilled workers. A total of 1,474 pieces of manuscripts and printed matter has been repaired and volumes have been bound and placed on the shelves.

A number of students from other cities have made use of the facilities and collections of the Society in prosecuting research work and they are warm in their praise of the courteous and efficient service rendered by the employees of the Society.

Respectfully submitted,

Louis H. Dielman,
Chairman, Library Committee.

Report of the Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainments.

The Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainments reports that from January, 1930, to February, 1931, the programmes submitted by the Committee at the various meetings of the Society have been as follows:

January 13, 1930—"Josiah Wedgwood, Potter and Portrait Maker," by Mr. R. T. Haines. (The address was illustrated by lantern slides.)

February 10, 1930—"The Primary Cause of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812," by Mr. James E. Hancock.

March 10, 1930—Conclusion of the address by Mr. Hancock.

April 14, 1930—"Maryland in the Days of Muskets, Halberds and Pikes," by Mr. Raphael Semmes.

May 12, 1930—"Something More about the Confederate General Stonewall Jackson and One of his Followers," by Mr. DeCourcy W. Thom.

May 21, 1930—At a Special Meeting of the Society at which the Members of the Eastern Shore Society of Baltimore City were guests, Mr. R. T. Haines gave an illustrated address entitled, "Annapolis, Its Architecture, Traditions and Its Association with George Washington."

October 13, 1930—"Some Aspects of Slavery in Maryland," by Mr. William L. Marbury.

November 10, 1930—"The Old Senate Chamber, Annapolis, Maryland," by Mr. DeCourcy W. Thom.

December 8, 1930—"Steamboat'n' Days," by Mr. John H. K. Shannahan.

January 12, 1931—"Ancient and Modern Communication in Maryland," by Mr. Oliver Martin, of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company. (This address was illustrated by moving pictures and lantern slides.)

The attendance at the different meetings has been very gratifying and displays a keen interest by the membership in the above-mentioned subjects which have been brought before it through the kindness and courtesy of the above-named gentlemen.

Respectfully submitted,

John L. Sanford,
Chairman.

Report of the Trustees of the Athenaeum.

The budget allowance at the beginning of the year was $4,500.00. There was a deficit from 1929 of $382.79. We

have expended during the year for maintenance of buildings, salaries, fuel, insurance, taxes, etc., a total of $3,745.75, which with the deficit makes a grand total of $4,128.54, leaving a balance of $371.46.

The following work was done under maintenance and repairs: The papering of the Wyatt Room was completed. The roof of the Monument Street entrance was replaced. The entire roof and gutters of the Monument Street Building were repaired and repainted. Wire doors in basement were repaired. Adjustments were made in the heating plant.

The following is a statement of our account:

Allowance		$4,500.00
Expenditures:		
Salaries	$1,785.00	
Fuel	538.00	
Insurance	158.56	
Electric light	282.82	
Water rent	56.50	
Janitor supplies	114.77	
Extra labor	14.50	
Repairs and maintenance	516.53	
Taxes	279.07	
Deficit	382.79	
		4,128.54
Balance 1930		$ 371.46

Respectfully submitted,

G. Corner Fenhagen,
Chairman.

Report of the Committee on the Gallery.

The Committee on the Gallery takes pleasure in reporting a number of important gifts during the past year, among which are the following:

Case containing many family relics, silver and miniatures. Presented by Miss Maria Lovell Eaton and Mrs. Charles R. (Eaton) Weld.

Portrait of Hannah Gould, daughter of Robert Gould of Boston, wife of

Major John Middleton Lovell. Artist, Badger. Presented by Miss Maria Lovell Eaton and Mrs. Charles R. (Eaton) Weld.

Case containing uniform, certificate of appointments, watches, miniatures and other personal relics of Dr. James M. Taylor, Surgeon U. S. N. 1805-1807. Presented by Mrs. Katherine Mackenzie Brevitt.

Table spoon made by Littleton Holland, Baltimore; has very rare perfect impression of the Assay mark of the State of Maryland, 1818; and two table spoons made of coin silver by McKeen, Phila., about 1800. Presented by Dr. Henry J. Berkley.

Silhouette of General Charles Ridgely (1760-1829) of "Hampton" on his horse "Tuckahoe." Presented by Mrs. E. Read Goodrich and J. Hall Pleasants.

A punch pitcher, with the initials "D. P." on gold in front, the largest of a set of three formerly owned by David Plunket, partner of David Stewart before 1794. Presented by the late Mrs. John Ridgely of "Hampton."

Broadside of the steamer "Columbia" of the Baltimore and Potomac Packet Company. The largest and fastest steamboat of her day; Reuben Ross, Agent, Baltimore, 1829. Presented by Mrs. Reuben Ross Holloway, Charles Thomas Holloway, 2nd, and Mrs. Virginia Leslie Jefferies.

Four colored lithographs: St. Timothy's Church and Hall, Catonsville; First Baltimore Invincibles; Washington; and St. Joseph's Passionist Monastery and Church, Baltimore. Presented by H. Oliver Thompson.

Two brass door bolts and two brass key hole covers. Invented by Colonel Mendes I. Cohen. Presented by Miss Eleanor S. Cohen.

Ivory rule used by Bell & Com., Baltimore, in draughting plans of the "Seaman's Bride" (1852), celebrated Baltimore Clipper ship. Presented by Oliver K. and James K. Hand.

Colored print of Georgetown, and a colored print of Mt. Vernon. Presented by Louis H. Dielman.

Thirty-two piece luncheon set on which are reproduced Bartlett's prints of Baltimore, Washington's Monument, Battle Monument, and Bridge at Relay. Presented by Hochshild, Kohn & Company.

Pictorial Map of Baltimore by Morris Davidson, 1930. Lithographed in Vienna. Presented by Peabody Book Shop through Siegfried Weisberger.

One hundred and sixty-six lantern slides of views and places in Baltimore City and various parts of the State. Presented by Mrs. Marston R. Cockey.

Sword worn by William Edward Alcock while a member of the Maryland Guard, about 1850. Presented by Mrs. George B. Stone-Alcock.

Epaulets belonging to Lieutenant Joshua C. Gist of Captain Hollingsworth's Company, April 1814. Presented by Joshua Gist.

Two photographs of members of the South River Club, one view in front of Club House, the other before Old Oak Tree which stands in Club yard. Presented by J. Noble Stockett.

Photographs of St. Peter's Church, Druid Hill Avenue and Lanvale Street; Rev. Thomas Atkinson; Rev. George Armistead Leakin, and Rev. Frederick Gibson. Presented by Miss Lucy Harwood Harrison.

Photograph of Miss Hetty Cary. Presented by Miss Jane Griffiths Key.

Under the personal supervision of Mr. Thomas C. Corner, the work of cleaning and glazing the pictures in the gallery has been continued. Seven prints and twelve paintings have been taken care of this year.

Respectfully submitted,

LAURENCE H. FOWLER,
Chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS.

The Committee on Publications reports that during the year 1930, the *Maryland Historical Magazine* has been issued as usual and that two volumes of the *Archives of Maryland* have been prepared for publication and are now in press.

Mr. Louis H. Dielman has continued to give his careful editorial attention to the Magazine, and a number of valuable papers relating to seventeenth and eighteenth century Maryland have appeared during the year.

While no volume of the *Archives of Maryland* has been actually issued during the year, two volumes are in press; one of these will appear early in 1931, and the other a few months later. These volumes have been prepared for the press under the editorial supervision of Dr. J. Hall Pleasants. Volume 47, which is the seventh of the subseries relating to the Revolution, comprises the Letters addressed to the Governor and Council in the year 1781, and is now ready for the binders. Volume 48, the *Journal and Correspondence* of the State Council, from November, 1781, to November, 1783, the eighth volume of this Revolutionary subseries, is in the hands of the printers.

The disbursements of the *Magazine* account for the year 1930, are as follows:—

Volume 24, No. 4, Cost of printing	$ 404.30
Volume 25, No. 1, Cost of printing	717.62
Volume 25, No. 2, Cost of printing	417.56
Volume 25, No. 3, Cost of printing	413.38
	$1,952.86

Amount brought forward		$1,952.86
Postage	$ 98.35	
Editor	200.00	
Miscellaneous	3.25	
		301.60
		$2,254.46

1930 Appropriation	$2,200.00
Expenditures	2,254.46
Deficit for year 1930	$ 54.46

Respectfully submitted,

J. Hall Pleasants,
Committee on Publications.

Report of the Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry.

The Committee met on April 5th, 1930, and passed a resolution expressing the deep regret of the Committee upon the loss of its esteemed associate, William J. McClellan, who passed away on the 20th of March last.

Miss Lucy Harwood Harrison has copied and indexed the Calvert County Rent Roll, 1707; and indexed the following records:—

Independent Church (Charles and Franklin Streets).
Charles County Rent Roll.
Isle of Kent Rent Roll.
Queen Ann's County Debt Book, 1766.
Cecil County Rent Roll, 1707.
Charles County Debt Book, 1750.
Baltimore County Debt Book, 1750.
Kent County Rent Roll, 1707.
St. Mary's County Rent Roll, 1707.
St. Mary's County Survey, 1874-92.
Census List 1776, Fell's Point.

The following genealogical volumes and pamphlets have been presented to the Library:

Gillingham Family. Compiled by Harrold Edgar Gillingham. Phila. 1901. (vol.). Presented by Henry I. Kirk.

Typewritten copies of notes relating to Hungerford, Barton, Warren, Allison and Ford Families of Charles County, Md. Compiled by donor. Presented by E. K. Voorhees.

Notes on Gerard Fowke. 1929. (pamphlet.) Presented by Gerard Fowke.

Whittridge Pedigree. (Volume). Presented by Louis H. Dielman.

Issues of the County Court Note Book, 1929-1930. (pamphlets). Presented by Mrs. Ida M. Shirk.

James Hook and Virginia Eller, family history. (volume). Presented by James W. Hook.

Hambleton, Ringgold, Elliott, Valentine family charts. Presented by Mrs. Sterling Galt Valentine.

Filson's Kentucke—a facsimilie reproduction of the original edition of 1784. Sketch of Filson's life and Bibliography by Willard Rouse Filson. Presented by Filson Club Publication.

The Flickinger Family. Iowa, 1927. Presented by Enoch Pratt Library.

Revised and up-to-date chart of Joseph Grundy Shryock. Presented by Jos. Grundy Shryock.

Barnes' Genealogical chart. Presented by Walter D. Barnes.

Several issues of Vol. 1 of the *Magazine of American Genealogy*. Presented by Miss Elizabeth Grant McIlvain.

Manuscript records of the Price and Allied families, collected by the late Dr. Eldridge C. Price. Presented by Mrs. Eldridge C. Price.

John Price the Immigrant, Jamestown Colony 1620, with some of his descendants. Presented by Mrs. Eldridge C. Price.

History of the Haines Family. Compiled by William Francis Cregar. Presented by Mrs. Eldridge C. Price.

Genealogical notes—Thomas Family of Maryland. Presented by Mrs. Eldridge C. Price.

McKean Family. (Volume). Presented by Mrs. Mary B. Redwood.

Biographical Sketch of Francis Hopkinson. 1878. Presented by Mrs. Mary B. Redwood.

Copy of family record from an old Prayer Book which belonged to John Drummond Marshall. Presented by Mrs. Belle Johnston Bushnell.

Corliss and Allied Families. Prepared by Mary Corliss. 1930. Presented by Miss Mary Corliss.

Copy of Bible Records—Major Francis Turpin of Dorchester County, Md. Presented by Mrs. Mary Turpin Layton.

Genealogical Chart—Hackett, Layton, Turpin families. Prepared by Mary Turpin Layton. Presented by Mrs. Mary Turpin Layton.

May Family Genealogy. Presented by S. E. Mays.

The History of the Stout Family. Presented by George A. Chandler.

Scholl, Sholl, Shull Genealogy. Presented by Frank L. Hager.

Copies of Wills of Yeoman Arden and his wife Sarah Arden. Probate Registry, Bristol, England. Presented by Mrs. James O. Wynn.

Lambdin Family Chart. Presented by W. McK. Lambdin.

Lafin Genealogy. (Volume). Presented by Mrs. Louis E. Lafin.

Genealogical charts of the Hazlehurst, McKim, Minton, Latrobe, Weston, Du Bois and Sprigg Families. Compiled by G. Blagdon Hazlehurst. Presented by Mrs. G. Blagdon Hazlehurst.

Typewritten genealogy of the Douglass family of Maryland. Compiled by F. L. Huidekoper, 1930. Presented by Frederic L. Huidekoper.

Some descendants of George Philip Duddra or Dodderer. Compiled by Rev. Wm. B. Duttera. (pamphlet). Presented by J. M. Holdcraft.

Notes on the Pocock Family, and the Thomas Boyd Family. Presented by Edward Kinsey Voorhees.

Copies of Wills of Josiah Wilson Heath, and his wife Mary Harris, giving names of children and dates of births. Presented by Theophilus Lincoln Norval.

Copies of Wills of Wilson Heath, William Heath and John Harris. Presented by Theophilus Lincoln Norval.

Lineage of Sarah Elizabeth Pritchard, wife of Rear Admiral Arthur John Pritchard, U. S. N. (typewritten copy). Presented by Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Pritchard.

Gillette and Allied Families. (Volume). Presented by Mrs. Louis P. Gillette.

Genealogy of the Stow and Collins families. Presented by Mr. J. C. Stow.

Colonial Families of America, Vols. 6 and 7. Presented by National Americana Society.

Genealogical Register of the Spessard Family. By H. L. Spessard. (Volume). Presented by H. L. Spessard.

Kilpatrick Family. By Marian Douglas (Jones) Kilpatrick. 1930. (Volume). Presented by Robert Jackson Kilpatrick.

McClellan, Mynderse and Allied Families. 1930. (Volume). Presented by Mrs. Edwin McClellan.

Thomas Hatch of Barnstable and Some of his Descendants. 1930. By Chas. Lathrop Pack. Presented by Charles Lathrop Pack.

Ancestors and Descendants of Philip Bullen. 1930. (Volume). Presented by Dana Ripley Bullen.

Scott Family of Chigwell and Rev. John Rogers. (pamphlet). Presented by Dr. J. Hall Pleasants.

The above-mentioned genealogical material consists of about twenty volumes, thirty phamphlets, eight genealogical charts, and fifteen typewritten or manuscript genealogies.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM B. MARYE,
Chairman, Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry.

Report of the Membership Committee.

December 31st, 1929. Total Membership			1,284
Life Members	15		
Associate Members	182		
Active Members	1,087		
		1,284	
Deaths	34		
Resignations	23		
Dropped	13		
		70	
		1,214	
New Members in 1930:			
Active	47		
Associate	16		
		63	
			1,277

December 31st, 1930, Total Membership 1,277.
Membership was decreased by 7 during the year 1930.

Respectfully submitted,

James D. Iglehart,
Chairman, Committee on Membership.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

MARSDEN, R. G. (1902).....13 Leinster Gardens, London, Eng.

LIFE MEMBERS.

BRIDGES, MRS. PRISCILLA B. (1910).....8 E. Washington St., Hagerstown, Md.
CAIN, MRS. MARY CLOUGH (1922).....Church Hill, Md.
CALVERT, CHARLES EXLEY (1911).....34 Huntly St., Toronto, Canada.
CORNER, THOMAS C. (1913).....260 W. Biddle St.
DAVIS, GEORGE HARVEY (1927).....“Westwood,” Towson, Md.
HILLS, MRS. WILLIAM SMITH (1914)..Care of Mrs. D. E. Waters, Grand Rapids, Mich.
HOWARD, MISS ELIZABETH GRAY (1916)...901 St. Paul Street.
LITTLEJOHN, MRS. ROBERT M. (1916).....23 E. 67th St., New York City.
LOYOLA COLLEGE LIBRARIAN.....Loyola College, Charles St. Ave., and Cold Spring Lane.
MARBURG, MISS EMMA (1917).....Stafford Hotel.
MORRIS, LAWRENCE J. (1927).....437 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
REDWOOD, MRS. MARY B. (1907).....Preston Apts.
SHIRK, MRS. IDA M. (1913).....Care of R. C. Faust, Central Union Trust Bldg., 42nd St. & Madison Ave., New York City.
SHORT, CAPT. JOHN SAULSBURY (1919)...38 E. 25th Street.
WILLIAMS, MISS NELLIE C. (1917).....214 Riverside Drive, N. Y. City.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

ALDERMAN, E. A., LL.D. (1893).....University of Va., University, Va.
BATTLE, K. P., LL.D. (1893).....Chapel Hill, N. C.
BELL, HERBERT C. (1899).....R. D. Route, No. 4, Springfield, O.
BIXBY, WM. K. (1907).....King's Highway and Lindell Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
BLACK, J. WILLIAM, PH.D. (1898).....Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.
BROOKS, WILLIAM GRAY (1895).....257 S. 21st St., Phila., Pa.
BROWN, HENRY JOHN (1908).....4 Trafalgar Sq., London, W. C., Eng.
BRUCE, PHILIP A. (1894).....Norfolk, Va.
BUEL, CLARENCE C. (1887).....134 E. 67th St., New York.
COCKEY, MARSTON ROGERS (1897).....117 Liberty St., New York.
EARLE, GEORGE (1892).....Washington Ave., Laurel, Md.
EHRENBERG, RICHARD (1895).....Rostock, Prussia.
FORD, WORTHINGTON C. (1890).....1154 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

HALL, HUBERT (1904).....Public Record Office, London.
HARDEN, WILLIAM (1891)..... ....226 W. President St., Savan'h, Ga.
HERSH, GRIER (1897).....York, Pa.
LAMPSON, OLIVER LOCKER (1908)..... New Haven Court, Cromer, Norfolk, England.
MUNROE, JAMES M. (1885).....Savings Bank Bldg., Annapolis, Md.
SNOWDEN, YATES (1881).....University of S. C., Columbia, S. C.
STEVENSON, JOHN J. (1890).....215 West End Ave., New York.
TYLER, LYON G., LL.D. (1886).....Williamsburg, Va.
WINSLOW, WM. COPLEY, PH.D., D.D., LL.D. (1894)..... 525 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
WOOD, HENRY C. (1902).....Harrodsburg, Ky.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

ANDREWS, C. MCLEAN, PH. D. (1907)....Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
ANDREWS, CHARLES LEE (1911).....42 Broadway, New York.
APPLEGATE, MRS. EMILY R. (1924).....Wellsburg, W. Va.
*ASHBURNER, THOMAS (1917).....140 Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois.
BAKER, MRS. C. H. (1927).....1080 Arden Road, Pasadena, Cal.
BAKER, MISS BETTY DUVALL (1927).....York, Pennsylvania.
BALTZELL, HENRY E. (1914).....Wyncote, Montgomery Co., Pa.
BARKER, CHARLES A. (1929).....52 Crescent St., Northampton, Mass.
BEAN, MISS MARY CLOUD (1930).....Locust Valley, Long Island.
BEATTY, MRS. PHILLIP ASFORDBY (1910)...214 Essex Ave., Narbeth, Penn.
BELL, ALEXANDER H. (1916).....3400 Garfield St., Washington, D. C.
BELL, EDMUND HAYES (1920).....Wyoming Apts., Washington, D. C.
BELL, MRS. LOUIS V. (ANNIE MEGRUE) (1930)..... 205 West 89th St., New York City.
BENNETT, CLARENCE (1920)..... 405 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif.
*BLAKE, MRS. DUER (1924).....12 East 87th St., New York.
BLISS, LESLIE E. (1925)..... H. E. Huntington Library, San Gabriel, Calif.
BODINE, MRS. JOS. R. (EVA BUDD) (1929)..... Haddonfield, N. J.
BOUVIER, MRS. HENRIETTA J. (1919)....580 Park Ave., N. Y.
BUCKLER, WILLIAM H. (1923).....1 Bardwell Road, Oxford, England.
BULKLEY, MRS. CAROLINE (KEMPER) (1926)..... 1044 Rutherford Ave., Shreveport, La.
BULLITT, WILLIAM MARSHALL (1914)....Inter-Southern Bldg., Louisville, Ky.
BURCH, A. STUART (1929)..... 1314 Delafield St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
CAMERON, MRS. VIOLA ROOT (1930).....521-5th Ave., New York City.
CARPENTER, MRS. H. R. (1920).....Route 1, Box 89, La Junta, Colo.
CARTY, REV. ARTHUR (1924).....219 S. 6th St., Phila., Pa.
CATLIN, HENRY W. (1927).....2 Rector St., New York City.

*Chahoon, Mrs. Owen (Mary D.) (1913) ..1420 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.
Clark, Allen C. (1926) .....Equitable Bldg., Washington, D. C.
Claypool, Mrs. W. M. (1922) .....320 17th St., San Bernardino, Cal.
Cochran, Mrs. John E. (1927) .....North Braddock, Alexandria, Va.
Congdon, Clement H. (1927) .....Real Estate Trust Bldg., Phila., Pa.
Cotton, Mrs. Jane Baldwin (1896) .....239 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
Crowther, Mrs. F. Bosley (Eliza Lay Leisenring) (1929) ... 3509 Woodley Rd., Washington, D. C.
Culver, Francis Barnum (1910) .....1227 16th St., N. W. Washington D. C.
Curry, Miss Kate S. (1930) .....1420 Gerard St., Washington, D. C.
Day, Miss Mary Forman (1907) .....The Concord Apts., Washington, D. C.
Deford, B. Frank (1914) .....
Deford, Mrs. B. Frank (1916) ..... 608 W. Franklin St., Richmond, Va.
Dickey, Charles H. (1902) .....El Deseo, Del Monte, California.
Donaldson, John W. (1927) .....Irvington-on-Hudson, Glencoe P. O., New York
Dorsey, Vernon M. (1921) .....635 F St., Washington, D. C.
Dupuy, Mrs. F. R. (1928) .....Marianna, Arkansas.
Eliason, Mrs. James T. (1930) .....New Castle, Delaware.
Evans, Robert Wilson (1930) .....108 East 91st. St., New York City.
Finlay, John Norville Gibson (1927) ...Winchester, Virginia.
Ford, Miss Sarah M. (1916) .....1412 N. St., N. W. Washington, D. C.
Foster, Frederick (1921 .....84 State St., Boston Mass.
Freeman, Bernard (1916) .....749 Cobb St., Athens, Georgia.
French, Mrs. W. E. Pattison Evelyn Eva Sutton Weems (1930) Washington, D. C.
Gaither, Miss Ida Belle (1921) .....Elizabethtown, New York.
Gantt, Mrs. Harry Baldwin (1915) ..The Chastleton, 16th & R, Sts. Washington, D. C.
Gates, Mrs. Florence J. (1920) .....“Wayside,” 19 3rd St., Deposit, New York.
Gifford, W. L. R. (1906) .....St. Louis Mercantile Library Association, Missouri.
Glenn, John M. (1905) .....1 Lexington Ave., New York City.
Gordon, Mrs. Burgess Lee (1916) .....601 7th Ave.. Spokane, Washington.
Gould, Clarence P. (1908) .....Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.
Gould, Lyttleton B. P. (1925) .....150 East 73rd St. New York City.
Gramkow, Mrs. Emma (1919) .....Elm Street, Concord, Mass.
Groome, H. C. (1926) .....Airlie, nr. Warrenton, Virginia.
Grosvenor, Gilbert (1926) .....National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.
Guilday, Rev. Peter, Ph. D. (1915) .....Catholic University, Washington, D. C.
Hager, Frank L. (1921) .....204 Spring St., Fayette, Mo.
Hamilton, Hon. George E. (1924) .....Union Trust Bldg., Wash., D. C.
Hargeit, Arthur V., M.D. (1926) .....103 Park Ave., New York City.

HARPER, BENJAMIN OGLE (1920).....Crane Parris & Co., Washington, D. C.
HARRISON, MRS. EDMOND PITTS (1923)....Grandin Road, Cincinnati, Ohio.
HARRISON, FAIRFAX (1921).....Belvoir, Virginia.
HARVEY, MRS. WALLACE P. (1923).....4 E. 88th St., New York.
HASTINGS, MRS. RUSSEL (1925).....925 Park Ave., New York City.
HEYN, MRS. WALTER (MINNIE WATKINS) (1929)..... 8 Holland Terr., Montclair, N. J.
HILLYER, MRS. GEORGE, JR. (1927).....1868 Columbia, Rd., Washington, D. C.
HOBSON, MRS. EFFIE SARGENT (1920)....Box 1, Ventura, California.
HOFFMAN, SAMUEL V. (1910).....258 Broadway, New York.
HOFFMAN, WILMER (1929)..... 14 Rue Compagne Premiere, Paris, France.
HOLLOWAY, CHARLES T. (1925)..... 39 Colbert Road, East, West Newton, Mass.
HOLMAN, MISS WINIFRED LOVERING (1928)..... 39 Winsor Ave., Watertown, Mass.
HOLT, MRS. FRANK (1924).....301 Beverley Terrace, Staunton, Va.
HOOK, JAMES W. (1924)..... Blake & Vallery Sts., New Haven, Conn.
HOPKINS, SAMUEL GROVER (1911).....6th & Walnut Sts., Phila., Pa.
HOUGH, H. C. TILGHMAN (1925).....162 East 80th St., N. Y.
HOYT, WILLIAM DANA, JR. (1930).....206 E. Washington St., Lexington, Va.
HUDSON, MILLARD F. (1923).....2000 D St., N. W., Wash., D. C.
HYDE, HENRY M. (1923).....1820 Jefferson Place, Wash., D. C.
JANIN, MRS. VIOLET BLAIR (1916).....12 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.
JONES, MRS. E. CATESBY (1929).....Green Plains, Hewlett, Long Island.
KAINS, MRS. A. C. (1929)..... 9 Rideau Gate, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.
KEECH, COLONEL FRANK B. (1919).....52 Broadway, New York.
KEIDEL, GEO. C., PH. D. (1912).....300 E. Capitol St., Washington D. C.
KEITH, A. L. (1924).....Lock Box W., Vermillion, S. Dakota.
KEY, SEWALL (1929).....University Club, Washington, D. C.
KIMBLE, MISS PEARLE B. (1921).....Box 1925, Tulsa, Okla.
KUHN, MISS FLORENCE CALVERT (1921)...Marmet, W. Va.
LAKIN, JAMES S. (1930)..... State Board of Control, Charleston, W. Va.
LAYTON, MRS. MARY TURPIN (1929).....3925 7th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
LEACH, MISS MARY ATHERTON (1907)....2118 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.
LEE, MISS SARAH REDWOOD (1930).... 1150 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.
LEHR, MRS. LOUIS (1926).....1411 34th St. N. W., Wash., D. C.
LESH, MRS. C. P. (1923).....3650 Central Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
LIBBY, MRS. GEO. F. (1919)..... 1617 Wilmot Place, Victoria, British Columbia.
LITTLE, REV. FRANCIS K. (1916).....Arizona Inn, Tucson, Ariz.
LYDEN, FREDERICK F. (1925).....42 Broadway, New York City.
LYNN, MRS. ALBERTA (1922).....Cadiz, Harrison County, Ohio.

McAdams, Rev. Edwin P. (1906).....313 2nd St., Washington, D. C.
McGroarty, Wm. B. (1920).....122 S. Fairfax St., Alexandria, Va.
Magruder, Caleb Clarke (1930).....1331 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Martin, Mrs. Edwin S. (1905).....New Straitsville, Ohio.
Melvin, Frank Worthington (1926)....32 Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Mohler, Mrs. V. E. (1921).....St. Albans, W. Va.
Monnette, Orra E. (1928).....350 S. Oxford Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
Morse, Willard S. (1908).....526 Adelaide Ave., Santa Monica, California.
Moss, Jesse L. (1906).....Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.
Munroe, Mrs. Kenneth O. (1927).....Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Myers, William Starr (1902).....104 Bayard Lane, Princeton, N. J.
Nicklin, Col. Benjamin Patten (1921) / Nicklin, John Bailey Calvert (1920).....516 Poplar St., Chattanooga, Tennessee.
Nicodemus, F. Courtney, Jr. (1902)....Smithtown Branch, Long Island, N. Y.
Noble, Herbert (1927).....115 Broadway, New York.
Norton, Miss Lillian A. (1924).....Box 25, Penna. Ave. Station, Washington, D. C.
Oursler, Miss Mary C. (1921).....1415 Longfellow St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Owen, F. Buchanan (1917.....Guardian Bldg., Cleveland, O.
Owings, Dorsey, Jr. (1928).....148 Northern Boulevard, Flushing, Long Island
Page, Mrs. Henry, Jr. (1919).....4117½ Hershel Ave., Dallas, Texas.
Paull, Mrs. Harry W. (1925).....Wellsburg, W. Va.
Pierce, Mrs. Winslow S. (1915)....."Dunstable," Bayville, Long Island.
Plowden, Wm. Douglas (1928).....251 S. Hill St., Belmont Hotel. Los Angeles, California
Ramsburgh, Mrs. Edith Roberts (1928)..2001 16th St., Washington, D. C.
Ranck, Samuel H. (1898).....Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Rayner, Mrs. Isidore (1927).....1320 18th Street, N. W., Wash., D. C.
Rayner, William B. (1914).....2641 Connecticut Ave., Wash., D. C.
Ream, Mrs. M. V. (1928).....439 W. Ray Ave., New Philadelphia, Ohio
Reese, Dr. Charles Lee (1930).....1600 Brinckle Ave., Wilmington, Del.
Reese, Rt. Rev. Frederick F. (1927)....Bishop of Georgia, Savannah, Georgia.
Reid, Mrs. C. R. (1928).....49 Collins Rd., Waban, Mass.
Reid, Legh Wilber (1923).....Box 151, Haverford, Penna.
Renshaw, Mrs. Alfred H. (1927).....Noroton, Connecticut.
Robertson, Geo. Domville (1929).....403 S. Serrano Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
Rogers, Col. Arthur (1920).....5208 Dorchester Ave., Hyde Park Sta., Chicago.
Roszel, Major Brantz Mayer (1919)..Shenandoah Valley Academy, Winchester, Va.
Rothrock, Miss Mary W. (1926)....Lawson Mcghee Library, Knoxville, Tenn.
Ruley, Capt. Owen C. (1930).....Portland, Indiana.
Ruth, Thos. DeCourcey (1916).....120 Broadway, New York City.

SCHOENFELD, MRS. FREDERICK (VIRGINIA BERKELEY BOWIE) (1928)... Fort Russell, Wyoming.
SCISCO, LOUIS DOW (1925).....2022 Columbia Rd., Wash., D. C.
SELLMAN, JOHN HENRY (1917).....38 Beechcroft Rd., Newton, Mass.
SERPELL, MISS ALETHEA (1919).....902 Westover Ave., Norfolk, Va.
SETH, FRANK W. (1914).....11 Broadway, N. Y. City.
SHEPPARD, MRS. HENRIETTA D. (1925)....17 Frederick St., Hanover, Pa.
SHRYOCK, JOSEPH GRUNDY (1929).....2217 N. 52nd St., Philadelphia, Penna.
SIMMS, HAROLD H. (1921).....352 Woodbine Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
SIOUSSAT, ST. GEORGE LEAKIN 1912).....University of Penn., Phila., Pa.
SMOOT, LEWIS EGERTON (1921)..... 2007 Wyoming Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
SPARROW, FREDERICK K., JR. (1930).....Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
SPEAKE, A. HOWARD (1923).....4540 Klingle Rd., Wash., D. C.
STEINER, DR. WALTER R. (1927).....646 Asylum Ave., Hartford, Conn.
STEPHENSON, MISS JEAN (1929).....Conard Apts., Washington, D. C.
STEVENSON, GEO. URIE (1915).....4704 Drexel Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
STEWART, FOSTER (1917).....4037 W. 8th Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
STINE, I. FREDERICK (1928).....Fort Collier, Winchester, Va.
STONE, LETTA B. (1928).....3111 N St., N. W., Washington D. C.
STRIDER, MISS EMMA T. (1927).....1450 Rhode Island Ave., Wash., D. C.
SUDLER, MISS CAROLINA V. (1915).....Calverton Apts., Washington, D. C.
SUMWALT, MRS. MARY H. (1909).....426 W. 57th St., Kansas City, Mo.
SUTLIFF, MRS. S. DANA (1921).....Shippensburg, Pa.
THURSTON, R. C. BALLARD (1917).....Columbia Bldg., Louisville, Kentucky.
TILGHMAN, LT. COL. HARRISON (1917)....15 Broad St., New York City.
TURNER, REV. JOSEPH BROWN (1915).....45 Main St., Newark, Delaware.
VAN RENSSELAER, MISS FLORENCE (1926) ..... 3 E. 82nd St., New York, N. Y.
VANDERVELDE, MRS. CONRAD (KATE CROSS) (1930)..... 1111 West St., Emporia, Kansas.
VINCENT, JOHN M., PH. D. (1894).....406 S. Holliston Ave., Pasadena, Calif.
VIRKUS, FRED. ADAMS (1930).....440 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois.
VOOHEES, E. K. (1929).....101 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.
WAKEFIELD, MISS ROBERTA P. (1928)....3123 Adams Mill Rd., Wash., D. C.
WALLIS, MRS. THOMAS SMYTHE (1923)...Cherrydale, Virginia.
WARNER, MRS. THEODORE (1929).....Wardman Park Hotel, Wash., D. C.
WATSON, MRS. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE (1920) ..... Harrods Creek, Ky.
WEAVER, JACOB J., JR., M. D. (1889).....1709 S St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
WEES, MRS. BOYD (1929)..... Randolph County Historical Society, Elkins, W. Va.
WHITE, JOHN BAKER (1925).....Box 1462, Charleston, W. Va.
WILLIS, WILLIAM NICHOLAS (1923).....Delmar, Delaware.
WILSON, SAMUEL M. (1907).....Trust Co. Building, Lexington, Ky.
WOOD, WM. W. 3RD (1921).....523 N. Wayne St., Piqua, Ohio.
WROTH, LAWRENCE C. (1909)..... John Carter Brown Library, Providence, R. I.

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

Where no P. O. Address is given, Baltimore is understood.

ABERCROMBIE, DR. ROLAND T.....18 W. Franklin St.
ADAMS, HOWARD (1927).....114 Overhill Rd., R. P.
AIKEN, HERBERT C. (1927).....4201 Evergreen Ave.
AKERS, MRS. WARREN N. (1929).....Room 1628, No. 10 Light St.
ALBAUGH, GEORGE W. (1923).....Westminster, Md.
ALBEE, MRS. GEORGE (1921).....Laurel, Md.
ALBERT, MRS. J. TAYLOR (1928).....529 Dunkirk Road, Govans P. O.
ALCOCK, JOHN L. (1922).....2082 Joppa Rd., Towson, Md.
ALEXANDER, CHARLES BUTLER (1923)....Eccleston, Md.
ALEXANDER, MRS. EMMA K. (1927).....Elkton, Maryland.
AMES, JOSEPH S. (1910).....Charlcote Place, Guilford.
ANDOUN, MISS CLAIRE (1929).....3333 N. Charles Street.
ANDREWS, MATTHEW PAGE (1911).....849 Park Ave.
APPOLD, LEMUEL T. (1902).....1010 Fidelity Bldg.
ARMSTRONG, ALEXANDER (1929).....18 E. Eager Street.
ARROWSMITH, REV. HAROLD N. (1924)....204 St. Martin's Rd., Guilford.
ASH, MISS MOLLIE HOWARD (1924).....Elkton, Md.
ASHBY, BERNARD (1927).....Latrobe Apts.
ATKINSON, MATTHEW S., JR. (1925).....37 South St.
ATWOOD, WILLIAM O. (1917).....2809 St. Paul St.

BADGER, MRS. A. P. (1927).....1111 Edmondson Ave.
BAER, JOHN P. (1920).....305 N. Charles St.
BAER, MICHAEL S. (1920).....1001 N. Calvert St.
BAER, WILLIAM S., M. D. (1919).....4 E. Madison St.
BAETJER, DR. F. HENRY (1927).....4 E. Madison St.
BAILY, JAMES (1921).....1430 Park Ave.
BAILY, MRS. JAMES (1922).....1430 Park Ave.
BAKER, J. HENRY (1910).....9 E. Franklin St.
BAKER, WILLIAM G., JR. (1916).....Care of Baker, Watts & Co.
BALDWIN, CHARLES GAMBRILL (1920).....845 Park Ave.
BALDWIN, CHAS. W., D. D. (1919).....226 W. Lafayette Ave.
BALDWIN, MRS. FANNY LANGDEN (1920)..845 Park Ave.
BALDWIN, MISS MARIA (1931).....206 W. Lafayette Avenue.
BALDWIN, RIGNAL W. (1926).....16 E. Lexington St.
BALDWIN, MISS ROSA E. (1923).....3951 Cloverdale Road.
BALDWIN, MISS SARAH R. (1929).....717 Park Ave.
BALDWIN, SUMMERFIELD, JR. (1928).....117 W. Baltimore St.
BALDWIN, WM. WOODWARD (1924).....926 Cathedral St.
BANKS, MISS ELIZABETH (1926).....2119 Bolton St.
BANSEMER, MISS CAROLINE S. (1929)....3333 N. Charles St.
BARCLAY, MRS. D. H. (1906).....14 E. Franklin St.

BARKER, MRS. ENOCH M. (1927).....2107 Chelsea Ave.
BARNES, WALTER D. (1928).....3603 Calloway Ave.
BARRETT, HENRY C. (1902)....."The Severn."
BARROLL, L. WETHERED (1910).....412 Equitable Building.
BARROLL, MORRIS KEENE (1917).....Chestertown, Md.
BARTLETT, J. KEMP (1900).....2100 Mt. Royal Ave.
BARTON, CARLYLE (1924).....1606 Munsey Building.
BARTON, MRS. CARLYLE (Isabel R. T.) (1929) } Ruxton, Maryland
BARTON, RANDOLPH, JR. (1915).....207 N. Calvert St.
BAUGH, MRS. FREDERICK H. (1922).....207 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Park.
BAYARD, MISS ELLEN HOWARD (1928)....1208 St. Paul St.
BAYLIES, MISS SARAH STONE (1929).....4015 Roland Ave.
BEACHLEY, DR. RALPH G. (1929).....Chestertown, Maryland
BEAMAN, MRS. MARY S. (1931).....Latrobe Apartments.
BEATSON, J. HERBERT (1914).....6 Paddington Court.
BEAUMONT, HOWARD B. (1930).....1105 B. & O. Bldg.
BECK, HOWARD C. (1918).....4001 Bateman Ave.
BEERS, WALTER W. (1924).....339 Bloom St.
BEEUWKES, C. JOHN (1924).....626 Equitable Building.
BENJAMIN, ROLAND (1915).....108 Witherspoon Rd., Homeland, Balto.
BENNET, MISS SARAH E. (1930).....2019 Eutaw Place.
BENSON, HARRY L. (1910).....3106 Evergreen Ave., Hamilton
BENSON, MRS. WM. (1924).....University Apartments.
BERGLAND, JOHN MCF., M. D. (1924).....4 W. Biddle St.
BERGLAND, MRS. JOHN MCF. (1924).....4 W. Biddle St.
BERKLEY, HENRY J., M. D. (1900).... } 106 Tuscany Rd.
BERKLEY, MRS. HENRY J. (1922)..... }
BERNARD, RICHARD CONSTABLE (1923)....1312 John St.
BEVAN, H. CROMWELL (1902).....1317 Park Ave.
BIAYS, TOLLEY A. (1926).....14 E. Lexington St.
BIBBINS, MRS. A. B. .....2600 Maryland Ave.
BIDDLE, MRS. J. WILMER (1916).....1009 N. Charles St.
BILLSTEIN, NATHAN (1898).....Greenway Apts.
BISHOP, WILLIAM R. (1916).....5 E. 27th St.
BIXLER, DR. W. H. H. (1916).....1424 Linden Ave.
BLACK, HARRY C., JR. (1920).....Fidelity Building.
BLACK, MRS. VAN LEAR (1921) .....1205 Eutaw Place.
*BLACK, VAN LEAR (1902).....113 W. Monument St.
BLACKFORD, EUGENE (1916).....200-4 Chamber of Commerce.
BLAKISTON, MRS. BUCHANAN (JESSIE GAREY BLACK) (1921)..... } 113 West Monument St.
BLOOM, MRS. SARAH F. (1928).....Hughesville, Maryland
BOISSEAU, JOHN E. (1924).....3 E. Fayette St.
BOLGIANO, RALPH (1927).....Towson, Maryland.
BOLGIANO, MRS. RALPH (1927).....Towson, Maryland.

BOND, DR. A. K. (1922).....3104 Walbrook Ave.
BOND, CARROLL T. (1916).....1125 N. Calvert St.
BOND, MISS CHRISTIANA (1919).....1402 Bolton St.
BOND, DUKE (1919).....Charles & Read Sts.
BOND, MISS ISABELLA M. (1918).....1402 Bolton St.
*BOND, JAMES A. C. (1902).....Westminster, Md.
BOND, THOMAS R. (1929).....1400 Park Ave.
BONSAL, LEIGH (1902).....511 Calvert Building.
BORDLEY, DR. JAMES, JR. (1914).....201 Professional Bldg.
BOSLEY, CHARLES B. (1923).....16 E. Lexington St.
BOSWORTH, MRS. C. W. (BEATRICE) (1929) ..... } 2431 St. Paul St.
BOUCHET, CHARLES J. (1921).....206 E. Biddle St.
BOULDEN, MRS. CHAS. NEWTON (1916)....The Homewood Apts.
BOUSE, JOHN H., M. D. (1926).....317 S. Ann St.
BOUTON, MRS. EDWARD H. (1930).....7 Club Road.
BOWDOIN, MRS. HENRY J. (JULIA MORRIS) (1930)..... } Lawyers Hill, Relay, Md.
BOWDOIN, MRS. WM. GRAHAM (1916).....15 Somerset Road.
BOWDOIN, W. GRAHAM, JR. (1909).....401 Maryland Trust Bldg.
BOWE, DR. DUDLEY PLEASANTS (1927)....904 N. Charles St.
BOWEN, HERBERT H. (1915).....817 Beaumont Ave., Govans.
BOWEN, JESSE N. (1916).....First National Bank Bldg.
BOWIE, CLARENCE K. (1916).....1319 Fidelity Bldg.
BOYCE, FRED. G., JR. (1916).....4102 Greenway, Guilford.
BOYCE, HEYWARD E. (1912).....Drovers National Bank.
BRADFORD, SAMUEL WEBSTER (1916).....Belair, Md.
BRADY, RICHARD T. (1930).....11 E. Read St.
BRAMBLE, FORREST (1919).....207 N. Calvert St.
BRATTAN, MRS. J. Y. (1919).....1802 St. Paul St.
BRENT, MRS. DUNCAN K. (1922).....Ruxton, Md.
BRENT, MRS. ROBERT F. (1916).....The St. Paul Apts.
BREWER, WM. TREANOR (1928).....4205 Penhurst Ave.
BRISTOR, JOSEPH W. (1925).....2205 N. Calvert St.
BROGDEN, JOHN GITTINGS (1928).....1 Merryman Court
BROWN, ALEXANDER (1902)....."Mondawmin," Liberty Heights Ave.
BROWN, DR. FRANK E. (1928)..... { Spring Grove Hospital Catonsville, Maryland
BROWN, MISS MARY E. (1928).....2339 Edmondson Ave.
BROWN, MARY HOWARD (1920).....Kingsville, Md.
BROWN, W. MCCULLOH (1919).....10 W. Hamilton St.
BROWNE, ARTHUR LEE (1913).....341 Courtland St.
BROWNE, REV. LEWIS BEEMAN (1907)....St. John's Rectory, Frostburg, Md.
BROWNE, MARY N., M. D. (1919).....1505 Park Ave.
BRUCE, HOWARD..... { Bartlett Hayward & Co., P. O. Box 1191.

Bruce, W. Cabell (1909).....Ruxton, Md.
Bruce, Mrs. Wm. Cabell (1920).....Ruxton, Md.
Brune, Fred W. (1929).....2500 Baltimore Trust Bldg.
Brune, H. M. (1902).....841 Calvert Building.
Buchanan, Thomas Gittings (1917)....116 Chamber of Commerce.
*Buck, Albert H. (1921).....Allston Apts.
Buck, Burton Gray (1921).....231 E. North Ave.
Buck, Charles H. (1926).....2900 Wyman Parkway.
Buck, Rev. George Hickman (1928).....Greenway Apts.
Buck, Kirkland C. (1921).....Eutaw Savings Bank.
Buck, Walter H. (1926).....609 Union Trust Bldg.
Buckingham, E. G. (1927).....1024 N. Calvert St.
Buckingham, Mrs. William A. (1920)...1918 Eutaw Place.
Burch, Wm. Baltzell (1924).....Valley Lee, Md.
Burch, Mrs. Wm. Baltzell (1928).....2743 N. Calvert St.
Burns, F. Highland (1919).....806 University Parkway.
Burton, Miss Julia B. (1930).....1404 Eutaw Place.
Busch, Miss Mary Edna (1929).....4636 Park Heights Ave.
Butterfield, Clement F. (1927).....2723 N. Charles St.
Buxton, William Bradbury (1929)
Buxton, Mrs. Wm. B. (Annette E.) (1929) ..... } 103 W. Monument St.

Cairnes, Miss Laura J. (1923).....4008 Roland Ave.
Candler, Miss Otie Seymour (1923)....5515 Roland Ave.
Carey, Charles H. (1919).....2220 N. Charles St.
Carey, James (1913).....2220 N. Charles St.
Carey, John E. (1893)....."The Cedars," Walbrook.
Carmine, Miss Margaret B. (1930)....Hopkins Apartments.
Carr, Mrs. Chever (1923).....2615 Maryland Ave.
Carr, Mrs. Robert H. (1929).....653 University Pkwy.
Carroll, Douglas Gordon (1913).....Brooklandville, Md.
Carroll, Miss M. Grace (1923).....111 Ridgewood Road., Roland Park.
Carter, Miss Sally Randolph (1923)...204 W. Monument St.
Cathcart, Maxwell (1922).....1408 Park Ave.
Cator, George (1911).....803 St. Paul St.
Cator, W. W. (1929).....721 St. Paul Street
Chace, Mrs. Daniel C. (1925).....6 W. Virgilia St., Chevy Chase, Md.
Chamberlaine, Rev. Alward (1925).....Centerville, Md.
Chapman, James W., Jr. (1916).....214 Northway, Guilford.
Chapman, W. J. (1916)..... { Forest Ave., Eden Terrace, Catonsville, Md.
Chatard, Dr. J. Albert (1929).....1300 N. Calvert St.
Chesney, Charles Stewart (1927).....1617 Linden Ave.
Chesney, Miss Roberta (1927).....1617 Linden Ave.
Chesnut, Mrs. W. Calvin (1923).....Ridgewood Road, Roland Park.

CHESNUT, W. CALVIN (1897).....Ridgewood Road, Roland Park.
CISSEL, MRS. GEORGIA HOBBS (1928).....Marriottsville, Howard Co., Md.
CLAGGETT, MRS. T. WEST (1925).....Homewood Apartments.
CLARK, MISS ANNA E. B. (1914).....The St. Paul Apartments.
CLARK, MISS BERTHA L. (1930).....5 Elmhurst Road, Roland Park.
CLARK, MRS. GAYLORD LEE (1928).....Stevenson P. O., Md.
CLARK, LEWIS T. (1929).....Patapsco Heights, Ellicott City, Md.
CLARK, WALTER L. (1921).....Calvert Bldg.
*CLASSEN, CHARLES H. (1924).....4612 Roland Ave.
CLEMSON, CHARLES O. (1928).....Westminster, Maryland.
CLEVELAND, RICHARD F. (1925).....Baltimore Trust Bldg.
CLIFT, JOSIAH, JR. (1919).....212 W. Monument St.
COAD, J. ALLAN (1922).....Leonardtown, Md.
COALE, JOSEPH M. (1930).....225 E. Redwood St.
COCKEY, CAPT. VINTON D. (1927).....Laurel, Md.
COE, WARD B. (1920).....Fidelity Building.
COHEN, MISS ELEANOR S. (1917).....The Latrobe.
COHN, CHARLES M. (1919).....Lexington Bldg.
COHN, MRS. E. HERRMAN, (DORIS MASLIN) (1930).....Princess Anne, Maryland.
COLE, MRS. HERBERT CLAIBORNE (1930)...1001 St. Paul St.
COLEMAN, WILLIAM C. (1916).....16 E. Eager St.
COLLENBERG, MRS. HENRY T. (1928).....3103 Clifton Ave.
COLSTON, GEORGE A. (1914).....403 Keyser Building.
CONKLING, WILLIAM H., JR. (1920).....Kenway Rd., Mt. Washington
CONNOLLY, GERALD C. (1919).....1116 N. Eutaw St.
CONNOLLY, JAMES E., M. D. (1923).....1116 N. Eutaw St.
COOK, MRS. GEORGE H. (1919).....103 Stratford Rd.
COOK, MISS JANE JAMES.....103 Stratford Rd.
COOKE, MRS. J. ADDISON (1922).....150 West Lanvale St.
COOKE, MRS. MIRIAM BALDWIN (1930)....Waterbury, Md.
COONAN, EDWARD V. (1907).....121 W. Lafayette Ave.
COOPER, J. CROSSAN (1912).....Stock Exchange Building.
CORBIN, MRS. JOHN W. (1898).....2208 N. Charles St.
CORIELL, DR. LEWIS (1927).....111 W. Monument St.
CORKRAN, MRS. BENJAMIN W. (1919)....Warrington Apts.
CORNELIUS, THOMAS REESE (1924).....Gittings Ave.
CORNER, GEO. W. (1917).....3902 Juniper Rd., Guilford
COTTEN, BRUCE (1912).....Mt. Washington.
COUDON, JOSEPH (1920).....Perryville, Maryland.
CRANE, WM. HERBERT (1924).....Edgecliffe House, Mt. Wash., Balto.
CRANWELL, J. H. (1895).....1622 Park Ave.
CRAYCROFT, ROBERT LEE (1925).....Aquasco, Md.
CROKER, MRS. EDWARD J. (1922).....3803 Juniper Road.
CROMWELL, B. FRANK (1918).....1301 Baltimore Trust Bldg.
CROMWELL, MRS. W. KENNEDY (1916)....Lake Roland.

Cross, W. Irvine (1925).....B. & O. Building.
Cull, Miss Mabel F. (1930).....1204 Linden Avenue.
Cullen, Dr. Thos. S. (1926).....20 E. Eager St.
Culver, John K. (1925).....Mt. Washington, Md.
Culver, Mrs. John K. (1925).....Mt. Washington, Md.

Dabney, Dr. William M. (1916).....Ruxton, Md.
Daingerfield, Mrs. P. B. Key (1925)....4407 N. Charles St.
Dallam, C. Braxton (1924).....4001 Greenway.
Dalsheimer, Simon (1909).....The Lord Baltimore Press.
Damuth, Rev. Warren K. (1923).....P. O. Box 264, Thurmont, Md.
Darrell, Mrs. Cavendish (1921).....1109 N. Eutaw St.
Dashiell, Benj. J. (1914).....405 Central Ave., Towson, Md.
Dashiell, N. Leeke, M. D. (1904).....2927 St. Paul St.
Dashiell, Mrs. Nicholas L. (1922).....2927 St. Paul St.
Daves, John Collins (1923).....136 W. Lanvale St.
Davidson, Mrs. O. Tilghman (1928)....210 Roland Ave.
Davis, E. Asbury (1924).....119-21 S. Howard St.
Davis, Dr. J. Staige (1916).....215 Wendover Rd., Guilford
Davis, Septimus (1907).....4100 Greenway.
Davis, Dr. W. W. (1921).....Box 724, Baltimore, Md.
Davison, Miss Elizabeth T. (1925).....Cecil Apts.
Davison, Miss Carolina V. (1925).....Cecil Apts.
Dawkins, Walter I. (1902).....1119 Fidelity Bldg.
Dawson, Mrs. Thomas M. (1925).....6210 York Road.
DeCock, Frederick Talbot (1929).....308 N. Charles Street.
*Deems, J. Harry (1926).....154 Wilson St.
DeFord, Mrs. William (1929).....Washington Apts.
Delaplaine, Edward S. (1920).....Frederick, Md.
Denison, H. Marcus (1923) .....10 E. Read St.
Denmead, Garner Wood (1923).....227 St. Paul St.
Dennis, Mrs. James T. (1923).....1002 N. Calvert St.
Dennis, James U. (1907).....2 E. Lexington St.
Dennis, John M. (1919).....Union Trust Bldg.
Dennis, Oregon Milton (1922).....New Amsterdam Bldg.
Dennis, Samuel K. (1905).....Court House.
Detrick, Miss Lillie (1919).....104 E. Biddle St.
Dick, Mrs. Frank M. (1930).....Cambridge, Md.
Dickey, Edmund S. (1914).....Maryland Meter Company.
Dielman, Louis H. (1905).....Peabody Institute.
Diffenderffer, Claude A. (1926).....Ruxton, Md.
Digges, Llewellyn A. (1925).....410 E. Gittings Ave.
Ditman, Miss Grace Barrow (1919)....219 E. Biddle Street.
*Ditman, Mrs. William C. (1919).....219 E. Biddle Street.
Dixon, James (1926).....Easton, Maryland.
Dodson, Herbert K. (1909).....344 N. Charles St.

DOEBLER, JOHN H. (1920) ..... Pennsylvania and Bosley Aves., Towson, Md.
DOEBLER, VALENTINE S. (1922) ..... Greenway and St. Martin's Rd.
DOLE, DR. ESTHER M. (1928) ..... Washington College, Chestertown, Md.
DONALDSON, MRS. JOHN J. (1923) ..... c/o Safe Deposit & Trust Co.
DONNELLY, EDWARD A. (1919) ..... 213 N. Calvert St.
DORSEY, DR. CALEB, JR. (1927) ..... 1659 W. North Ave.
DOWELL, MRS. GEORGE (1921) ..... The Belvedere Hotel.
DOWNES, MISS MARY LOUISE (1929) ..... 729 N. Fulton Ave.
DOWNEY, DR. JESSE W., JR. (1929) ..... 209 Hawthorne Rd.
DRYDEN, THOS. P. (1930) ..... 6212 Blackburn Lane, Cedarcroft.
DUER, HENRY LAY (1923) ..... Calvert Bldg.
DUER, HENRY T. (1923) ..... Baltimore Club.
DUFFY, EDWARD (1920) ..... 138 W. Lanvale St.
DUFFY, MRS. ELEANOR BERNARD (1927) ... 110 W. North Ave.
DUFFY, HENRY (1916) ..... 110 W. North Ave.
DUGAN, MISS MARY COALE (1919) ..... 124 W. Lanvale St.
DUKE, W. BERNARD (1909) ..... 1 Ridge Rd., Mt. Washington
DUKEHART, MORTON MCL. (1920) ..... 2744 N. Calvert St.
*DUKER, HERMAN (1924) ..... 530 Albemarle St.
DUKER, MRS. J. EDWARD (1923) ..... 3904 N. Charles Street.
DULAC, MRS. VICTOR (1925) ..... Temple Court Apartments.
DUNAHUE, MRS. WILBUR C. (1923) ..... 1620 Bolton St.
DUNCAN, ALEXANDER E. (1929) ..... First National Bank Bldg.
DUNCAN, MISS ELIZA W. MCKIM (1921) .. R. F. D. No. 6, Westminster, Md.
DUNOTT, MRS. DANIEL Z. (1926) ..... 1005 N. Calvert St.
DUNTON, WM. RUSH, JR., M. D. (1902) .... Harlem Lodge, Catonsville, Md.
DUVAL, MRS. EDMUND BRYCE (1926) ..... 2905 N. Charles St.
DUVALL, RICHARD M. (1902) ..... 16 E. Lexington St.
DUVALL, MRS. RICHARD M. (1919) ..... The Sherwood.
DUVALL, SAMUEL GRAFTON (1925) ..... Frederick City, Md.
DUVALL, DR. WIRT ADAMS (1929) ..... 3523 Liberty Heights Ave.

EARECKSON, F. LEIF (1928) ..... 3934 Cloverhill Rd.
*EARLE, DR. SAMUEL T. (1922) ..... 1431 Linden Ave.
EARLE, SWEPSON (1916) ..... 512 Munsey Building.
EASTER, ARTHUR MILLER (1918) ..... 102 E. Madison St.
EASTER, MRS. JAMES W. (ANITA T. (1929) ..... Owings Mills, Md.
EDMONDSON, MRS. FRANK GORDON (1928) .. 2304 Mt. Royal Terrace
EDMONDSON, J. HOOPER (1928) ..... 2306 Mt. Royal Terrace
EDMONDSON, W. W., JR. ..... Roland Park Apts.
EDWARDS, MRS. RHODA WALKER (1928) .. Washington Apts.
EGERTON, STUART (1919) ..... 106 Elmhurst Road.
ELLICOTT, CHARLES E. (1918) ..... Melvale, Md.
ELLICOTT, WILLIAM M. (1929) ..... 714 St. Paul St.
ELLICOTT, MRS. WM. M. (1929) .....

Ellinger, Esther Parker (1922).....12 W. 25th St.
Ellis, Lt. Col. Olin Oglesby (1927).....Guarantee Title & Trust Co.
Emmart, Wm. W. (1924).....Union Trust Building.
Emory, William H. (1929).....1307 Bolton St.
Englar, George Monroe (1928).....Title Guarantee Co.
*Evans, Mrs. Cora R. (1924).....2810 St. Paul St.
Evans, Mrs. Ella Warfield (1924).....109 Woodlawn Rd.
Evans, Frank G. (1923).....Eutaw Savings Bank.
*Evans, H. G. (1918).....818 University Parkway.

Fahnestock, Albert (1912).....Sparks, Md.
Falconer, Chas. E. (1915).....1630 Bolton St.
Fallon, Wm. B. (1920).....6 Elmhurst Road.
Feast, Chas. Frederick (1927).....728 Reservoir St.
Fenhagen, G. Corner (1918).....325 N. Charles St.
Fenhagen, James C. (1927).....Garrett Building.
Fenwick, G. Bernard (1929).....Glyndon, Md.
Fickenscher, Miss Lenore (1920).....Guilford Manor Apartments.
Fickus, Henry J. (1927).....4506 Mainfield Ave.
Findlay, Miss Mary P. B. (1930).....1510 Bolton St.
Finley, Mrs. W. Norville (1930).....903 Cathedral St.
Fisher, D. K. E. (1916).....1301 Park Ave.
Fisher, Dr. Wm. A. (1924).....715 Park Ave.
Fitzgerald, Charles G. (1923).....3507 N. Charles St.
Fitzhugh, Henry M., M. D. (1921).....Westminster, Md.
Fleming, Miss Elizabeth Boyd (1925)...Canterbury Hall Apartments.
Focke, Ferdinand B. (1925).....1718 Bolton St.
Fooks, Major Herbert C. (1921).....723 Munsey Building.
Forbes, George (1924).....601 Maryland Trust Building.
Foster, Mrs. E. Edmunds (1917).....23 E. 22nd Street.
Foster, Reuben (1921).....23 E. 22nd St.
Fowler, Miss Amelie de Pau (1927)....Oak Place, Charles St. Ave.
Fowler, Laurence Hall (1919).....347 N. Charles St.
Fowler, Miss Louisa M. (1923).....St. Timothy's School, Catonsville, Md.
Fowler, Dr. T. Howard (1927).....Chestertown, Maryland.
France, Jacob (1926).....Calvert Building.
France, Mrs. Jacob (1926).....Catonsville, Md.
France, Joseph C. (1928).....Court Square Bldg.
France, Dr. Joseph I. (1916).....Maryland Trust Building.
Frank, Eli (1923).....North and 4th Aves., Mt. Wash.
Franklin, Mrs. Benjamin (1921).....104 W. 39th St.
Freeman, Dr. E. B. (1926).....807 Cathedral St.
Freeman, J. Douglas (1914).....203 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Park.
Freeman, Mrs. Julius W. (1917).....2731 St. Paul St.
French, H. Findlay (1929).....2303 Baltimore Trust Bldg.
French, Dr. John C. (1924).....416 Cedarcroft Road.
Frick, Miss Anne T. (1930).....1523 Bolton St.

FRICK, GEORGE ARNOLD (1914).....20 E. Lexington St.
FRICK, JOHN W. (1916).....28 W. Biddle St.
FRIEDENWALD, HARRY, M. D. (1919).....1212 Eutaw Place.
FRIEDENWALD, JULIUS, M. D. (1919).....1013 N. Charles St.
FRIESE, PHILIP C. (1928).....Riderwood, Md.
FULLER, PERRY W. (1930).....22 W. Franklin St.
FURST, FRANK A. (1914).....3407 Elgin Ave.
FURST, J. HENRY (1915).....12 S. Sharp St.

GAITHER, CHARLES D. (1919).....Winona Apts.
GALATIAN, DR. HARRY B. (1927).....315 Ingleside Ave., Catonsville, Md.
GALE, WALTER R. (1921).....233 W. Lanvale St.
GAMBEL, MRS. THOS. B. (1915).....2030 St. Paul St.
GARCELON, MRS. HERBERT I. (1924).....Severna Park, Anne Arundel Co., Md.
GAREY, MAJ. ENOCH B. (1928).....1 Englewood Rd.
GARDINER, ASA BIRD, JR. (1912).....Cockeysville, Md.
GARRETT, JAMES D. (1928).....Central Savings Bank
GARRETT, JOHN W. (1898).....Garrett Building.
GARRETT, MRS. ROBERT (1928).....Charles Street Avenue
GARRETT, ROBERT (1898).....Garrett Building
GAULT, MATTHEW (1914).....1422 Park Ave.
GIBBS, JOHN S., JR. (1914).....Lakeside, Md.
GIBBS, MRS. RUFUS N. (1924).....1209 St. Paul St.
GIBSON, EDWARD GUEST (1927).....300 Kernway, Guilford.
GIBSON, W. HOPPER (1902).....Centerville, Md.
GILL, ROBT. JOSHUA (1927).....Citizens National Bank Building.
GILL, MRS. ROBERT LEE (1924).....
GILL, ROBERT LEE, JR. (1925)..... } 11 Club Road.
GILLESPIE, HERBERT A. (1929).....4409 Walnut Ave.
GILLETT, J. MCCLURE (1928).....1420 Park Avenue
GILLIES, MRS. M. J. (1919).....c/o Walbert Apartments.
GILLIS, DR. ANDREW G. (1923).....1033 N. Calvert St.
GILLISS, REV. WM. WEIR (1928).....Solomon's Island, Md.
GILMAN, MISS ELIZABETH (1927).....513 Park Avenue.
GIRDWOOD, ALLAN C. (1916).....Court Square Building.
GIRDWOOD, MRS. JOHN (1921).....102 E. 25th St.
*GITTINGS, JAMES C. (1911).....613 St. Paul St.
GITTINGS, MISS VICTORIA (1920).....231 W. Preston St.
GLASS, DAVID WILSON (1921).....4615 Kenwood Rd.
GLENN, JOHN, JR. (1915).....16 St. Paul St.
*GLENN, REV. WM. LINDSAY (1905).....Edgewood, R. F. D.
DE GOEY, MISS VIRGINIA (1927).....The Sherwood.
GOLDSBOROUGH, CHARLES (1908).....St. Paul Apartments.
GOLDSBOROUGH, LOUIS P. (1914).....35 W. Preston St.
GOLDSBOROUGH, PHILLIPS LEE (1915).....National Union Bank.
GOODNOW, DR. FRANK J. (1916).....Johns Hopkins University.
GOODRICH, G. CLEM (1916).....100 W. University Parkway

GORDON, DOUGLAS H. (1928).....1009 N. Charles Street
GORMAN, MRS. GRACE NORRIS (1923).....Laurel, Md.
GORTER, JAMES P. (1902).....128 Court House.
GOUGH, MRS. I. PIKE (1916).....2636 N. Charles St.
GOUGH, T. R., M. D. (1919).....Barnesville, Md.
GRAFFLIN, ROBERT L. (1925).....Baltimore Trust Co.
GRAHAM, ALBERT D. (1915).....First National Bank.
GRAPE, ADRIAN H. (1919).....204 Clay St.
GREENWAY, MISS ELIZABETH W. (1917)...2322 N. Charles St.
GREENWAY, WILLIAM H. (1886).....2322 N. Charles St.
GREGG, MAURICE (1886).....719 N. Charles St.
GRESHAM, THOMAS BAXTER (1919).....815 Park Ave.
GRISWOLD, B. HOWELL, JR. (1913).....Alex. Brown & Sons.

HABIGHURST, MRS. CHARLES F. (1916)....1620 Bolton St.
HALL, MISS ADELPHINE (1928).....5304 Springlake Way.
HALL, CARY D., JR. (1919).....706 Fidelity Bldg.
HALL, MRS. EDWARD, JR. (1926).....Joppa, Md.
HALL, MISS ROSABEL E. (1928).....2406 Kenoak Ave., Mt. Washington
HALL, DR. WILLIAM S. (1922).....215 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Park.
HALSEY, R. T. HAINES (1929).....St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.
HAMAN, B. HOWARD (1912).....Professional Bldg.
HAMBLETON, MRS. F. S. (1907).....Hambledune, Lutherville, Md.
*HAMBLETON, T. EDWARD 1914).....Hambleton & Co., 8 S. Calvert St.
HAMILTON, S. HENRY (1923).....112 E. Preston St.
HAMMAN, MRS. LOUIS (1923).....10 Norwood Place, Guilford.
HAMMOND, EDWARD (1923).....140 W. Lanvale St.
HAMMOND, EDWARD HOPKINS (1923).....Union Trust Bldg.
HANCOCK, JAMES E. (1907).....2122 St. Paul St.
HANDLEY, DANIEL T. (1927).....1331 Mt. Royal Ave.
HANN, SAMUEL M. (1915).....230 Somerset Road, Roland Park.
HANSON, AQUILLA BROWN (1928).....206 Woodlawn Road., Roland Park
HARDCASTLE, ALEXANDER (1929).....1217 John St.
HARDY, GEO. E., LL. D.....
HARDY, MRS. GEO. E. (KATHERINE CORIELL) (1929)..... } 518 Cathedral St.
HARLAN, HENRY D., LL. D. (1894).....Fidelity Building.
HARLAN, MRS. HENRY D. (1928).....9 W. Biddle St.
HARLEY, CHAS. F. (1915).....Title Building.
HARPER, GEORGE HOUSTON (1921).....3405 Greenway
HARRINGTON, HON. EMERSON C. (1916)...Cambridge, Md.
HARRIS, MISS HELEN NICHOLSON (1928)..St. Paul Apts.
HARRIS, NORRIS (1927)..... } 2906 Alameda Blvd.
HARRIS, MRS. NORRIS (1926)..... }
HARRIS, W. HALL (1883).....Title Building.
HARRIS, MRS. W. HALL (1919).....11 East Chase St.
*HARRIS, WILLIAM BARNEY (1918).....Greenway Apts.

HARRIS, WM. HUGH (1914)
HARRIS, MRS. WILLIAM HUGH (1919). } Care Edwin Warfield, Sykesville, Md.
HARRISON, EVELYN, ESQ. (1928).....c/o Gillet & Co.
HARRISON, GEORGE (1915).....Cecil Apts.
HARRISON, MRS. GEORGE (1929).....Cecil Apts.
HARRISON, J. EDWARD (1915).....1714 Linden Ave.
HARRISON, MRS. JOHN W. (1919).....c/o C. H. Medcalfe, Sudlersville, Md.
HARRISON, MISS REBECCA (1919).....11 E. Chase St.
HART, ROBERT S. (1923).....Greenway Apts.
HARTMAN, HERBERT T. (1925).....Chestertown, Md.
HAYDEN, MRS. LEWIS M. (1927).....2010 Park Ave.
HAYDON, F. STANSBURY (1930)
HAYDON, MRS. W. H. (ELLEN PAGE) (1930) } Riderwood, Md.
HAYES, A. GORDON (1919).....214 W. Madison St.
HAYES, ROBERT F., JR. (1923).....3526 Roland Ave.
HAYWARD, WILLIAM H. (1918).....312 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
HAYWARD, F. SIDNEY (1897).....Harwood Ave., Govans, Md.
HELFENSTEIN, REV. EDWARD T. (1920)....409 N. Charles St.
HEMPHILL, MRS. JAMES M. (1926).....Elkridge, Md.
HENDERSON, CHARLES F. (1919).....Continental Trust Bldg.
HENDERSON, MRS. LOUISA P. (1919).....Cumberland, Md.
HENDERSON, NEWTON R. (1925).....4018 Bateman Ave.
HENKLE, MISS CAMILLA JONES (1927)....1810 Park Ave.
HENRY, DANIEL M. (1923).....Easton, Maryland.
HENRY, MRS. M. LYNN (1928).....Linthicum Heights, Md.
HENRY, MRS. ROBERTA B. (1914)....."Myrtle Grove," Easton, Md.
HERRING, THOMAS R. (1919).....10 South St.
HEWES, M. WARNER (1922).....2315 Maryland Ave.
HICKMAN, EDWARD L. (1924).....Cedarcroft, Baltimore.
HICKS, FESSENDEN FAIRFAX (1930).....Care of the U. S. F. & G. Co.
HICKS, T. RUSSELL (1929).....106 W. Madison St.
HILKEN, H. G. (1889).....4 Bishop's Road, Guilford.
HILL, JOHN PHILIP (1899).....937 Calvert Bldg.
HINES, REV. CHARLES J. (1922).....27 S. Ellwood Ave.
HINKLEY, JOHN (1900).....215 N. Charles St.
HISKY, JOHN GUIDO (1925).....Catonsville, Md.
HISKY, THOS. FOLEY (1888).....Maple Ave., Catonsville.
HITCHCOCK, ELLA SPRAGUE (1919).....219 City Hall.
HODGDON, MRS. ALEXANDER L. (1915).....Pearson's, St. Mary's Co., Md.
HODGE, REV. HUGH LENOX (1927).....210 W. Madison St.
HODSON, EUGENE W. (1916).....Care of Thomas & Thompson.
HOFF, MRS. VIOLET B. (1924).....307 Southway, Guilford, Balto.
HOGAN, DR. JOHN F. (1929).....7 East Preston St.
HOLDCRAFT, MEHRLING (1930).....204 N. Payson St.
HOLLAND, J. MONROE (1928).....3704 N. Charles St.
HOLLAND, MRS. WILLIAM W. (1929).....4713 Roland Ave.

HOLLANDER, JACOB H., PH. D. (1895).....1802 Eutaw Place
HOLLINGSWORTH, MISS MATTIE ELLEN (1929) ..... } 8 W. Hamilton St.
HOLLOWAY, MRS. R. ROSS (1918).....Severna Park, Anne Arundel Co., Md.
HOLLYDAY, MISS CAROLINE R. (1926)....Winona Apts.
HOLLYDAY, HENRY (1929)..... } Easton, Md.
HOLLYDAY, RICHARD C. (1929)..... }
*HOMER, FRANCIS T. (1900).....Riderwood, Md.
HOMER, MRS. JANE ABELL (1909).....Riderwood, Md.
HOOFF, MISS MARY STABLER (1922).....1205 Linden Ave.
HOOPES, DR. FANNIE E. (1927).....Homewood Apts.
HOPKINS, JOHN HOWARD (1911).....328 Montgomery Ave., Laurel, Md.
HOPKINS, MRS. MABEL FORD (1924).....4205 Somerset Place, Guilford, Balto.
HOPPER, CHARLES COX (1930).....1405 John St.
*HORSEY, JOHN P. (1911).....649 Title Building.
HOUCK, MRS. H. E. (NELLIE WHITE) (1930) ..... } Whitefield Road.
HOUGH, MISS ANNE EDMONDSON (1928) } 212 Lambeth Rd., Guilford.
HOUGH, MISS EMMA (1927)..... }
HOUGHTON, EDWARD B. (1931).....Hilton Court Apts.
HOWARD, CHARLES MCHENRY (1902).....901 St. Paul St.
HOWARD, CHARLES MORRIS (1907).....1010 Munsey Bldg.
HOWARD, MRS. CHAS. MORRIS (1921)....1205 St. Paul St.
HOWARD, J. SPENCE (1922).....12 E. Lexington St.
HOWARD, JOHN D. (1917).....209 W. Monument St.
HOWARD, MISS JULIA MCHENRY (1927) } 901 St. Paul St.
HOWARD, MISS MAY (1927)..... }
HOWARD, WM. ROSS (1916).....Guilford Ave. and Pleasant St.
HOWELL, WILLIAM R., PH. D. (1929).....402 Washington Ave., Chestertown, Md.
HUBBARD, THOMAS F. (1928).....3324 Ellerslie Ave.
HUBBARD, WILBUR W. (1915).....Chestertown, Md.
HUBNER, WILLIAM R. (1920).....Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
*HUGHES, ADRIAN (1895).....4104 Maine Ave., West Forest Pk.
HUGHES, MRS. MARY P. (1924).....2823 St. Paul St.
HUGHES, THOMAS (1886).....1018 Cathedral St.
HUNGERFORD, ARTHUR F. (1925).....809 N. Charles St.
HUNTER, MRS. H. (1926).....Albion Hotel.
*HURST, J. J. (1902).....413 St. Paul Place
HUTCHINS, MISS KATHERINE K. (1928)...142 W. Lanvale St.
HUTZLER, MRS. CHARLES G. (1929).....Green Spring Manor Apts.
HYDE, ENOCH PRATT (1906).....Washington Apartments.
*HYDE, GEO. W. (1906).....Aigburth Road, Towson, Md.
HYNSON, GEORGE W. (1925).....U. S. Fidelity & Guarantee Co.

IGLEHART, MRS. C. IREDELL (1927).....914 N. Charles St.
IGLEHART, FRANCIS N. (1914).....11 E. Lexington St.
IGLEHART, IREDELL W. (1916).....17 South St.

IGLEHART, JAMES D., M. D. (1893).....211 W. Lanvale St.
IJAMS, MRS. GEORGE W. (1913).....313 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Park.
INGLE, WILLIAM (1909).....1710 Park Ave.
IVES, MRS. WILLIAM M. (1925).....1807 Kenway Rd., Mt. Washington

JACKSON, MRS. GEORGE S. (1910).....Garrison, Md.
JACKSON, LLOYD L. JR. (1926).....Severn Apts.
JACOBS, MRS. HENRY BARTON (1916).....11 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
JACOBS, HENRY BARTON, M. D. (1903)....11 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
JAMES, NORMAN (1903).....300 Goodwood Gardens, R. P.
JAMES, REGINALD I. (1929).....Johns Hopkins University.
JANNEY, STUART S. (1924).....1635 Baltimore Trust Bldg.
JENCKS, MRS. FRANCIS M. (1924).....1 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
*JENKINS, GEORGE C. (1883).....16 Abell Building
JENKINS, M. ERNEST (1924).....Lake Ave., Roland Park, P. O.
JOHNSON, CHARLES W. L. (1923).....909 St. Paul St.
JOHNSON, MRS. EDWARD M. (1924).....843 University Pkwy.
JOHNSTON, MRS. LOLA E. (1929).....105 Charlcote Rd.
JOHNSTONE, MISS EMMA E. (1910).....Greenway Apts.
JONES, ARTHUR LAFAYETTE (1911)..... Care of J. S. Wilson Co., Calvert Building.
JOYCE, TEMPLE N. (1927).....Equitable Building.
JUDIK, MRS. J. HENRY (1918).....3906 St. Paul St.

KARR, HARRY E. (1913).....1301 Fidelity Bldg.
KEECH, MRS. CAROLINA PAGON (1924)....203 Ridgewood Road, Roland Park.
KEECH, EDW. P., JR. (1909).....900-901 Maryland Trust Building.
KELLY, HOWARD A., M. D. (1919).....1418 Eutaw Place.
KENNEDY, JOSEPH P. (1915).....Charles and Wells Sts.
KENNEDY, THOMAS W. (1928).....1934 Mt. Royal Terrace
KEPLER, MRS. IRVIN T. (1929).....240 E. Main St., Elkton, Md.
KEYS, MISS JANE G. (1905).....208 E. Lanvale St.
KEYSER, MRS. H. IRVINE (1894).....104 W. Monument St.
KEYSER, H. IRVINE, 2ND (1928).....4103 St. Paul Street
KEYSER, W. IRVINE (1917).....206-7 Keyser Building.
KEYSER, WILLIAM, JR. (1925).....Keyser Building.
KILPATRICK, MRS. REBECCA H. (1917)....1027 St. Paul St.
KINSOLVING, REV. ARTHUR B. (1922).....Saratoga and Cathedral Sts.
KIRK, HENRY C. (1908)..... Roland Park Apts.
KIRK, MRS. HENRY C. (1917).....Roland Park Apts.
KIRKMAN, WALTER N. (1927).....Rolling Road, Catonsville
KNAPP, CHARLES H. (1916).....1418 Fidelity Building.
KNOX, J. H. MASON, JR., M. D. (1909)....211 Wendover Road, Guilford.
KOPPELMAN, WALTER (1927).....105 W. 29th St.
KYES, ROGER M. (1929).....c/o Glenn Martin Co., Baltimore
LANAHAN, MRS. WILLIAM WALLACE (ELEANOR WILLIAM) (1929)..... Long Crandon, Towson, Md.

LANKFORD, H. FILLMORE (1893)..... Princess Anne, Md.
LATANÉ, JOHN HOLLADAY, PH. D., LL. D. (1913)..... } Johns Hopkins University.
LEACH, MISS MARY CLARA (1924).....4014 Edmondson Ave.
LEAKIN, MARGARET DOBBIN (1920).....Lake Roland, Md.
LEAKIN, MISS SUSAN DOBBIN (1923).....103 W. Monument St.
LEE, CASSANDRA (1923).....Washington Apts.
LEE, H. H. M. (1923).....1930 Mt. Royal Terrace
LEE, MRS. J. HENRY (1927).....9 East Read St.
LEE, JOHN L. G. (1916).....511 Calvert Building.
LEE, RICHARD LAWS (1896).....2843 N. Calvert St.
LEGG, JOHN C., JR. (1916).....110 E. Redwood St.
LEGG, JOSEPH B. (1924).....2415 N. Calvert St.
LEHMAYER, MARTIN (1927).....Fidelity Building.
LEIDY, MRS. C. FONTAINE-MAURY (MARGARET) (1929)..... } "Hampton," Towson, Md.
LEMOINE, OSCAR M. (1927).....Garden Apartments
LEONARD, MRS. NORRIS C. (1928).....Tuscany Apartments
LEONARD, WM. WIRT (1924).....3401 Greenway.
LEVIS, MISS ANNA G. (1925).....Guilford Manor Apts.
LEVY, OSCAR G. (1928).....423 N. Fulton Ave.
LEVY, WILLIAM B. (1909).....Fidelity Building.
LILBURN, MRS. A. E. T. (1926).....1118 N. Calvert St.
LIMERICK, J. ARTHUR (1924).....960 N. Howard St.
LINTHICUM, J. CHARLES (1905).....20 E. Lexington St.
LINVILLE, CHARLES H. (1918).....4003 Keswick Rd.
LITTIG, MRS. JOHN M. (1919).....Cambridge Apartments.
LJUNGSTEDT, MRS. O. A. (1915).....Bethesda, Md., Route 1.
LLOYD, MRS. CHARLES HOWARD (1928)....11 Stock Exchange Bldg.
LOCKARD, G. CARROLL, M. D. (1919).....2925 N. Charles St.
LOCKARD, MRS. J. CARROL (1930).....2925 N. Charles St.
LORD, MRS. J. WALTER (1923).....44 Roland Court.
LORD, MRS. J. WILLIAMS (1919).....1011 N. Charles St.
LOWNDES, W. BLADEN (1921).....Fidelity Trust Company.
LYELL, J. MILTON (1916).....1801 First National Bank Bldg.
LYON, MISS GRACE (1923).....223 Wendover Rd.

MCCARDELL, LEE (1929).....2832 St. Paul St.
MCCENEY, GEORGE P. (1929).....110 E. Lexington St.
MCCLEAVE, R. HUGH (1928).....Cumberland, Maryland
*MCCLELLAN, WILLIAM J. (1866).....3711 Liberty Heights Ave.
MCCOLGAN, CHARLES C. (1916).....3000 St. Paul St.
MCCOLGAN, EDWARD (1921).....1901 Edgewood St.
MCCORMICK, ROBERDEAU A. (1914).....McCormick Block.
MCCORMICK-GOODHART, LEANDER (1928)..."Langley Park," Hyattsville, Md.
MCCOSH, MARSHALL K. (1930).....Bond Avenue, Reistertown, Md.
MCEVOY, P. J. (1919).....3 W. Mt. Vernon Place.

McElderry, Horace C. (1928).....212 Woodlawn Road, Roland Park
McEldowney, Mrs. John S. (1926).....1607 Bolton Street
MacGill, Richard G., Jr. (1891).....Atholton, Maryland
McGreevy, Leonard (1928).....American Building
Machen, Arthur W. (1917).....1109 Calvert Bldg.
McHenry, John (1929).....Owings Mills, Md.
McIlvain, Miss Elizabeth Grant (1917).908 St. Paul St.
Mackall, Mrs. Charles O'Donnell (1929) .....311 Broxton Rd.
Mackall, R. McGill (1928).....3556 Roland Ave.
McKenrick, Mrs. Carl Ross (1923).....Lake & Roland Avenues
McKinnell, Wm. Wendell Bollman (1928) .....2305 Allendale Rd.
Macklin, Mrs. Charles F. (1925).....Ilchester, Md.
McKim, S. S. (1902).....Savings Bank of Baltimore
McLane, Allan (1894).....Garrison, Maryland
McLane, Miss Elizabeth C. (1919).....Hotel Stafford
McNeal, J. P. W. (1928).....1319 Linden Ave.
McWilliams, Miss Mary Mathews (1929) .....1732 N. Calvert St.
Magruder, James M., D. D. (1919).....Hockley Hall, Annapolis, Md.
Magruder, Miss Louise E. (1929).....132 Charles St., Annapolis, Md.
Mallonee, Capt. Richard Carvell (1931).....6th Field Artillery, Fort Hoyle, Md.
Maloy, William Milnes (1911).....1820 Eutaw Place
Mandelbaum, Seymour (1902).....609 Fidelity Building
Manly, Miss Sarah Simpson (1927)....Greenway Apts.
Manning, James R. (1928).....Briarfield, Poplar Hill Road,
Marburg, Miss Amelia (1919).....6 E. Eager St.
*Marburg, William A. (1919).....6 E. Eager St.
Marbury, William L. (1887).....700 Maryland Trust Building.
Marine, Miss Harriet P. (1915).....717 Reservoir St.
Markell, Mrs. Francis H. (1923).....Frederick City, Md.
Marriott, Telfair Wilson (1923).....1115 St. Paul St.
Marriott, Mrs. Telfair W. (1919).....Severn Apts.
Marshall, Mrs. Charles (1917).....The Preston.
Marshall, John W. (1902).....13 South St.
Marshall, Thomas B. (1928).....850 University Pkwy.
Marye, William B. (1911).....207 E. Preston St.
Mason, Mrs. S. Blount (1930).....Allston Apartments.
Massey, Miss M. E. (1925).....105 Maple Ave., Chestertown, Md.
Mather, Dr. Irvine F. (1929).....708 Lennox St.
Mather, L. B. (1922).....315 E. 22nd St.
Mathews, Edward B., Ph. D. (1905)....Johns Hopkins University.
Matthews, Mrs. Henry T. (1927).....1302 St. Paul Street.
Matthews, J. Marsh (1926).....Fidelity Building.

MATTHEWS, WILLIAM B. (1928).....900 St. Paul St.
MAXSON, CHARLES W., M. D. (1923).....827 N. Charles St.
MAXSON, MRS. CHARLES W. (1923).....827 N. Charles St.
MAYNADIER, THOMAS MURRAY (1919).....Walbert Apts.
MAYO, DR. R. W. B. (1927).....4300 Wickford Rd.
MEARS, MRS. ADELBERT WARREN (1930)...3102 Hilton St.
MENCKEN, AUGUST (1928).....1524 Hollins Street
MEYER, MRS. ROBERT B. (1924).....3047 Brighton St.
MICKLE, MRS. MARBURY (1923).....The Sherwood Hotel.
MILHOLLAND, FRANCIS X. (1925).....B. & O. Building.
MILLER, MISS ANNA IRENE (1930).....2426 Eutaw Place.
MILLER, CHARLES R. (1916).....2200 Roslyn Ave.
MILLER, EDGAR G., JR. (1916).....808 Fidelity Building.
MILLER, PAUL H. (1918).....808 Fidelity Building.
*MILLER, THEODORE KLEIN (1921).....101 Stratford Rd., Guilford.
MILLER, MRS. WARREN D. (1924)..... 160 W. Washington St., Hagerstown, Md.
MILLER, MRS. WILLIAM E. (1922).....7 Beechdale Rd., Roland Park.
MILLIGAN, JOHN J. (1916).....603 N. Charles St.
MINTZ, JULIUS (1924).....400 Equitable Building.
MITCHELL, MRS. ROBERT L. (1921).....2112 Maryland Ave.
MOORE, MISS EMILY ELIZABETH (1927)...North East, Md.
MOORE, MISS MARY WILSON (1914).....2102 N. Charles St.
MORGAN, EDWIN F. A. (1929).....First National Bank Bldg.
MORGAN, JOHN HURST (1896).....10 E. Fayette St.
MORGAN, JOSEPH O. V. (1930)..... 5620 Moorland Lane, Edgemoor, Bethesda, Md.
MORISON, MISS SIDNEY B. (1924).....827 St. Paul St.
MOSHER, MRS. FREDERICK I. (1921).....4204 Penhurst Ave.
MULLIN, MISS ELIZABETH LESTER (1916)..1501 Park Ave.
MURDOCK, MISS MILDRED LAWS (1926)....1527 Bolton St.
MURRAY, MRS. A. S. (1927).....21 E. Eager St.
MURRAY, MISS CHARLOTTE (1927).....21 E. Eager St.
MURRAY, DANIEL M. (1902).....Elk Ridge, Md.
MURRAY, J. EDWARD (1929).....Ruxton, Md.
MURRAY, JAMES S. (1919).....4411 Greenway, Guilford.
MURRAY, JOHN DONALDSON, M.D. (1921)..106 E. Madison St.
MURRAY, MISS MERCEDES M. (1926).....2833 Hampden Ave.
MYERS, WILLIS E. (1911).....10 E. Fayette St.
MYLANDER, WALTER C. (1923).....Morris Building.

NATHAN, MELFORD (1926) .....Cambridge, Md.
NELLIGAN, JOHN J. (1907).....Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
NELSON, ALEXANDER, C. (1907).....210 E. Redwood St.
NELSON, J. ARTHUR (1921).....227 St. Paul St.
NESBITT, REV. JOHN (1921).....Catonsville, Md.
NEWCOMER, WALDO (1902).....105 W. Monument St.

Nicholas, Dr. Francis C. (1927).....2724 N. Charles St.
Nichols, Firmadge King, M. D. (1929)...4018 Liberty Heights Ave.
Nicolai, Charles D. (1916).....3604 Copley Rd.
Nicolai, Miss Charlotte (1923).....The Sherwood.
Nimmo, Mrs. Nannie Ball (1920).....3207 N. Calvert St.
Noble, Edward M. (1919).....Denton, Maryland.
Nolting, William G. (1919).....11 E. Chase St.
Norman, Wm. W. (1925).....Ruxton, Md.
Norris, Alexander Murdoch (1929).....1530 Bolton St.
Norris, Miss Mabel G. (1923).....3021 Gwynns Falls Pkwy.
Norris, Walter B. (1924).....Wardour, Annapolis, Md.
Norwood, Frank C. (1921).....Frederick, Md.
Nyburg, Sidney L. (1921).....1504 Citizens National Bank Building.

Ober, Gustavus, Jr. (1914).....Torch Hill, Lutherville, Md.
Odell, Walter George (1910).....3021 W. North Ave.
Odell, Walter G., Jr. (1922).....501 Title Building, Annex.
O'Ferrall, Alfred J. (1925).....Gunther Bldg.
Offutt, T. Scott (1908).....Towson, Md.
Oliver, John R., M. D. (1919).....The Latrobe.
* Oliver, W. B. (1913).....Wyman Park Apartments.
Olivier, Stuart (1913).....Standard Oil Building.
Olson, Mrs. Albert F. (1925).....3925 Cedar Ave., Roland Park.
O'Neill, J. W. (1919).....Havre de Grace, Md.
Oppenheimer, Reuben (1924).....626 Equitable Building.
Orem. John, H. Jr. (1925).....5 Englewood Rd., Roland Park.
Orndorff, James Ridgely (1929).....5703 Berkley Ave., Mt. Washington,
Osborne, Miss Inez H. (1917).....Havre de Grace, Md.
Owens, Albert S. J. (1914).....Court House.
Owens, Edward B., Jr. (1927).....420 Cedarcroft Road.
Owings, Dr. Edward R. (1926).....1733 Linden Ave.

*Paca, John P. (1897).....Munsey Bldg.
Page, Wm. C. (1912).....Calvert Bank.
Pagon, Robinson C. (1921).....209 Ridgewood Road.
Pagon, W. Watters (1916).....Lexington Building.
Parke, Francis Neal (1910).....Westminster, Md.
Parker, Cecil J. (1930).....5804 Clear Spring Road.
Parker, Mrs. Geo. E., Jr. (1927).....224 Northway
Parker, Sumner A. (1924).....913 St. Paul St.
Parkhurst, Harry E. (1924).....Gunther Building.
Parks, Miss Ida M. (1922).....12 Mt. Vernon Place
Parran, Mrs. Frank J. (1908).....144 W. Lanvale St.
Parran, Dalrymple (1926).....1708 N. Calvert St.
Passano, Edward B. (1916).....York Road and Susquehanna Ave.
Passapae, Wm. M. (1924).....11 E. Lexington St.

PATTON, MRS. JAMES H. (1913).....622 W. University Parkway.
PAUL, MRS. D'ARCY (1909).....Blythewood Rd., Roland Pk. P. O.
PAUL, JOHN GILMAN D'ARCY (1927)....Blythewood Road, Roland Park.
PEARRE, AUBREY, JR. (1906).....Calvert Building.
PEARRE, SIFFORD (1928).....Equitable Trust Co.
PENNINGTON, DR. CLAPHAM (1917).....Plaza Apts.
PENNINGTON, MRS. JOSIAS (1916).....3813 Juniper Road, Guilford.
PENNINGTON, PLEASANTS (1929).....330 N. Charles St.
PENTZ, MRS. BETTIE F. (1919).....1646 E. Fayette St.
PERINE, MRS. GEORGE CORBIN (1916).....1124 Cathedral St.
PERINE, WASHINGTON (1917).....607 Cathedral St.
PERKINS, ELISHA H. (1887).....Winona Apartments.
PETER, ROBERT B. (1916).....Rockville, Md.
PICK, MRS. AGNES K. (1929).....4024 Mortimer Ave.
PITTS, MISS MARY B. (1927).....822 West 40th Street.
PITTS, TILGHMAN G. (1924).....129 E. Redwood St.
PLEASANTS, MRS. ALFRED W. (1929).....Cockeysville, Md.
PLEASANTS, J. HALL, M. D. (1898).....201 Longwood Road, Roland Park.
POE, EDGAR ALLAN (1929).....U. S. F. & G. Building
POLLITT, L. IRVING (1916).....1715 Park Place.
PORTER, MISS BESSIE (1926).....The Homewood Apts.
PORTER, FRANK GIBSON, D. D. (1926)....3609 Grantley Rd.
POST, A. H. S. (1916).....Mercantile Trust and Deposit Co.
POWELL, HENRY FLETCHER (1923).....309 W. Lanvale St.
POWELL, MRS. WILLIAM M. (1922).....Canterbury Hall.
POWER, J. LEONARD (1928).....Roland Park Apts.
PRESTON, ALEXANDER (1922).....Munsey Building.
PRESTON, JAMES H. (1898).....916 Munsey Building.
PRESTON, JAMES OSCAR (1926).....Homewood Apts.
*PRICE, DR. ELDRIDGE C. (1915).....1705 Park Ave.
PRICE, MRS. JULIET HAMMOND (1924)....16 Elmwood Rd., Roland Park.
PURDUM, BRADLEY K. (1902).....Hamilton, Md.
PURDUM, MRS. B. K. (1923).....Hamilton, Md.
PURDUM, FRANK C. (1922).....Hamilton, Md.

RADCLIFFE, GEORGE L., PH. D. (1908).....Fidelity Building.
RADCLIFFE, J. SEWELL (1926).....Lloyd's P. O., Md.
RAMEY, MRS. MARY E. W. (1922).....9 E. Franklin St.
RANDALL, BLANCHARD (1902).....200 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
RANDALL, MRS. BLANCHARD (1919).....8 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
RANDALL, DANIEL R. (1917).....712 Keyser Bldg.
RAY, ENOS (1922).....Chillum, Prince George Co., Md.
REEDER, CHARLES M. (1927).....Professional Bldg.
REEDER, MRS. J. DAWSON (1927).....30 East Preston St.
REESE, HENRY F. (1922).....3300 Liberty Heights Ave.
REESE, JOHN S. (1930).....125 W. Lanvale St.
REMINGTON, STANLEY G. (1920).....347 N. Charles St.

REQUARDT, JOHN M. (1926).....Carlton Apts.
REQUARDT, MRS. JOHN M. (1926).....Carlton Apts.
REVELL, EDWARD J. W. (1916).....1308-09 Fidelity Bldg.
RIANHARD, THOMAS McH. (1929)..... 1008 Winding Way, Poplar Hill, Roland Park
RICH, EDWARD N. (1916).....Union Trust Building.
RICH, MRS. EDWARD L. (1926).....Catonsville, Md.
RICHARDSON, MRS. HESTER D. (1901).....2127 N. Charles St.
RICKER, MRS. ROGER R. (1927).....3011 Wayne Ave.
RIDGELY, MISS ELIZA (1893).....825 Park Ave.
RIDGELY, JOHN, JR. (1916).....Towson, Md.
RIEMAN, MRS. CHARLES ELLET (1909)...10 E. Mt. Vernon Place.
RIEMAN, CHARLES ELLET (1898).....10 E. Mt. Vernon Place.
RIGGER, WILLIAM L. (1925).....920 University Pkwy.
RIGGS, CLINTON L. (1907).....606 Cathedral St.
RIGGS, E. FRANCIS (1922).....Route No. 1, Hyattsville, Md.
RIGGS, LAURIE H. (1924).....Fidelity Building.
RIGGS, LAWRASON (1894).....632 Equitable Building.
RILEY, MRS. MELVILLE FULLER (1929) (CAROLYN HEMPSTEAD)..... Hagerstown, Md.
RITCHIE, ALBERT C. (1904).....Annapolis, Md.
ROBERTSON, DR. DAVID..... MRS. DAVID A. (ANNE K.) 1930.... Goucher College.
ROBERTSON, GEO. S. (1921).....Park Bank Building
ROBERTSON, MRS. WM. HANSON (1924)...."Chenar Farm," Easton, Md.
ROBINSON, J. BEN, D. D. S. (1928).....Medical Arts Bldg.
ROBINSON, MRS. HARRY LYON, JR. (1928)..Medora Rd., Linthicum Hghts.. Md.
ROBINSON, RALPH (1894).....Maryland Trust Bldg.
*ROBINSON, WILLIAM CHAMPLIN (1917)..32 South Street.
ROGERS, MRS. HENRY W. (1914).....Riderwood P. O., Balto. Co., Md.
ROGERS, MRS. WM. F. (1927).....5308 Stonington Ave., Howard Park.
ROHRER, C. W. G., M. D. (1910).....2814 Ailsa Ave.
ROLLINS, THORNTON (1911).....746 W. Fayette St.
ROSE, DOUGLAS H. (1898).....10 South St.
ROUSE, JOHN G. (1928)..... Maryland Casualty Company Cedar Ave. and 40th St.
ROUZER, E. McCLURE (1920).....Calvert Bldg.
ROWE, MISS GEORGIA M. (1925).....2321 N. Calvert St.
ROWLAND, SAMUEL C. (1923).....Calvert Bldg.
RUMSEY, CHARLES L., M. D. (1919).....812 Park Ave.
RYAN, WILLIAM P. (1915).....1825 E. Baltimore St.

SADTLER, MISS FLORENCE P. (1925).....2605 N. Charles St.
SANDERS, MISS CARRIE M. (1929).....2407 Ailsa Ave.
SANFORD, JOHN L. (1916).....2729 N. Charles St.
SAUERWEIN, E. ALLAN, JR. (1924).....1303 Lexington Building.
SAUNDERS, MISS MARY WALTON (1928)...Charles Apts.

Scott, James W. (1919).....213 W. Monument St.
Scott, Mrs. Townsend (1922).....23 E. Eager St.
Scott, Mrs. William Dodds (1929) (Katherine Fairfax Kimberly)... } 3908 Hadley Square
Scully, Mrs. Lela Orme (1920).....Baden, Maryland
Seeman, Frederick C. (1919).....110 Hopkins Place.
Sellers, Miss Annabel (1919).....801 N. Arlington Ave.
Sellman, Miss Lucinda M. (1919).....1402 Linden Ave.
Semmes, Miss Frances C. (1929).....222 W. Lanvale St.
Semmes, John E. Jr. (1916).....Citizens Natl. Bank Bldg.
Semmes, Raphael (1923).....201 W. Monument St.
*Seney, Robert N. (1921).....207 Lambeth Road.
Shackelford, Wm. T. (1926).....1307 Park Ave.
Shamer, Maurice Emory (1924).....3300 W. North Ave.
Shannahan, John H. K. (1919).....Sparrows Point.
Shaw, John K., Jr. (1927).....Eccleston Station, Md.
Shipley, George (1924).....The Cecil.
Shipley, Issac N. (1926).....Frederick, Md.
Shipley, Larkin A. (1927).....3113 Clifton Ave.
Shipley, Mrs. Marvin R. (1927).....Harman's, Md.
Shirley, Henry C. (1926)..... } Reistertown Rd. & Kate Avenue.
*Shirley, Mrs. Henry C. (1926)..... }
Shoemaker, Mrs. Edward (1919).....1031 N. Calvert St.
Shriner, F. Earle (1924).....1001 St. Paul St.
Shriver, Alfred Jenkins (1921).....University Club.
Shriver, James McSherry (1926).....Westminster, Md.
Shriver, Mrs. John Van Bibber, (Esther Jane Parks) (1929).... } Glen Arm, R. F. D., Maryland.
Sill, Mrs. Howard (1928).....1109 N. Calvert St.
Sioussat, Mrs. Annie Leakin (1891)....1000 N. Charles St.
Skeen, John H. (1927).....First National Bank Bldg.
Skilling, Wm. Quail, M. D. (1928).....Lonaconing, Md.
Skinner, M. E. (1897).....1103 Fidelity Bldg.
Skirven, Percy G. (1914).....2738 Reisterstown Rd.
Skutch, Robert Frank (1929).....813 N. Calvert St.
Sloan, Miss Anne M. (1924).....Church St., Lonaconing, Md.
Slocum, Mrs. Geo. Washington (1925)..1208 N. Calvert St.
Smith, Mrs. Chester M. (1923).....58 W. Biddle St.
Smith, Mrs. Henry Edmond (1923).....1500 Park Ave.
Smith, Henry Lee, M. D. (1931).....4313 St. Paul St.
Smith, Mrs. James S. (1928).....Annapolis Blvd., Brooklyn, Md.
Smith, Miss Margaret M. (1919).....1329 Park Ave.
Smith, Thomas Marshall (1919).....Baltimore Club
Smith, Mrs. Tunstall (1926).....The Preston Apts.
Smythe, Joseph P. (1921).....712 Cathedral St.
Snow, Mrs. Henry (Maud Birnie Cary) (1925)..... } 4824 Roland Avenue.

*Snowden, Wilton (1902).....605 Cathedral St.
Solter, George A. (1925).....Court House, City.
Soper, Hon. Morris A. (1917).....102 W. 39th St.
Speare, Almus Reed (1923).....Rockville, Md.
Spence, Dr. Thomas Humphreys (1922).....College Park, Md.
Stamp, Miss Adele Hagner (1929).....Univ. of Maryland, College Park, Md.
Starr, Edward James (1928).....2403 Chelsea Terrace.
Staub, John T. (1924).....Care United R. W. & Elec. Co., Court Square Bldg.
Staub, William H. (1919).....604 Somerset Rd., Roland Park
Steele, Mrs. John Murray (1922).....Garrison, Md.
Steele, Miss Margaret A. (1917).....c/o Miss Eleanor Rowland, Aberdeen, Md.
Steele, Miss Rosa (1925).....11 East Chase St.
Stein, Chas. F. (1905).....S. E. Cor. Courtland & Saratoga Sts.
Steinmuller, Theodore A. (1924).....221 E. Baltimore St.
Stettinius, Mrs. Wm. C. (1929).....500 Somerset Rd.
Steuart, Miss Abigail Kerr (1930)....4301 Roland Ave.
Steuart, James E. (1919).....Title Building.
Steuart, Lamar Hollyday (1928).....1311 John Street
Steuart, Richard D. (1919).....Preston Apartments.
Steuart, Miss Susan Ellicott (1929)...Roland Ave., Roland Park
Stewart, David (1886).....1005 N. Charles St.
Stewart, Redmond C. (1916).....207 N. Calvert St.
Stewart, Mrs. Wm. A., Jr. (1925).....205 W. Lanvale St.
Stick, Mrs. Gordon M. F. (Anna Howard Fitchett) (1930).....Glen Arm, Maryland.
Stick, Gordon M. F. (1930).....Glen Arm, Maryland.
Stickney, Rt. Rev. Msgr. Louis R. (1922).....Sacred Heart Church, Mt. Washington
Stiles, Mrs. Wm. Lee (1928).....137 W. Lafayette Ave.
Stirling, Miss Helen (1929).....Washington Apts.
Stockbridge, Henry, 3d (1917) .....Ten Hills, Md.
Stockbridge, Mrs. Henry, Jr. (1921)....Cecil Apts.
Stockett, J. Noble (1919).....1430 Linden Ave.
Stockett, Maria Letitia (1927).....1430 Linden Ave.
Stoll, Mrs. Conrad F. (1926).....Annapolis Blvd., Brooklyn, Md.
Stork, Wm. B., Lt. U. S. Navy, Ret. (1928).....Winona Apts.
Storm, William M. (1926).....Frederick, Md.
Straus, Philip Gutman (1921).....3414 Powhatan Ave.
Strayer, Miss Minnie (1926).....2740 St. Paul St.
Stuart, Miss Sarah Elizabeth (1915)...Chestertown, Md.
Sullivan, Felix R., Jr. (1922).....1605 Park Ave.
Summers, Clinton (1916).....1 Bedford Place, Guilford.
Supplee, J. Frank, Jr. (1929).....Equitable Bldg.

SUTTON, MRS. EBEN (1929) ..... 515 Park Ave.
SWANN, SHERLOCK (1928) ..... 908 N. Charles St.
SWANN, THOMAS, 4TH (1929) ..... c/o Gillet & Co., Baltimore
SYKES, GUY (1929) ..... 10 W. Chase St.
SYMINGTON, JOHN F. (1924) ..... 1407 Philpot St.

TABLER, DR. H. E. (1926) ..... Box 2, Hancock, Md.
TALBOT, MRS. HENRY PAUL (1929) ..... Homewood Apts.
TALBOT, MRS. BERTHA C. HALL (1913) ..... Rockville, Md.
TAYLOR, MRS. CLARENCE M. (1930) ..... Linthicum Heights.
TAYLOR, RALPH CORBIN (1921) ..... 328 University Parkway.
THAYER, W. S., M. D. (1902) ..... 1208 Eutaw Place.
THIRLKELD, REV. L. A. (1918) ..... 3709 W. Hayward Ave.
THOM, DECOURCY W. (1884) ..... 405 Maryland Trust Building.
THOM, MRS. MARY W. (1919) ..... 105 Wendover Rd., Guilford.
THOM, MRS. P. LEA (1902) ..... 204 W. Lanvale St.
THOMAS, MRS. CATHERINE BOWIE CLAGETT (1925) ..... } 2739 N. Calvert St.
THOMAS, DOUGLAS (1925) ..... 2739 N. Calvert St.
THOMAS, MRS. HARVEY C. (1914) ..... 2110 Mt. Royal Terrace.
THOMAS, EDWARD M. (1928) ..... 1123 N. Calvert St.
THOMAS, MISS ELIZA SNOWDEN (1919) ..... 1102 McCulloh St.
*THOMAS, GEO. C. (1915) ..... 2426 N. Charles St.
THOMAS, JOHN B., JR. (1929) ..... Baltimore and Light Sts.
THOMAS, WILLIAM S. (1915) ..... 211 N. Calvert St.
THOMPSON, ARTHUR (1921) ..... 109 Market Place.
THOMPSON, GOUGH W. (1922) ..... 300 N. Charles St.
THOMPSON, H. OLIVER (1895) ..... Title Building.
THOMPSON, R. LEA (1927) ..... Earl Court Apartments.
THOMSEN, JOHN J. (1923) ..... Severn Apartments.
TIFFANY, HERBERT T. (1919) ..... 132 W. Lafayette Ave.
TILGHMAN, J. DONNELL (1928) ..... Easton, Md.
TILGHMAN, OSWALD (1906) ..... Easton, Md.
TINGLEY, THOMAS J. (1924) ..... 1706 Citizens National Bank Bldg.
TOME, PETER, E. (1919) ..... Lutherville, Md.
TORSCH, C. BURNETT (1921) ..... 26 Somerset Road.
TORSCH, MRS. C. BURNETT (1921) ..... 26 Somerset Road.
TREIDE, HENRY E. (1922) ..... 4201 St. Paul St.
TRIPPE, ANDREW NOEL (1924) ..... Walbert Apartments.
TRIPPE, JAMES McC. (1918) ..... 1602 Bolton St.
TRIPPE, RICHARD (1917) ..... First Nat'l. Bank Bldg.
TRUNDLE, MRS. WILSON BURNS (1914) ..... 2414 Madison Ave.
TUBMAN, ROBERT E. (1915) ..... Cambridge, Md.
TUBMAN, MRS. SAMUEL A. (1921) ..... Hopkins Apartments.
TUCKER, MRS. CLARENCE A. (1922) ..... Sudbrook Park.
TURNBULL, MISS ANNE GRAEME (1919) ..... 1623 Park Ave.

TURNER, HOWARD (1916).....Betterton, Kent Co., Md.
TURNER, MRS. J. FRANKLIN (1926).....Cecil Apartments.
TYSON, A. M. (1895).....207 N. Calvert St.
TYSON, MALCOLM VANVECHTEN (1924)....251 W. Preston St.

URIE, JOHN D. (1924).....Chestertown, Md.

VALENTINE, MISS KATHERINE (1928).....1120 N. Calvert St.
VAN BIBBER, MISS LENA CHEW (1923)....129 W. North Ave.
VAN HOLLEN, DONALD B. (1925).....Cedarcroft & Hillen Rd., Cedarcroft.
VEST, DR. CECIL W. (1923).....1014 St. Paul St.
VICKERS, MRS. ROBERT (1923).....Hopkins Apts.
VICKERY, STEPHEN G. (1925).....Earl Court Apts.
VEITCH, DR. FLETCHER P. (1926)..... } College Park, Md.
VEITCH, MRS. LAURA B. (1926)..... }
VON DER HORST, MISS LOUISE (1928).....747 W. North Ave.

WALKER, MRS. CATHERINE F. (1915).....Chestertown, Md.
WALKER, OWEN (1926).....Arlington Ave., Relay, Md.
WALLACE, CHAS. C. (1915).....804 Union Trust Building.
WALTERS, HENRY (1880).....Abell Building.
WARFIELD, EDWIN, JR. (1914)....."Oakdale," Sykesville, Md.
WARFIELD, HARRY RIDGLEY (1927).....3 Somerset Road, Roland Park.
WARNER, MRS. ALEXANDER (1923).....613 St. Paul St.
WATERS, FRANCIS E. (1909).....905 Union Trust Building.
WATERS, J. SEYMOUR T. (1902).....601 Calvert Building.
WATERS, MISS MARY E. (1916).....P. O. Box 53, Druid Station
WATERS, MISS MYRA (1924).....Laurel, Md.
WATKINS, MRS. SAMUEL (1921).....Ellicott City, Md.
WATTS, MRS. JOHN A. (1922).....Odenton, Md.
WATTS, J. CLINTON (1914).....2504 Maryland Ave.
WEBB, MISS CELESTE (1930).....9 Wendover Rd.
WEBB, MRS. OSCAR E. (1923).....Sudbrook Park, Pikesville, Md.
WEBB-PEPLOE, MRS. LAURA HAMMOND (1922)..... } 3927 Canterbury Rd.
WEBBER, CHARLES R. (1920).....B. and O. Building.
WEEDON, MISS L. A. (1927).....1306 W. Lexington St.
WELSH, MRS. ROBERT A. (1916).....Millersville, A. A. Co., Md.
WEST, HARRY (1916).....Hanover and Fayette Sts.
WETHERALL, WM. G. (1924).....317 W. Preston St.
WEYMOUTH, HARRISON (1928).....218 E. Biddle St.
WHEDBEE, JAMES S. (1927).....Jenkins, Whedbee & Poe.
WHEELER, JOSEPH L. (1927).....Enoch Pratt Free Library.
WHITE, CHARLES HOOVER (1923).....Rolling Road, Relay, Md.
WHITE, MRS. GEORGE HOWARD, JR. (1920)..917 St. Paul St.
WHITE, KENNETH SCOTT (1928).....16 Clay Street
WHITE, MILES, JR. (1897).....607 Keyser Building.
WHITE, THEOPHILUS (1925).....5502 Roland Ave.

WHITHAM, LLOYD B., M. D. (1923).....Medical Arts Bldg.
WHITRIDGE, MORRIS (1890).....10 South St.
WHITRIDGE, WILLIAM (1919).....Keyser Bldg.
WHITRIDGE, WILLIAM H. (1886).....604 Cathedral St.
WHITRIDGE, MRS. WM. H. (1911).....604 Cathedral St.
WICKES, COL. JOSEPH L. (1923)..... } c/o Public Service Commission, Munsey Building.
WICKES, MRS. WALTER (1928)..... } Brooklandville Post Office,
WICKES, WALTER (1928)..... } Green Spring Valley, Md.
WIEGAND, HENRY H. (1923).....222 Roland Ave.
WIGHT, OLIVER B. (1923).....Munsey Building.
WILCOX, HENRY BUCKLEY (1922).....Charles St. and Wyndhurst Ave.
WILD, MRS. MICHAEL B. (1922).....928 Cathedral St.
WILKINSON, A. L., M. D. (1923).....Raspeburg, Baltimore Co., Md.
WILLARD, DANIEL (1913).....B. & O. Building.
WILLIAMS, C. T. (1921).....Fidelity Building.
WILLIAMS, E. A. (1920).....P. O. Box 1023, Baltimore.
WILLIAMS, MISS ELIZABETH CHEW (1916).108 W. 39th St.
WILLIAMS, MISS ELSIE M. (1925).....Waterbury, Md.
WILLIAMS, MRS. GEORGE HUNTINGTON (1922) } 803 Cathedral St.
WILLIAMS, GEORGE WEEMS (1919).....Blythewood Road, Roland Park.
WILLIAMS, R. LANCASTER (1919).....Stevenson, Md.
WILLIAMS, RAYMOND S. (1917).....7 E. Biddle St.
WILLIAMS, ROBERT W. (1922).....Poplar Hill Road, Roland Park.
WILLIAMS, ROGER B. (1928).....3209 N. Charles Street
WILLIAMS, STEVENSON A. (1914).....Belair, Md.
WILLIAMSON, R. E. LEE (1918).....616 W. University Pkwy.
WILLSON, MRS. NOTLEY (1917).....Rock Hall, Md.
WILSON, MRS. EDWARD C. (1920).....Bellona Ave., Govans.
WILSON, MRS. J. APPLETON (1919).....1013 St. Paul St.
WILSON, MRS. LETITIA PENNELL (1917)...1701 Bolton St.
WILSON, MISS VIRGINIA A. (1926).....1013 St. Paul St.
WILSON, MRS. WILLIAM T. (1898).....Care of Safe Deposit & Trust Co.
WINCHESTER, MARSHALL (1902).....21 W. Chase St.
WINDER, EDWARD LLOYD (1927).....110 E. Lombard St.
WINEBRENNER, DAVID C., 3RD (1926).....Frederick, Md.
WINN, MISS ELIZABETH J. (1929).....864 Park Ave.
WINSLOW, RANDOLPH, M. D. (1921).....1900 Mt. Royal Ave.
WOOD, FREDERICK WM. (1926)..... } 2429 Keyworth Ave.
WOOD, MRS. FREDERICK WM. (1926)... }
WOODRUFF, MRS. CHARLES S. (1927).....Walbert Apts.
*WOODS, HIRAM, M. D. (1911).....842 Park Ave.
WOODS, MRS. HIRAM (1920).....842 Park Ave.
WOOTTON, W. H. (1905).....Citizens National Bank Building
WORTHINGTON, CLAUDE (1905).....3502 Denison Rd.

WORTHINGTON, EDWARD L. (1924).....3504 Clifton Ave.
WORTHINGTON, ELLICOTT H. (1917).....1531 Bolton St.
WRIGHT, PHILEMON K. (1929).....Easton, Md.
WRIGHT, W. H. DECOURSEY (1921).....800 Cathedral St.
WROTH, PEREGRINE, JR., M. D. (1921).....Hagerstown, Md.

YEAKLE, IRA B. (1922).....3768 Forest Park Ave.
YOUNG, ANDREW J., JR. (1916).....814 Fidelity Building
YOUNG, MRS. SARAH J. GORSUCH (1917)...214 Chancery Rd., Guilford
ZELL, MRS. HARRY S., JR. (1924).....1800 N. Charles St.
ZELL, RANDOLPH CLEMENT (1925).....Walbert Apts.
ZIMMERMANN, CHARLES W. (1929).....1922 W. Baltimore St.

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GEORGE CALVERT AT OXFORD.

By BROMLEY SMITH.

The Lords Baltimore, first to last, were educated men. They may not have been scholars, in the sense that they could produce erudite works; but they were able to set down their thoughts in an orderly way, according to the teachings of the schools, and they could even flavor their printed efforts with traces of university instruction. George Calvert, for instance, the first of the line, while a senior at Trinity College, Oxford, penned Latin elegiac verses of sufficient merit to have them accepted for publication in a memorial volume issued by the University.

The immediate occasion for his lines was the death of Sir Henry Unton, an alumnus of Oriel College. Every Oxford man was shocked when that distinguished diplomat and soldier suddenly dropped his pen and lance. Collegiate interest was due partly to Unton's position as Elizabeth's Ambassador to the court of Henry IV of France, partly to his bravery on horseback and on foot at the Battle of Zutphen, in which Sir Philip Sidney received his fatal wound, but largely to a certain dramatic incident, which was as sensational as Raleigh's chivalrous deed, when he cast his cloak in the mud to protect the dainty feet of the Queen. Unton became Elizabeth's champion as soon as he heard that the Duke of Guise had referred to Her Majesty "impudently, lightly, and overboldly." He challenged that

gentleman to meet him with whatever arms he should choose, on horseback or on foot. The challenge continued: "Nor would I have you think any inequality of person between us, I being issued of as great a race and noble house every way as yourself. . . . If you consent not to meet me, I will hold you, and cause you to be generally held, for the arrantest coward and most slanderous slave that lives in all France."

Unton's challenge, thrice sent, was not accepted; hence the painful necessity of posting the Duke. When the champion's lance dropped from his failing hand in 1596, the University authorized a memorial volume to which it invited contributions from faculty, friends, and students. Young Calvert was one of the contributors, his poem being entitled "Carmen funebre in D. Hen. Untonum." Without minimizing the literary merits of the verses, we should not regard them as a spontaneous outburst of grief over a great personal loss, but rather as a school exercise, inspired by the chivalrous career of an Oxford man.

School exercises in Latin verse, in imitation of classic models, were required of all students in the Arts course. Few of these escaped the waste-basket and were published; such as, for instance, the *Silva* of John Milton of Cambridge, the *Carmen funebre* of George Calvert of Oxford, and the *Messiah* of Samuel Johnson. It is generally admitted that considerable literary ability is necessary for an Englishman to turn his thought into Latin, and especially into Latin verse. Calvert must have possessed considerable ability even in his college days, else he would never have been asked by King James to assist in the composition of the attack on Vorstius, the Dutch theologian, to say nothing of the correspondence with foreign powers incident to the office of Secretary of State.

Where he obtained the rudiments of Latin is unknown, but he was probably instructed by some Yorkshire domine, or by some college student who had been permitted to lop off a few terms between his degrees. George's progress must have been satisfactory, for at the age of fourteen he set out for Oxford on horseback, going in a fair-sized party for company and safety. Each student had a sum of money for travelling expenses and

for the fees at the University. Arrived at Oxford, George applied for admission into Trinity College.

His credentials must have met with approval, else the Head of the college would not have entered his name in the Buttery-book, thereby permitting him to be served with bread, beer, meat, and other articles of diet. After a room had been assigned to him, a tutor was engaged, who thenceforth guided his studies and acquainted him with the doctrines of the established church.

Traces of this tutoring system are evident at The Johns Hopkins University and other American institutions, in the appointment of advisors for undergraduates. As these advisors are not paid by the colleges nor by the students for their services, their work of supervision is apt to be perfunctory. In the English system the tutor makes his living by training pupils and preparing them for the tests. Fortunate was the lad who fell into the hands of an able, conscientious tutor. The name of George's tutor is not known, but he must have been an expert, judging by the speed with which he put his pupil through the course—two years and eight months instead of four years.

After Calvert had been at Trinity about two weeks, a Beadle, who had found his name on the Buttery-book, instructed him to appear before Vice-Chancellor Yeldard on a Friday. When that day came, the Beadle formed a little procession, which he led down to the Vice's court or lodgings, where the exercises of matriculation were performed. The boys were introduced by the Head of their college, or his deputy, listened to a little speech of welcome, and then took an oath to support the Thirty-nine Articles and the Book of Common Prayer. If Calvert had been at this time a Romanist, he would have stayed away from the matriculation ceremony to avoid signing the Subscription-book, which contained the Articles. On account of his age, being under sixteen, he was not required to acknowledge the Supremacy of Elizabeth, that oath being reserved until he was more mature and being made a condition of graduation.

The next step in matriculation involved allegiance to the University itself. In the presence of his mates, the Beadles, and other functionaries, Calvert took the following oath:

Vice-Chancellor: "With your hands on the Sacro-sanct Evangels of Christ, you do swear to observe all the Statutes, Privileges, and Customs of this University of Oxford; so help you God."

George: "I do."

Having agreed to be loyal to the Church and the University, he was led to the Matriculation Register, in which he, or a Beadle, penned the words that made Oxford his Alma Mater: "12 July 1594, Trin., Calverte, George; Yorks., pleb. f. 14." In this brief form was given the date of matriculation, the college, the name, the shire of residence, the station of the father, and the age of the student. Of these items 'Yorkshire' was important, not from the standpoint of residence, for that should have included his village, Kipling, but because it designated a county from which or for which a scholarship might be allotted. There is no record of George's receiving any scholarship. 'Pleb. f.,' the abbreviation of *plebeii filius,* son of a plebian or commoner, determined the fees of the University, which varied according to the rank of the parent. The age, in this case, indicated that he need not take the Oath of Supremacy.

Although George was young in years, he was worldly wise; for when he seized the pen he pulled one over on the Vice and the Registrar, by signing as a 'pleb. fil.,' or in college parlance, as a commoner. The fee for matriculation in this rank was only four pence. A few years later, when George was ready for his degree, he supplicated as a 'gen. fil.,' that is, a '*generosi filius,*' or son of a gentleman, the matriculation fee for which rank would have been one shilling. The reader is permitted to infer that George's family had come up a peg, or that he had fattened his purse by eight pence.

Having begun his college career propitiously, the fourteen year old boy purchased a cap and gown suitable to an Oxford 'man,' of his class, and began to study under the guidance of his tutor.

Authority for those first days at Oxford is not discoverable in any documents written by George Calvert; but is inferred from

details found in Jeremy Bentham's *Memoirs*. His father thus describes the initiation of Jeremy. "Entered my son a commoner at Queen's College; and he subscribed the Statutes of the University in the apartment of Dr. Browne, the Prevost of Queen's, he being the vice-chancellor; and by his recommendation I placed my son under the care of Mr. Jacob Jefferson, as his tutor, paying Mr. Jefferson for caution-money, £8; entrance to Butter, etc., 10 s.; matriculation, 17 s. 6 d.; table fees, 10 s. The age of my dear son, upon his being admitted of the University this day, is twelve years, three months, and thirteen days. . . . Dined in commons at Queen's College with Mr. Jefferson and the rest of the fellows and gownsmen of the house. Paid for commoners gown for my son, 12 s. 6 d. Paid for cap and tassel, 7 s."

Having been admitted, George was not allowed to settle down quietly with his tutor, for the upper classmen needed a little fun. This was obtained by subjecting the Freshmen to a form of hazing called 'tucking.' The verdant youth was ordered to hold out his chin, so that an upper classman might grate off the skin with a sharp thumbnail. The branded Freshman was then requested to drink a beer glass of salt water. Next, he took an oath, administered by the senior cook, upon an old shoe, which he was required to kiss reverently. Lastly, he was told to mount a chair which was placed upon a table, and from that high point to make a "pretty apothegm, jest or bull, or to speak eloquent nonsense, to make the company laugh."

When George had been thus initiated, his tutor introduced him to his books, even though it was July, for under the English system serious work is done during vacations, while term time is devoted to lectures, examinations, and sociability.

When the Michael term opened in October, George began to attend lectures on Latin grammar, delivered in Latin, designed to prevent him from "breaking Priscian's head," as making errors in Latin construction was called. It was absolutely necessary for him to master Latin, because the texts were written in that language, the lectures were given in it, the disputations for the degrees were in that tongue, and conversation in the schools

was ordered to be in Latin, although commonly it was 'dog-Latin.' In short, every student, teacher, and officer of the University was supposed to forget English, while on the campus. Even "familiar letters," such as those of Milton, were frequently written in Latin. As a result of this dicipline Calvert was able to compose a meritorious poem for the *Funebria Nobilissimi ac Praestantissimi Equitis, D. Henrici Untoni,* while in college; and afterward to perform secretarial duties for the home and foreign office, as well as to assist James in his religious controversies. Latin, in short, was the key to knowledge and preferment in college and in court.

The little poem already mentioned was buried with many others in a volume of memorial verse, laid on the shelf, and forgotten. As anything connected with the life of the Founder of Maryland has value to citizens of the Free State, a search was made among the libraries for a copy of the rare volume. Finally, it was discovered in The Henry Huntington Library and Art Gallery of San Marino, California. A photostat was taken and forwarded to Baltimore. From this the following reproduction was made:

PRiſtina dum fuerat, monſtriſq; notabilis ætas,
Hæc olim cecinêre poetæ:
Corpora præ lachrymis, variàs induta figuras,
Antiquam deperdere formam:
Sic Phaëtontiades germani funera flentes,
Sic Niobe, & tàm mœſta Cupreſſus.
Quod ſi vera canant, & priſtina ſæcla redirent,
Perpetuò memoraberis Vnton;
Namq; tuos cineres dum quis gemibundus in vrna
Imponet, condetq; ſepulchrò;
Inſilicem, aut marmor cedet, nec concidet vnquam
Perpetuum Untoni monumentum.

Georgius Calvert. Coll.
S. Trinit.

The free translation of the Alcmanian Strophies, employed by Calvert, here given, follows closely the order of words, while

the annotations show that he was familiar with Servius' edition of Virgil, or that he had been browsing in the *Metamorphoses* of Ovid.

While there was an age, pristine and famed for its marvels,
These things at times the poets sang:
Persons, on account of tears, having put on varied forms,
Lost their former shape:
Thus the daughters of Phaeton, lamenting the loss of their brother,
Thus Niobe, and even the unhappy Cypressus.
But if they sang the truth, and the early days should return,
You, O Unton, will be remembered forever;
For indeed as soon as anyone, bemoaning, in the urn thine ashes
Shall place, and shall hide them in the tomb;
He shall be changed into stone or marble, nor shall ever perish
The enduring memorial to Unton.

Notes: The daring young Phaeton, unable to curb the fiery steeds that drew the golden chariot of the Sun, was playing havoc with the heavens and the earth, when Zeus, the Almighty Father, unsheathed his lightnings and hurled the youth to the ground. The sisters of Phaeton bewailed his loss for many months, until they themselves were turned into trees, that shed forever amber tears. Ovid, *Metamorph.*, I, 750 ff.

The beautiful Niobe, mother of seven sons and seven daughters, was so proud of them that she scorned sacrifices to the goddess Latona, because she had borne only two children, Apollo and Diana. Latona called upon her children to chastise the insolent Niobe. They obeyed in a terrible way. Soon all of the children were slain by the silver arrows of the gods, while Niobe's husband, crazed with grief, made way with himself. So tremendous was the sorrow of Niobe, that she turned to stone, yet tears continued to trickle forever from the marble. Ovid, *Met.* VI, 145 ff.

By a Roman custom a bough of cypress was placed before the door of a house of mourning. In a grove, described by Ovid, was a cone-shaped cypress tree, which once had been the lovely

youth, Cyparissus, beloved by Apollo. Inadvertently the boy killed a tame stag on which he was wont to ride. Seized with immoderate grief, he resolved on death and begged from Apollo the boon, that he might mourn forever. The god, himself full of sadness, changed the youth into a cypress, saying as he did so "your place shall always be where others grieve." Ovid, *Met.* X, 120 ff.

Calvert was obliged to apply his knowledge of Latin, while in college, to Logic and Philosophy, partly by lectures and partly by disputations. Through the first he was supposed to absorb information and principles; through the second, to demonstrate his ability to use them. The lecture system was extensively used because texts were scarce and costly, being owned only by the wealthier students. Oral disputations were the means of finding out the knowledge and ability of the pupils, written examinations not being given in those days. Accordingly three times every week George was required to be present at the exercises in his college, ready to dispute in Latin before his mates and teachers on logical and philosophical questions. Further, if he failed to be present in his college hall as an auditor, he was fined two shillings; and if he did not take his turn as Respondent or Prior Opponent, he was mulcted twelve shillings. It would appear that the course at Oxford for boys of Calvert's age was much more strenuous than that of the first two years of a modern high school.

In addition to these disputations in the hall of Trinity, there were also declamations. Calvert was required to write a speech in Latin, to memorize it, and then to deliver it before his mates. Members of the faculty were present to see that no scurrilous or derisive words were uttered, that nothing slurring or derogatory should be said concerning his associates, the faculty, or the institution. Sad experience had taught the Heads that some students in those days were inclined to personalities and unseemly language, even as they are nowadays. Lacking a college paper or comic magazine through which to criticize or lampoon their mates, the faculty, or the policies of the institution, Cal-

vert's associates came out openly with their jokes and obscenities. And let it be said that a declamation in the Elizabethan days was exceedingly ribald before it drew the censure of the Principal of a hall. Some of the choice humor over which Calvert's companions guffawed is so offensive to our delicate ears that the surviving manuscripts are reserved for the private delectation of the erudite.

If the language of the students was sometimes rough, so also was their outward conduct, for they occasionally indulged in what is today called 'rough-house.' These college scraps were common between the Boreals, or Northerners, and the Australs, or Southerners, in England; just as they were between the nations at the University of Paris. Although the Aularian or Hall Rules directed that no students should interrupt by roaring or stamping, that they should not shove or push each other here and there, nor stir up fights, brawls, or tumults; boisterousness overcame good manners not only in the halls, but also in the streets of Oxford. Fierce indeed were the battles between town and gown. As Calvert afterward displayed an adventurous spirit, it is quite probable that he fought side by side with the Yorkshire boys in some of the scholastic collisions. These riotous scenes were, of course, infrequent, for college work was serious and on the whole arduous.

How arduous the course at Oxford was can be judged from the prescribed subjects. Twice a week for a year Calvert listened to lectures on Aristotelian Rhetoric, amplified by the precepts of Cicero, Quintilian, and Hermogenes. Twice a week he wrestled with Aristotelian Logic. Between times he attended lectures on Ethics, Politics, and Economics—all based on Aristotle. Then came Natural Philosophy, which was thoroughly saturated with Aristotle's views of the physical universe. Finally, a little Arithmetic, Geometry, Astronomy, and Music, topped off by Aristotelian Metaphysics, completed the instruction.

No one need be frightened at the Oxford curriculum of Calvert's day, for it is still the standard in many of our colleges. Grammar, and its handmaiden, Literature, is taught, because it

shows the pupil how to use language; Logic, because it teaches correct thinking; Rhetoric, because the tone of speech and writing should be persuasive and colorful. Mathematics is supposed to develop the power to reason abstractly. Natural Philosophy, alias Physics, puts the student in close touch with nature in all her visible and even invisible forms. Ethics conveys some knowledge of human nature and society. Metaphysics conveys the speculations of learned doctors and saints on being. One who has pursued such courses should feel at ease among cultured men anywhere. George Calvert, under the guidance of his tutor, must have passed them in a creditable manner, for his after life was spent among the educated class.

Passing the subjects mentioned was no easy matter, for it involved oral disputations in public. The first of a series was taken by Calvert when he sought to become a 'sophister general.' This rank was attained by going through the following statutory procedure: the candidate was required to hand in three questions to the Master of his house a week before his test. When they had been approved, he hung them on the doors of the schools at eight o'clock of the morning of the day of disputation. His Opponents had been selected and notified. At the proper hour two stately beadles, bearing maces, strode before the disputants to the schools, charging each boy two shillings for the service.

The exercise in which young Calvert now participated was called 'doing generals.' As Respondent he defended his questions against the attacks of two Opponents from one o'clock until three, in the presence of a Regent Master, who acted as Moderator. On another day he himself acted as one of the Opponents against some Respondent. When these two disputations had been performed and his *testamur* had been duly signed, George was created a 'sophister general,' a kind of sub-degree attesting his proficiency in logic and grammar. The ceremony of creation was conducted by one of the Moderators of the disputations, who made a speech 'in praise of Aristotle and true logic,' gave each boy a copy of Aristotle's logic, and slipped over his head a plain black hood.

Having come through this preliminary test successfully, George prepared to take the next step toward a Bachelor's Degree. First, he obtained leave from Trinity College to 'supplicate,' or ask, the Congregation of the University for the degree. Permission being granted, he wrote out a paper to this effect: "I, George Calvert, student in the Faculty of Arts at Trinity College, do supplicate the Venerable Congregation of Masters Regents, since I have spent four years in the study of Logic, have responded to a Bachelor in Quadragesima, have been created a sophister general, and have completed all those exercises required by the statutes, that these be sufficient to admit me to lecture on some book of Aristotle's Logic."

George placed his 'supplicat' in the hands of a Regent-Master from Trinity, who took him to St. Mary's Church, clad in academical dress, but bareheaded. This was done, so that the members of the Congregation might look him over. They might refuse to grant his petition on account of unbecoming manners, such as insolence; weak morals; heterodoxy either in politics, philosophy, or religion; or intellectual deficiency. When George's turn came his Regent-Master stood in the middle of the floor and read out the 'Supplicat.' Then the Proctors went round the room and took the votes. A member whispered into the Proctor's ear, 'concedo,' if he were favorable, or 'nego,' if adverse. If there was no opposition the Proctor returned to the platform and announced that the prayer was granted. Four separate times George went through this ordeal. Then, there having been no objections, the Proctor pronounced the grace finally granted, and caused an entry to be made in the register of the Congregation.

Although young Calvert had been granted permission to go ahead, Oxford traditions required him to undergo certain ceremonies. One of these was called 'circuitus et visitatio.' This consisted in asking the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors to summon a Congregation, which might finally pass upon and grant the degree. On the afternoon before the Congregation met, a beadle led George, attired in academical dress, but bareheaded, and a Regent-Master from Trinity, round the schools (circuitus) and

to the abodes of the Vice-Chancellor, Senior Proctor, and Junior Proctor (visitatio), before sunset. In this way everyone concerned was given an opportunity in broad daylight to look at the candidate and to object, if he saw fit.

The next ceremony was called the 'depositio,' because nine Bachelors of Arts had to appear in the outer room of the Congregation-house and 'depone' for the candidate. George, accordingly, was obliged to ask nine men to meet the Proctor, kneel before him, and take oath that they would declare their real sentiments as to his fitness in morals and knowledge. This information they conveyed to the Proctor by whispering in his ear: 'I know,' or 'I don't know,' or 'I believe.' In George's case a majority must have whispered 'I know,' for he was notified at his College that all was well. After that he was marched down to the Church and handed a pen with which to sign the XXXIX Articles, and next was required to take the oath of assent to the Royal Supremacy. All of these preliminaries out of the way, George was brought into the Congregation-house and presented to the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, by the Regent-Master of Trinity, who held his right hand.

The Vice-Chancellor then admitted the boy to his degree in a Latin formula, here translated: "Sir George Calvert, I admit you to lecture on any book whatsoever of Aristotle's Logic, and in addition of those arts which you are supposed to have heard under the statutes; and besides by my authority and by that of the whole University I give to you the power to enter the schools, to lecture, and to dispute, and to do all the other things which appertain to the degree of Bachelor of Arts."

An entry of this admission appears in the Register of Oxford, as follows: "Trinity. Calvert (Calvart) George; (gen. fil. n. m., a student of municipal law) adm. B. A. 23 Feb. 1597." According to this entry his family belonged to the gentry instead of the commonalty, as he had signed at matriculation. It also contained the information that George was the oldest son in the family, *maximus natu,* that he had been a law student who had been admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts on the 23rd of February, 1597.

Although young Calvert had been admitted to the degree and was by courtesy styled 'Bachelor of Arts,' privileged to prefix 'Dominus,' or in English, 'Sir,' to his name, he had not yet fulfilled all the requirements. When his 'grace' was granted, permitting him to aspire to the degree, there was a proviso; namely, that he determine in the next Quadragesima. Indeed, immediately after his admission he was taken to the Arts School and there asked by his presenter three questions, among which was this one: "What is a good?" To these questions he replied, "Aristotle will answer for me in the next Quadragesima."

This Quadragesimal or Lenten disputation was the last step in completing the Bachelor's degree and was technically called 'Determination.' Sir George Calvert had about two months in which to prepare for the coming ordeal. On Egg-Saturday, which is the Saturday before Ash-Wednesday, he donned his cap and gown, and presented himself at St. Mary's. Again nine Senior Bachelors 'deponed' that he was fit to determine. His name was then listed in a Register of the Determinants and his fee was paid to the Registrar. Joining with his fellow Determinants, George next helped to elect two of their own number to act as 'collectors.' These men divided the coming bachelors into groups of ten and assigned them to the schools where they were to dispute. Great was the strife over the election of these 'collectors,' for in their hands was the placing of the disputants in pleasant schools, as well as on 'gracious' days—that is, days when the students disputed only two hours instead of three. Those who were placed on the last day of the schedule were said to be 'dogged.' No one knows whether Calvert drew a favorable position, nor whether he attended the banquet given by the determining bachelors at the close of the Egg-Saturday proceedings.

Certain it is, however, that on Ash-Wednesday he was in the procession that marched to the schools, candidates from each college being shepherded by their Deans. The students went through a rehearsal, with typical questions propounded to them for practice.

Having been coached for the coming exercises, the boys continued their researches in the libraries so that they might be ready for the forty days' battle, which lasted from the first Monday of Lent until the Friday before Palm-Sunday. Every Saturday they were refreshed by prayers at eight o'clock in the morning at St. Mary's. On Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays the disputations took place in the afternoon from one o'clock to five, on questions taken from the logic of Aristotle. On Fridays they disputed on grammar, rhetoric, politics, and ethics from nine to twelve in the morning. George, as a Determining Bachelor, was an Opponent twice against students of the lower ranks, each of whom defended propositions; that is, they " responded under a Bachelor in Quadragesima." Theoretically at least George was supposed to criticize the arguments of the younger men and finally to sum up or *determine* the question.

Having ' stood in Quadragesima.' as the exercise was called, for forty days, the Determining Bachelors met for the last time on the Saturday before Palm-Sunday, said their prayers, and heard a speech by the Vice-Chancellor in which he praised or criticized the way they had handled the questions, and congratulated them on the attainment of their Bachelor's Degree. Naturally the boys celebrated the occasion by a great feast, paid for by the ' Collectors ' from the fees charged for arranging the disputations.

In all of the disputations which have been mentioned Calvert and his mates were controlled by the Heads of the University. These men, made wise by years of experience with the undergraduate mind, always passed upon the questions beforehand, in order to block the discussion of trivial or tabooed propositions. They allowed no one to argue on controversial problems of the political world or on unorthodox religious questions; for the University was tied to the established church and the Throne. All philosophical doctrines concerning God, the eternity of the world, the immortality of the soul, and others of like character were to be conformable and attempered to the Christian dogmas. Thus did those in authority seek to stamp out impiety and to

imbue the coming generation with a true and undefiled religion, as it was understood by the party in power.

In addition to religious conformity, Calvert, as a disputant, was obliged to stick close to Aristotle, for that great master, according to the Statutes of the University, was supreme. Whenever a student discussed rhetorical, political, or moral questions, he was required to quote Aristotle and the Peripatetics in support. Failure to bring them into the argument as authorities was penalized severely, either by not counting the disputation or by fining the guilty student heavily as often as he committed the offense. It is probable that Calvert conformed in all respects to the requirements, revealing himself at that time of his life to be a devoted Aristotelian, Anglican, and Elizabethan.

Although he had been admitted to his degree in February and had passed the Lenten disputations, the College year did not close until after the great Commencement early in July. To this academic celebration George probably invited his folks and other gentry of the neighborhood. A rich program awaited those who came down from Yorkshire, provided they understood Latin, and if they did not, there were in Oxford town numerous social events and delightful shops.

The Commencement of the Class of '97 began on 'Act Saturday,' when Vesperial Disputations were held by the different faculties. One of the questions presented by the philosophical department must have deeply interested Calvert. It was entitled, "The planting of colonies strengthens rather than weakens a nation." According to the custom of scholastic disputation, the performers cited ancient Greek and Roman authorities, and probably made some mention of Frobisher, Raleigh, and other explorers. Who can deny that this proposition and others of like character, discussed during his course, may have set in motion that train of activities which eventually led him to Avalon and Jamestown, and finally caused him to ask Charles I for the Charter of Maryland?

When the philosophers had 'kept their act,' the lawyers put

William Aubrey in the Respondent's chair to defend three legal questions:

"1. Whether the children of two brothers or two sisters should be united in marriage?"—Decided in the Affirmative.

"2. Whether things taken by the enemy and recovered ought to be restored to the first owner?"—Affirmative.

"3. Whether a contract without a consideration can produce an action?"—Negative.

The Medicals, probably lacking candidates, presented no disputations. The Theologians, however, filled the gap fully by letting loose nine champions who were prepared to defend twenty-seven questions, dealing with the authenticity of the Scriptures, predestination, freedom of the will, the authority of the Pope, the temporal power of the church, and others connected with the Thirty-nine Articles. Robert Inkforby, for example, maintained that "Rome is Babylon." William Vaughan declared that "The souls of those who were faithful before the coming of Christ are in heaven." John Harding ventured the opinion that "The vernacular versions of the Scriptures ought to be available to all, irrespective of persons."

Let it be known at this point that if Calvert's folks came down to Oxford expecting to hear their beliefs upheld, they were gratified to the full, for the institution put on a thoroughly orthodox program. Nevertheless they must have been rather nonplussed when they heard views diametrically opposite expressed by the speakers, for a disputation involved a *pro* and a *con*. Hence in spite of preconceived notions, the auditors were forced to sit still, while the most heretical ideas were advanced, supposedly, of course, to be overthrown. Thus did young Calvert get the Catholic point of view in a Protestant University, a point of view which years afterward he openly adopted.

Passing next over a Sunday filled with special music and doctrinal sermons, the Yorkshire visitors were ushered on Monday to the 'Act Comitial,' which was held in the presence of a distinguished gathering of scholars arrayed in gorgeous aca-

demic costumes, and of the public clad in such finery as fashion might dictate. Again there was a program of disputations handled by the brightest minds in the University. Each department presented the usual three questions, only a few of which will be given, namely, those of the Department of Theology. It seems that the original questions submitted by the disputants had been turned down by the Congregation. In their places others were substituted:

"1. The polity or rule of the Anglican Church does not conflict with divine law."
"2. The same kingdom ought not tolerate diverse religions."
"3. Without consulting of parents no betrothal ought to be contracted, nor marriage."

It must be admitted that such an intellectual program, delivered in Latin, would hardly be appreciated by a general Commencement audience of our day, nor indeed, if the truth were known, did it appeal to every one in Calvert's day. There were, however, two means by which the exercises were lightened, one of which was the distribution of verses written by the disputants, and the other was a comic disputation by the Terrae Filius. This roguish 'Son of the Earth' was a licensed buffoon who "split the ears of the groundlings" as well as those of distinguished scholars who had come up or down to Oxford, by lambasting the Vice-Chancellor, the Professors, Beadles, and the institution in general. Those who had had their imperious way in the class-rooms and lecture-halls were now roasted to a turn in the presence of a sympathetic audience. There was no escape, for the Statutes required a Terrae Filius. If his appearance were interdicted on account of scurrility the year before, there would be a great to do over the breaking of the University's law; for the crowd loved a witty Terrae Filius. As a way out of the dilemma the Heads fell back upon a section of the Statutes that forbade scurrilous and indecent language, and gave them the right to suspend, expel, or imprison the fellow who dared to defame the fair name of the University or to

besmirch its learned Professors. Sometimes the overhanging threat worked, and sometimes it failed. If the audacious student would not recant on bended knees, a 'bannimus' was posted, whereupon he vanished from collegiate circles. As Calvert graduated successfully it is probable that he was a law-abiding student; at least in the list of Terrae Filii his name does not appear.

One final ceremony concluded his course at Oxford; that is, the Commencement dinner—an immemorial custom, continued to this day in nearly all colleges. At Oxford there were many dinners, furnished by wealthy graduates, who in a gastronomic way topped their education. One George Nevill of Balliol College spread three tables before two hundred and sixty guests with sufficient viands to keep their jaws busy for two days. As George Calvert was not plentifully supplied with funds, he probably avoided excessive expenditure.

Although he had now completed the required course and received his degree, Calvert's education was by no means complete. According to a custom prevailing among students, a continental tour was necessary to round out his training. This tour was made in company with other young men, who travelled through France and Italy, viewing in person the scenes of which they had read and heard, as well as acquiring a conversational knowledge of modern languages. It has been assumed that Calvert learned these tongues at college, but such training is rather improbable, for the subjects were not in the curriculum, and further Calvert must have been very busy with the regular course, which he completed in three years. If he did pursue them, he must have been under some private tutor, who could at most have given him only the rudiments. It is more reasonable to assume that Calvert's knowledge of Italian, at least, was acquired while in Italy. Certainly he absorbed enough to be attracted by a proverb which he afterward adopted as the heraldic motto of the Calverts: "Fatti Maschii Parole Femine"—"Deeds for Men, Words for Women."

On his return to England Calvert put his knowledge of Latin, French and Italian to use in the State Department under Cecil.

Success came to him, for he won the goodwill of King James I. That scholarly monarch decided to make a progress to Oxford in August, 1605, conveying with him Cecil, Calvert, and many others. To do honor to the distinguished visitors, the Convocation voted to confer the Master's Degree upon Privy Councillors, Earls, Barons, other nobles, and "equites aurati et alii egregii viri—knights bachelor and other notable men," and to incorporate certain Cambridge Masters and Bachelors. Calvert of Trinity, then in his twenty-fifth year, came under the heading of 'notables,' while his friend and patron, Cecil, was grouped with the Cambridge men, who by a fine courtesy existing within the 'republic of letters' could be incorporated as Oxford men. On that same day, August 30, 1605, there were added to the Registered Masters of Arts, by creation, one Duke, five Earls, one Viscount, one Bishop, four Barons, three Lords, twenty Knights, and eight Esquires (the last one being Calvert), in addition to seventeen Cambridge Masters and one Cambridge Bachelor of Divinity, John Oliver.

As George Calvert sat among these eminencies, the last man in the lowest rank, he did not dream that he was to rise through Knighthood to a Baronage and to become the inceptor of a great free state three thousand miles away. At the time he was content to receive an honor, to renew his college associations, and to attune his mind to the disputations which were provided by the learned Doctors of the various faculties. No mere students were allowed to perform in the presence of King Jamy, for he was himself a man of parts, being able to speak Latin and to expound demonology and other theologic lore. First on the program came an 'Act in Divinity,' introduced by the Vice-Chancellor, who read the accompanying verses and announced the questions:

"1. Whether Saints and Angels know the thoughts of the heart?"

"2. Whether in time of pestilence Pastors of churches ought to visit the sick?"

Calvert and other Oxford men knew that when a plague struck

the town the pastors generally left town in spite of the Biblical injunction, to "visit the sick." The King took such a lively interest in the question that he called for a Testament, hunted for a well-known passage, and, when he had found it, so says the reporter, "stood up and sayd *Audi, Audi* (Hear, hear) . . . read the place and then readily and eloquently expounded the meaning." Calvert and his friends must have winked at each other when they heard the conceited King butt into a disputation.

Later in the day the King showed that he was an allrounder by joining in a legal discussion. He warmed up to such an extent that he took the questions out of the hands of the Moderator and settled them himself. The Law Department had put forward these questions:

"1. Whether a judge in giving his decision should be required to follow the legal proofs brought forth in the trial, contrary to the truth known privately by himself?"

"2. Whether decisions and agreements should be made in good faith or in strict justice?"

In the following way did the reporter happily narrate the effect of the royal intrusions: "After the King first spoke, the Scholers began a *Plaudite*; at the second time, the graver men, crying in the end *Vivat Rex*. At the third time, the Prince, Nobility and all, and they with great vehemency." Jamy was having a delightful time.

The next day he came back for more. A question that dealt with Raleigh and the use of tobacco had been picked by the Physicians because the King had recently published "A Counterblast to Tobacco." It was worded:

> "Whether frequent inhalation of foreign Nicotine is beneficial to health?"

As Jamy listened to the arguments in favor of the use of tobacco he became more and more excited. At last he leaped from his

seat and declared that he had never heard such weak reasoning. Fancy trying to prove "by an enumeration or induction that tobacco must need be good, because Kings, Princes, Nobles, Earles, Lords, Knights, Gentlemen of all countries and nations loved it. The King gave instance that there was one King that neither loved it nor liked it, which moved great delight." It was possible that a great deal of the delight was caused by the courtiers showing each other their pipes. Whether Calvert was addicted to the use of 'sot-weed' at that time is not known, but certain it is that the colony afterward founded by him drew its revenues largely from tobacco.

Later in the day the Philosophers attracted great interest by their arguments on the production of gold artificially. Nearly everybody believed that the baser metals could be transmuted into gold. The King had even succumbed to the blandishments of an alchemist who promised to enrich the royal coffers. When Jamy saw no returns from his investment, he began to bargain with colonial promotion companies, giving them liberal charters in return for a one-fifth of all precious metals obtained during their exploitation. Another question presented by the Philosophers was timely, for it involved the Spanish Armada and the expeditions to America. Young Calvert must have listened with deep interest to the *pros* and *cons* of this disputation:

> "Whether to defend the bounds of a Kingdom is better than to enlarge the same?"

When the last of these highly intellectual academic exercises had been determined by the Moderators and the Masters had been created, George Calvert's college career was completed. From that time he devoted himself to King and country and University, even going so far as to represent the Oxford district in Parliament. His future education, if a life work may be so called, was practical and political, tinged, of course, to some extent by his academic courses. Without those college courses he could not have held high positions in the government. In memory of that College career and of subsequent achievements

a great preparatory school in Baltimore has placed upon its outer walls a full length statue of George Calvert, graduate of Oxford University, A. B. in course, and A. M. by creation.

UNPUBLISHED LETTERS.

Rembrandt Peale to Charles F. Mayer.

Philad[a] Oct. 12, 1830.

Dear Sir

I have the pleasure of informing you that I arrived from my European trip on Thursday last with my health very much improved—indeed it was only in Rome that I discovered how very precarious was the tenure of my existence, and not until I fixed my self in Florence that I found my constitution entirely renovated from the shocks it had received prior to my leaving Baltimore—chiefly the consequences of mental excitements. Still retaining my devotion to the Arts, I sought their Cradle in Italy and the scenes of their maturity, where the dreams of my early youth were realized in the possession of the most precious objects. I return from the feast not only refreshed and instructed, but without any loss of time and with a renewed lease of my life.

On other occasions you may hear more on this subject—at present I hasten to write you in relation to the business you have undertaken for my brother Rubens. On my arrival he put into my hands several papers, with some verbal explanations, that I might examine the subject here, as soon as I should find time after meeting my family. We have so much to say together that I can scarcely now attend to anything like business —yet as I find the 15th of October named for you to resume the business, I can perceive no excuse for delay or indecision. I am extremely sorry that he should have introduced my name, especially as a party aggrieved, without my knowledge or consent in any suit whatever. For tho' it does not appear on an

examination of the Act of Incorporation of the Baltimore Museum, that the stock created under the authority of the Trustees who were named in it, but who never met me to act as such, was intended to command an interest to be paid out of the receipts and profits of the Museum;—yet it is certain that as the money which I received for the stock was advanced for the consideration of the 8 per cent. when money was not otherwise to be obtained, I consented to take it on such a condition not without hopes that the Receipts and profits of the institution would enable me within the 8 years, to buy in all the stock. The times became unfortunate in Baltimore and I suffered in the general calamity. But it is more especially necessary for you to now recollect that my difficulties were greatly aggravated by the misfortunes of my connection with the gas company. The idea of such an enterprise originated with me and I was entitled to some of the advantages that might be derived from it—and would have enjoyed them largely had my plans, in co-operation with Mr. Gwynn, been carried into effect; but unfortunately the evils that fell upon the company arose almost entirely out of the misconceptions of Mr. Long and Col. Mosher with whom I was associated as a Committee, and who uniformly overruled and thwarted my designs—and then censured me for the errors which they had committed. The Museum consequently suffered by the want of my time and attention and the labours of J. Griffiths which were for a long time devoted to laborious tho' unavailing efforts to remedy the evils resulting from my coadjutors insisting on a bad scite, resisting my desires to make contracts with workmen &c &c. But what was worst of all to me, the unjust and severe conduct of those gentlemen had an effect on my nerves and mind most injurious to my family and nearly destructive to my life. For this they can never make me a sufficient compensation. The Museum was sacrificed—my fondest purposes blasted—I gave up all that I could—but I could not give up all, as I would have done had I been without wife and children. What I reserved was with the approving judgment of Mr.

Gwynn and is now under your kind management for my benefit.

But for the evils thus brought upon me by the gas business I should have been able to manage the affairs of the Museum, in spite of all other difficulties and without seeking the advantages of the law in its favourable construction of the clause which relates to the interest of stock. Had I sought any such assistance or advice it might then have operated to invite some favourable compromise which would have been mutually advantageous—But I have never hesitated for an instant as to the course of my duty, and cannot now consent to derive any advantages from law that would be at variance with justice or honour.

My brother Rubens having bought the Museum of me, as it stood on the 1st of May 1822, agreed to assume all my personal responsibilities in Baltimore, as they were stated to him by Mr. Robinson and me. His situation afterwards was not liberally considered by all the parties with whom he was involved and he was forced to withdraw himself from Baltimore where his zeal and efforts would have been so honourable to the city. Reluctant compromises have held him in part, but it is manifest that it should have been made his interest to concentrate in Baltimore the labours which he has divided between that city and New York. It is not to the credit of Baltimore that the liberal views and purposes of science should be sacrificed by the sordid calculations of shortsighted commercial avarice.

It was impossible for my brother, especially without my books, to make any correct statement of the expenses of the Museum, tho' the Receipts were always accurately registered. Unfortunately for me Mr. Long, in whom I confided, chose an unfavourable situation, and instead of making me a building for 5000 dollars, erected one that cost upwards of 14 thousand —part of which I finished myself. All the improvements made were with the sole view of completing an establishment which should be valued for its attractions and estimated by the number of its visitors. I therefore kept no account of subsequent expenditures and it would be impossible to do anything but

guess at them, except in a few particulars. In the statement which my brother has made, from Aug. 1814 till May 1822 he has underrated some of them and much overrated others. From 1822, when he took possession, to 1825 he is probably more correct, as he has been in the habit of keeping memoranda of all his own expenses. Should you deem it necessary to have any more information from me I will endeavour to give you satisfaction—but I shall be sorry to be compelled to act in the slightest degree contrary to my peaceable habits or to favour the most remote suspicion that I can desire anything that the strictest justice and honour can forbid.

As I must hasten back to New York to arrange my business there and endeavour to decide whether to settle there or here, I cannot now re-examine the papers you forwarded to me at Florence through Coleman Sellers, relative to the Stock business—but as soon as my leisure will permit I shall write you expressly on that subject, as some topics require elucidation.

With my most sincere thanks for your perservering efforts to do me the good which may be in your power and the kindness of your sentiments, permit me to conclude this hasty and rather imperfect explanation.

Dear Sir

With Respect, esteem and gratitude

Yours

Rembrandt Peale.

C. F. Mayer, Esq^{r} Baltimore.

RUBENS PEALE TO CHARLES F. MAYER.

New York.

C. Mayer, Esq.

Dr. Sir,

Yours of the 9th is before me. A few days since Rembrandt shewed me his letter to you. I told him that you

could draw no conclusion whatever from it, all that I require from him, *was a wright to receive any amounts that may have been paid by him, over what aught to have been paid to the stockholders in justice.* (Interest on the amounts subscribed, out of the receipts and profits of the Museum, up to, and not exceeding 8 per cent.) or in other words, that he should make the sale of the museum complete to me, authorising me to receive any amounts due to him on the museum, as well as the debts due by him on account of the museum. And this he promised to do, if the deed of sale (which is in your possession) does not fully express this intention—therefore if you will be so good as to examine it, and if necessary send him a document to that effect, and he will sign it emediately. He only wanted to avoid joining in a suit against the Trustees, which was the whole amount of his letter to you, or that part of it, that did not relate to the gas business.

The Trustees having agreed to take an annual payment of 5 persent on the amount subscribed, will prevent their power to have a receiver appointed, although on examination you may find, that legally they had no wright to make such an arrangement with me.

Now as I have appointed Mr. S. D. Walker, my full power of attorney, to act in all cases connected with the museum, I should take it kind in you to receive his opinion on all the points where you may require information, just the same as though it were myself as he is equally interested in the property with myself, (only it is not known) as his name is not made use of only as my attorney in the business.

If the Trustees would concent to take all my wright, title and interest in the Museum, and release me fully from all payments connected with it, such as the arrearage on their interest, the cost and expences of the removal &c I should be perfectly satisfied, (if it meets Mr. Walker's approbation).

I therefore leave it to you and Mr. Walker to come to some positive conclusion, with them, and if it is necessary for me to be in Baltimore, I can leave emediately after the 25th Instant but not before. The Trustees aught accept of an easy adjust-

ment of the whole business, as they have nothing to expect from me, I have no property to loose except what I have in the Baltimore Museum. I am only transacting the business here as agent for others—if they were aware of this they would find it needless to persevere in their demands on me, but take it into their own hands totally, and relieve me from further anxiety, it is now in a good situation and they may be benefited by it.

If they make an equitable arrangement and examine the Museum accounts, they will find that I have done much for the improvement and interest of the Museum, not only in adding to it, but much time spent, besides what is charged.

If I could conveniently have left the City now I should have done so instead of writing this letter.

I remain your friend & humble servant,

Rubens Peale.

[Endorsed, Received 15 Nov. 1830.]

COLONIAL RECORDS OF CAROLINE AND HARFORD COUNTIES.

Contributed by Louis Dow Scisco.

Both Caroline and Harford Counties were created by acts of the General Assembly which met near the close of 1773. County organization followed in 1774. Created thus on the eve of the Revolution, they had but a short existence in the colonial period and the record libers to be listed are necessarily few.

The present Caroline County court house at Denton was built in 1895. The record rooms are just reaching the condition of being crowded. Thus far neither of the record offices has been forced to use storage rooms for overflow material. Steel shelving and file cases have been installed recently. In the

clerk's office the older record material has been preserved with some completeness. Files of loose papers are preserved from 1775 onward. The record libers of the colonial time are as follows:

Liber marked "Commission Record Liber A" carries 375 pages of court orders dating from August, 1774, to about October, 1793, and largely relating to property bounds. The book has also 48 pages of a fee record from February, 1774, to October, 1792. This fee record, from April, 1774, onward is practically a marriage license record, inasmuch as the names of the licensed parties are given with each fee entry.

Liber A of deeds has 900 pages of conveyances entered from March, 1774, to February, 1786. Pages 1-241 carry those recorded to the close of 1777. On pages 261-267 is the record of persons taking the oath of fidelity in 1778.

Liber in parchment covers without legible title contains 50 unnumbered pages of orphans court minutes from March, 1774, to August, 1777, and 500 numbered pages of criminal session records from 1779 to 1785.

Liber in parchment covers without legible title has 553 pages of criminal session minutes from March, 1774, to November, 1778. In this liber are also 6 pages of estrays and stock marks from April, 1774, to April, 1787.

Liber marked "Judgments Liber No. A" has 902 pages of court proceedings from August, 1774, to June, 1786.

Liber in paper covers has 34 pages of rough minutes for the court sessions of March, 1775, to January 4, 1776, with 5 more pages listing fines for minor offences in 1775.

Liber with cover title "Session 1775 & 1776" is a docket book for criminal sessions of 1775 and 1776, which entries are followed by an early draft of the regular court proceedings of March, 1775, to May, 1777.

The office of the register of wills has the following colonial books. The fact that Caroline County was formed partly from Dorchester, explains the early dates shown by these record volumes. It is understood by the register that these libers are transcriptions from original Dorchester records and that they relate only to the present Caroline area, but the libers have the appearance of being themselves the originals of Dorchester. Filed papers of the colonial period occupy four file cases marked respectively 1680-1774, 1741-1774, 1761-1774, 1774-1783.

Liber C C No. A of wills recorded from 1688 to 1777, 208 pages.
Liber of inventories, with label "1697 to 1776," 412 pages.
Liber of administration accounts, "1703 to 1776," 181 pages.

Harford County has its court house at Bel Air. Its former court house there was burned about 1857. The present building, erected about 1858, was enlarged and remodeled to its present form about 1898. The record offices have ample space and modern equipment. In the clerk's office, besides the usual land and court records on the open shelves of the public record room, is an adjoining small room lined with cupboards which are filled with court records of various kinds, both in books and as jacketed papers. Another large quantity of disused record material fills the shelves of a third-floor jury room. Brief inspection reveals that both of these storage collections have records dating from the county's beginnings.

There are no known libers of court minutes extant for the colonial period. The regular series of so-called judgment libers in the public record room begins with 1798. The storage material includes a group of small docket books carrying session calendars and imparlances of 1774 to 1779. The following list of land-record libers spans the country's few years of colonial existence. These books are probably in part transcripts of early date, for there are frequent instances of entries wholly out of time sequence with surrounding matter but with no variation therefrom in penmanship.

Liber A L 1, marked "1773 to 1776," contains 491 pages of deeds and mortgages recorded from March, 1774, to July, 1776, and interspersed entries of bonds, manumissions, and leases.

Liber J L G No. F, marked "1774 to 1786," begins with pages 1-59 of miscellaneous bills of sale, manumissions, indentures, bonds, mortgages, and like papers, entered from March, 1774, to November, 1775. From page 60 similar entries continue from August, 1778, until 1784, when the liber becomes a regular registry of deeds until its close in September, 1787. This matter fills 495 pages and is followed by 18 pages of estrays entered from April, 1774, to June, 1783.

Liber J L G No. A, marked "1777 to 1778," has 444 pages of deeds and mortgages. Entries from July, 1776, to May, 1777, are on pages 202-366, entries from May, 1777, to July, 1778, occupy pages 1-201, entries from July to September, 1778, occupy pages 366-421, and six papers

entered late in 1778 close the record. This liber also has occasional entries of bills of sale and other papers.

The records of the office of register of wills seem to be nearly complete for the earlier years of the county.

Liber A J No. 1 of wills has 533 pages of entries arranged alphabetically from Q to Z and ranging in time from 1774 to 1785.
Liber A J No. 2 of wills has 271 pages of entries arranged from A to P.
Liber of inventories marked "1777 to 1787" has 293 pages.
Liber of administration accounts marked "1774-91" has 528 pages.

COMMISSION BOOK, 82.

The eighteenth century folio known as "Commission Book No. 82" is in reality one of the records of the Council of Maryland and contains all sorts of miscellaneous entries from July 1733 to 1773, covering 347 pages. There are many commissions recorded, together with ship registries, Inductions to Clergymen, licenses to preach, naturalizations and denizations, receipts for arms and ammunition, pardons and reprieves, and other miscellaneous entries. A few of the commissions and pardons are entered in full in the involved legal verbiage of the period, but the majority of the items are briefly entered, covering only two to three lines each. This transcript gives all essential information contained in the original manuscript, but so arranged as to emphasize the personal names mentioned. For obvious reasons, a few items, such as the pardon of "Negro Jack," which in the original covers three pages, is entirely omitted. The numbers in parentheses refer to the pages of the original Mss. There is an unexplained break in this record between 1751 and 1761, which corresponds with a similar lapse in the record of the Court of Appeals.

Another Commission Book, 1726 to 1786, also a record of the Council, contains all of the major commissions issued in that period.

Other commissions are to be found in the published volumes of the Archives.—[Editor.]

Tasker, Benjamin, Commissioned Naval Officer, Port of Annapolis. 25 July, 1733. (1)

Plater, George, Commissioned Naval Officer, Port of Patuxent. 25 July, 1733. (1)

Lee, Philip, Commissioned Naval Officer, Port of North Patowmeck. 25 July, 1733. (1)

Howard, Michael, Commissioned Naval Officer, Port of Oxford. 25 July, 1733. (1)

Gale, Levin, Commissioned Naval Officer, Port of Pocomoke. 25 July, 1733. (2)

Sutton, Ashbury, Register for snow "Samuel" of Maryland, 90 tons, built at Annapolis, 1733, George Foreman, Master. Owners: Richard Bennett and Ashbury Sutton. 27 July, 1733. (2)

Rumsey, William, Commissioned Naval Officer of Cecil County Dist. 4 August, 1733. (2)

Hammond, Charles, of Anne Arundel County, Commissioned Commissioner for emitting Bills of Credit. 29 Jan. 1733. (3)

Holt, *Rev.* Arthur, Induction to All Faith's Parish, St. Mary's Co. 26 Jan. 1733. (4)

Cumming, William of Annapolis, Commissioned Clerk and Keeper of the Records of the High Court of Appeals and Errors. 2 Feb. 1733. (4)

Donaldson, James, Register of ship "Success" of Maryland, Thomas Jenkins, Master, 80 tons, built at Boston, 1833. James Donaldson, owner. (5)

Noble, George, of Prince Georges County, Commissioned Deputy-Surveyor of Prince Georges County. 8 Feb. 1733. (5)

Chew, Samuel, Jr., mcht., Register of snow "Henrietta" of Maryland, Thomas Lane, Master, 80 tons, built at Wye River, 1732. Samuel Chew, Jr. owner. 24 Sept. 1733. (6)

Draper, William, of Somerset County, Register of Brigantine "Nanticoke." William Givan, Master, 60 tons, built in Somerset Co., 1733. Owners: Alexander Draper and William Draper. 16 Oct. 1733. (7)

Robins, George, Register of Schooner "Nancy", Thomas Marsh, Master, 20 tons, built in Talbot Co., 1733. Owner George Robins. 23 Oct. 1733. (7)

Donaldson, James, Register of Sloop "Biddy", William Coughlan, Master, 30 tons, built at South River, 1733. Owner, James Donaldson. 9 Feb. 1733. (8)

White, Thomas, of Baltimore County, Commissioned Deputy-Surveyor of Balto. Co. 4 March, 1733. (8)

Hanson, William, of Charles County, Commissioned Deputy-Surveyor of Charles Co. 7 March, 1733. (8)

Elliott, Robert, of St. Mary's County, Commissioned Deputy-Surveyor of St. Mary's Co. 14 March, 1733. (8)

Alexander, William, Register of brigantine "The Batchelor's Club", formerly the "Monokin", Patrick Sympson, Master, 40 tons, built at Monokin River, Somerset Co., in 1725. Owner, William Alexander. 15 March, 1733. (8)

Ridgeley, Henry, of Anne Arundel County, Commissioned Deputy-Surveyor of Anne Arundel Co. 15 March, 1733. (9)

Sandwith, William (Quaker), Register of schooner "Sarah", formerly "Ann of Virginia", Adam Wallis, Master, 20 tons, built at Salisbury, Mass. 1728. Owners: John Selby, and William Sandwith. 14 March, 1733. (9)

Skinner, Adderton, of Calvert County, Commissioned Deputy-Surveyor of Calvert Co. 25 March, 1734. (10)

De Butts, *Rev.*, Induction to William and Mary Parish, St. Mary's County. 1 April, 1734. (10)

Urquhart, *Rev.* John, Induction to William and Mary Parish, Charles County. 25 April, 1734. (10)

Francis, Richard, of Anne Arundel County, Commissioned Commissioner or Trustee for emitting the Paper Currency. 20 April, 1734. (10)

Hall, Edward, Commissioned High Sheriff of Baltimore County. 18 April, 1734. (10)

Lang, *Rev.* John, Induction to St. James's Parish, Anne Arundel County. 18 May, 1734. (10)

Steward, Charles of Annapolis, Chyrurgeon or Apothecary, Death sentence for burglary and felony, reprieved and banished from State. 4 May, 1734. (12)

Watts, Daniel, of London, mariner, Register for schooner "Eleanor and Elizabeth", 25 tons, built in Maryland, 1732. Owners, said Daniel Watts and Samuel Hyde, mcht. of London. June, 1734. (13)

Gott, Anthony, Register for sloop, " Elizabeth and Hannah ", Thomas Witticomb, Master, 15 tons, built in Maryland, 1733. Owner, Anthony Gott. 17 Dec. 1733. (14)

Dulany, Daniel, Commissioned Judge of Admiralty. 22 May, 1734. (14)

Lancaster, Joseph, Register for schooner " Catherine ", 35 tons, built in Patowmeck River, 1734. Owners: John Lancaster and Joseph Lancaster. 26 June, 1734. (17)

Razolini, Onorio, Commissioned Master Gunner and Storekeeper, and Keeper of the Council Chamber in Annapolis. 4 June, 1734. (18)

Armiger, William, Late of St. Paul's Parish, Talbot Co., Planter, pardoned for felony. 27 May, 1734. (18)

Parks, William, of City of Annapolis, Printer, Register for sloop " Tryal ", John Giles, Master, 10 tons, built on Ware River in Mockjack Bay, in the Colony of Virginia, 1733. Owner, said William Parks. 11 July, 1734. (19)

Colvill, John of Virginia, Register for brigantine " The Giles ", John Colvill, Master, 50 tons, built in Maryland, 1733. Owner, John Colvill. 23 May, 1734. (19)

Whittington, William, of Somerset Co., Register for sloop " Success ", John Donaldson, Master, 20 tons, built at Hunting Creek, Accomack County, Va., 1727. Owners: William Whittington and John Donaldson. 27 July, 1734. (19)

Chase, *Rev.* Richard, Chaplain to the Lord Proprietary, Induction as Minister of Westminster Parish, Anne Arundel Co. 23 July, 1734. (19)

Ghiselin, William, Commissioned Coroner for Anne Arundel County. 11 August, 1734. (20)

Prindowell, John, of Calvert Co., Commissioned Coroner for Calvert Co. 23 August, 1734. (20)

Scott, Day, of Somerset Co., Register for sloop " Eleanor ", Day Scott, Master, 10 tons, built in Somerset Co., 1730. Owner, Day Scott. (20)

Holt, *Rev.* Arthur, Induction to St. Luke's Parish, Queen Ann's Co. 14 Sept. 1834. (20, 23)

Marsh, Thomas, of Queen Ann's County, Register for schooner "Swallow", Thomas Marsh, 30 tons, built at Wye River, 1734. Owners: William Hemsley and Thomas Marsh. 1 October, 1734. (21)

Husbands, William, Register for sloop "Sarah", William Husbands, Master, 30 tons, built at Free Town in New England, 1729. Owners: Joshua George, Sarah Moody, and William Husbands. 3 August, 1734. (21)

Gray, Thomas, Register for sloop "Betty", Thomas Gray, Master, 20 tons, built in Somerset county, 1734. Owner, Thomas Gray. 10 Oct. 1734. (21)

Urquhart, *Rev.* John, Induction to All Faith's Parish, St. Mary's Co. 25 Oct. 1734. (21)

Chase, *Rev.* Richard, Appointed Domestic Chaplain to Charles, Lord Baltimore. 25 March, 1734. (21)

Morell, *Rev.* William, Induction to William and Mary Parish, Charles county. 25 Nov. 1734. (23)

Holt, Susanna, Spinster, Convicted of infanticide. Pardoned. 11 Dec. 1734. (23)

Aley, Michael, Planter, late of St. Luke's Parish, Queen Ann's county, under death sentence. Pardoned. 23 Dec. 1734. (24)

Chase, *Rev.* Richard, Induction to Allhallows Parish, Ann Arundel Co. 4 Jan. 1734. (24)

Jones, Jacob, Commissioned High Sheriff of Kent Co. 18 Jan. 1734. (25)

Hall, John, Jr., Commissioned High Sheriff of Baltimore County. January, 1734. (25)

Creagh, Patrick, Painter, Register of Schooner "Elizabeth", John Soare, Master, 20 tons, built in New England, 1729, (formerly the "Mary", forfeited by decree of the Vice Admiralty). Owner, Patrick Creagh. 4 February, 1734. (25)

Dennis, John, Register for sloop "Pocomoke", 15 tons, John Dennis, Master and Owner. 11 Feb. 1734. (25)

Cromwell, William, Commissioned Deputy-Surveyor of Ann Arundel County. 21 Feb. 1734. (25)

Gresham, John, Commissioned High Sheriff of Kent county. 17 February, 1734. (26)

Chew, Samuel, Jr., Register for sloop " Adventure ", Andrew Price, Master, 50 tons, built at Newbury, Massachusetts, 1733, formerly the " Patuxent ", forfeited by decree of court of Vice-Admiralty. Owners: Richard Bennett, James Heath, and Samuel Chew, Jr. 15 Feb. 1734. (26)

Gale, Levin, Register for brigantine " Ogle ", 50 tons, Henry Biglands, Master. Owners: Levin Gale and John Gale. 1 March, 1734. (26)

Morris, Isaac, (Quaker) of Somerset Co., Register for sloop " John Williams ", 40 tons, Isaac Morris, Master. Owners: Isaac Morris, Luke Morris and Edmund Hough. Built in Maryland, 1734. 1 March, 1734.

Donaldson, James, Register for the " Ogle ", John Smart, Master, 80 tons, built at Boston in 1733 and named " Success ", forfeited by Vice-Admiralty. Owner, James Donaldson. 24 March, 1834. (27)

Vaughan, *Rev.* John, Induction to St. Margaret Westminster, Ann Arundel county. 7 April, 1735. (27)

Beckingham, William, Commissioned Coroner of Dorchester Co. 10 April, 1735. (28)

Thompson, Richard, Commissioned Ranger of the Woods, Cecil Co. 25 April, 1735. [Compensation, 3 pounds sterling, annually.]

De Ceausse, Leonard, of Ann Arundel county. Naturalized, 29 April, 1735. (29)

Edmonson, William, (Quaker), Register for schooner " Charming Betty ", John Coward, Master, 30 tons, built in Choptank River, 1735. Owners: Henry Trippe, John Anderson, and William Edmonson. 15 May, 1735. (30)

Mill, William, of Biddeford, Register for ship " Bohemia ", 95 tons, built in Cecil county, 1735, said William Mill owner and Master. 24 May, 1735. (30)

Spalding, Allot, Register for sloop " Molly ", 25 tons, built in Somerset county, 1734, said Allot Spalding owner and Master. 26 May, 1735. (30)

Murray, Duncan, Register for schooner " Isaac and Murray ", 22 tons, built in Somerset county, 1735. Duncan Murray owner and Master. 11 June, 1735. (30)

Dent, George, Commissioned High Sheriff of Charles county in the room of Benjamin Fendall. June, 1735. (30)

Maccubbin, Zachariah, Jr., Commissioned Coroner for Ann Arundel county. 17 June, 1735. (30)

Hall, Ralph, Labourer of Prince Georges county, pardoned for felony. 17 June, 1735. (31)

Muir, Adam, Register granted for brigantine " Sea Nymph ", Lawrence Draper, Master, 50 tons, built in Dorchester county, 1735. 25 June, 1735. (31)

Hopewell, Thomas, (Col.), Commissioned High Sheriff of St. Mary's Co. 5 June, 1735. (31)

Weems, James, Commissioned High Sheriff of Calvert County. [" Commission renewed."] 20 June, 1735. (31)

Maccubbin, Nicholas, Commission again renewed to be High Sheriff of Ann Arundel county. 27 June, 1735. (32)

Chew, Samuel, Jr., Register for sloop " Boneta ", 6 tons, built at Wye River, 1735, William Frazer, Master. Owner, Samuel Chew, Jr. July, 1735. (32)

Nevett, Thomas, Register for sloop " Elizabeth ", Robert Wing, Master, 40 tons, built at Amesbury, Mass. 1734. Owner, Thomas Nevett. 12 July, 1735. (32)

Story, Robert, Register for sloop " Squirrel ", James Turner, Master, 15 tons, built at North East River, 1734. Owner, Robert Story. 23 July, 1735. (32)

Taylor, Peter, Commission renewed, to be High Sheriff of Dorchester county. 12 July, 1735. (32)

Macclester, Joseph, Commission renewed to be High Sheriff of Somerset county. 29 July, 1735. (33)

Brown, Charles, Register for sloop " The Whim ", William Husband, Master, 30 tons, built at Free Town, Mass. in 1729 and called the " Sarah." Owners: Michael Coulter and Charles Brown. 1 August, 1735. (33)

Harris, William, Commissioned High Sheriff of Kent county in the room of John Gresham. 20 August, 1735. (33)

Lee, Richard, Commission renewed to be High Sheriff of Prince Georges county. 28 August, 1735. (33)

Forester, *Rev.* George William, Induction to Shrewsbury Parish, Kent County. 9 Sept. 1735. (33)

Dent, Peter, Commissioned Deputy-Surveyor of Prince Georges county. 16 September, 1735. (33)

Beckwith, Basil, Commissioned Coroner in Prince Georges County. 22 October, 1735. (34)

Ward, Peregrine, Commissioned High Sheriff of Cecil County. 3 November, 1735. (34)

Dulany, Daniel, Commissioned Receiver General. 29 September, 1733. (34)

Tasker, Benjamin, and Daniel Dulany, Commissioned as Commissarys General and Judges for Probat of Wills. 5 Feb. 1733. (36)

Tunstall, John, Register for schooner "Providence", 20 tons, built in Somerset County, 1733, John Tunstall, Master and Owner. 17 Dec. 1733. (37)

Thomas, William, Commission renewed to be High Sheriff of Talbot County. 15 October, 1735.

Carroll, Charles, Register for schooner "Baltimore", 60 tons, built at Annapolis, 1734, Nathaniel Triggs, Master. Benjamin Tasker, Daniel Dulany, Charles Carroll, Chyrurgeon, Charles Carroll, Jr. and the said Charles Carroll, owners. 8 Oct. 1735. (38)

Gale, Levin, Register for sloop "Esther", John Williams, Master, 30 tons, built in Somerset county, 1735. 29 October, 1735. (38)

Hammond, William, Commissioned High Sheriff of Baltimore county in the room of John Hall. 3 Nov. 1735. (38)

Harris, Lloyd, Commissioned Coroner for Baltimore County. 4 Nov. 1735. (38)

Purnham, John, Register for sloop "Ganett", 30 tons, built in Somerset county, 1735. John Purnham, Master and Owner. 17 Nov. 1735. (38)

Wright, Thomas Hynson, Commission again renewed to the High Sheriff of Queen Ann County. November, 1735. (38)

Rawle, Joseph, Register for schooner "Hawke", 20 tons, built at Herring Bay, 1735. Joseph Rawle, Master and Owner. 27 Nov. 1735. (39)

Muir Thomas, of Dorchester county, Commissioned Supervisor of Nanticoke Manor. 27 Nov. 1735. (39)

Muir, Thomas, of Dorchester county, Commissioned Receiver, Bailiff and Collector of Quit Rents for Dorchester county. 27 Nov. 1735. (39)

Mail, John, Pardoned for destruction of Tobacco. 22 Nov. 1735. (40)

Akin, John, Pardoned for destruction of Tobacco. 22 Nov. 1735. (40)

Alexander, William, Register for sloop "Crump", Francis Kipps, Master, 25 tons, built at Potapsco, 1735. Owner, William Alexander. 20 Feb. 1735. (41)

Brogden, *Rev.* William, Induction to Dorchester Parish, Dorchester County. 20 Feb. 1735. (41)

Ireland, Gilbert, Mariner of Liverpool, Register for ship "Hamilton", 120 tons, built at Patowmeck River, 1735, Gilbert Ireland Master and Owner. March, 1735. (42)

Boyd, George, Register for sloop "William", Samuel Cannon, Master, 25 tons, built at Patowmeck River, 1735. George Boyd, Owner. March, 1735. (42)

Bennett, Richard, Register for brigantine "Rebecca", Andrew Price, Master, 60 tons, built at Choptank River, 1735. Owners: Caleb Clarke and Richard Bennett. 31 March, 1736. (42)

Gale, Levin, Register for sloop "Valentine", John North, Master, 12 tons, built in Somerset county, 1735, Levin Gale, Owner. 31 March, 1736. (42)

Caswall, Richard, Commissioned Coroner of Baltimore county. 6 April, 1736. (42)

Barnes, Matthew, Jr., Commissioned Coroner for Charles county. 24 March, 1735. (42)

Osier, John, Naturalized 30 April, 1736, Planter of Cecil

county, and his three sons, Jacob, William, and John Osier, the said John Osier and Father being a native of France. (42)

Motley, John, Register for shallop "Henry and Mocky", 10 tons, built in Prince Georges county, 1736, John Motley, Master and Owner. 4 May, 1736. (43)

Garder, Peter, Naturalized 1 May, 1736, native of Germany but now planter of Baltimore county. (43)

Leaphart, Henry, Planter of Baltimore county, native of Germany, naturalized, 1 May, 1736.

Byard, Adam, Planter of Baltimore county, native of Germany, naturalized, 1 May, 1736. (43)

Alfereno, Phineas, Planter of Talbot county, native of Florence, naturalized, 30 April, 1736. (43)

Wallace, John, Register for schooner "Sarah", William Gaitskell, Master, 35 tons, built at Wiccocomoco River, 1731. Owners: James Heath, James Calder, Bedingfield Hands and John Wallace. 13 April, 1736. (43)

Lochman, Jacob, Planter, Baltimore county, native of Germany, naturalized, 20 May, 1736. (43)

Weimer, Bernard, Planter of Baltimore county, native of Germany, naturalized, 20 May, 1736. (43)

Fearror, Leonard, Baltimore county planter, native of Germany, naturalized, 20 May, 1736. (44)

Digges, William, Register for schooner "Eleanor", Ignatius Simmes, Master, 36 tons, built at Patowmeck, 1735. 22 May, 1736. (44)

Palmer, Nathaniel, (Quaker), Register for sloop "Flying Fish", Charles Palmer, Master, 15 tons, built at Bohemia, 1730. Nathaniel Palmer, Owner. 26 May, 1736. (44)

Clayton, William, Register for brigantine "Charming Molly", Thomas Harris, Master, 30 tons, built in Talbot county, 1732. Owners: Solomon Clayton and William Clayton. 17 June, 1736. (44)

Neale, Edward, Register for schooner "Polly", Ignatius Simmes, Master, 50 tons, built at Pamunkie, 1736, Edward Neale, owner. 3 Aug. 1736. (95)

Wye, William, Resignation from Someset Parish, Somerset

Co., 16 October, 1736. (45), Induction to Mary Anns Parish, Cecil Co. 16 Oct. 1736. (45)

Dennis, John, Register for sloop "Molly and Betty", 30 tons, built in Somerset county, 1736, John Dennis, Owner and Master. 20 Oct. 1736. (45)

Wilson, Samuel, Register for sloop "Martha", John Allen, Master, 30 tons, built in Somerset county, 1734, Samuel Wilson, owner. (45)

Bartlett, John, Register for schooner "Hopewell", John Coward, Master, 40 tons, built in Talbot county, 1736. Owners: John Bartlett, Richard Bennett. 8 Nov. 1736. (46)

Palmer, Charles, Register for sloop "Two Brothers", John Tenant, Master, built at Chester River, 1730, Charles Palmer and Daniel Palmer, owners. 7 December, 1736. (46)

Hammond, Charles, of Ann Arundel county, Commissioned Treasurer of Western Shore, 23 October, 1736. (46)

Crompton, Thomas, Register for sloop "Mercury", Henry Filkins, Master, 10 tons, built in the Colony of Virginia, 1733, Thomas Crompton, owner. (Undated). (46)

Mariarte, Ninian, Commissioned Ranger of Prince Georges county. 15 March, 1736. (47)

Dashiel, Arthur, Register for brigantine "Martha", 35 tons, Arthur Dashiel, Master, built at Clognakilly in the Kingdom of Ireland, 1722. Owners: Arthur Dashiel and Levin Gale. 20 March, 1736. (47)

Partridge, Buckler, Chyrurgeon, Register for brigantine "Baltimore", 40 tons, Paul Whichcote, Master, built in Baltimore County, 1732. Buckler Partridge, owner. 17 September, 1734. (47)

Wallace, James, Register for schooner "Sarah and Rebecca", 12 tons, built at Elk River, 1733, James Wallace, Master and Owner. 7 August, 1734. (47)

Timbrill, William, Register for brigantine "Charming Sally", Martin Potter, Master, 50 tons, built 1733, William Timbrill, owner. 2 May, 1737. (48)

Creagh, Patrick, Register for sloop "James", Edward Mat-

tingly, Master, 35 tons, built in Accomack Co., Va. 1731. Owner, Patrick Creagh. 10 May, 1737. (48)

Lane, William, Commissioned Coroner for Somerset county. 6 May, 1737. (48)

Ballard, Henry, Commissioned Coroner of Somerset county. 6 May, 1737. (48)

Seavor, Nicholas, Commissioned Coroner of Codorus Hundred, Baltimore county. 6 May, 1737. (48)

Waughop, James, Commissioned Coroner for St. Mary's county. 18 May, 1737. (48)

Gale, Levin, Register for brigantine "Leah", William Murray, Master, 50 tons, built in Somerset County, 1736. Levin Gale, owner. 27 May, 1737. (49)

Chace, *Rev.* Richard, Resignation as Rector of All Hallows Parish, Anne Arundel County, 28 May, 1737. And the same day induction to Christ Church, Calvert county. (49)

Grindall, Christopher, Register for ship "Frederick", the said Grindall, Master, built at South River, 1733. Former register lost as appears by affidavit of Alexander Scougall her former Master. Owners: Daniel Watts, John Rendell and Christ. Grindall. 22 July, 1737. (49)

Strange, Jonathan, of Biddeford, Register for brigantine "Union", 35 tons, built in Cecil county, 1737, Jonathan Strange owner and Master. 27 July, 1737. (49)

Blakiston, Ebenezer, Commissioned Coroner for Kent county. 16 July, 1737. (49)

Ringold, William, Commissioned Coroner for Kent county. 16 July, 1737. (50)

Charlton, Commissioned Ranger of Codorus Hundred, Baltimore county. 2 Aug. 1737. (50)

Watkyns, Thomas, Register for sloop "Mary Anna", 10 tons, built in Dorchester county, 1737, Thomas Watkyns, Master and owner. 4 August, 1737. (50)

Ward, John, Jr., Commissioned Coroner for Cecil county. 15 August, 1737. (50)

Bowles, George, Commissioned Ranger for St. Mary's county. 17 August, 1737. (50)

Hollyday, *Hon.* James, Commissioned Naval Officer of the Port of Oxford. 23 August, 1737. (50)

Harris, James, Commissioned Surveyor-General of the Eastern Shoar. 23 August, 1737. (50)

Lant, Lawrence, Commissioned Deputy-Surveyor of St. Mary's Co., 1737. (50)

Brogden, *Rev.* William, Resignation of Parish of Dorchester in Dorchester county. 22 Oct. 1737.

Reeves, Upgate, Commissioned Coroner for St. Mary's county. 26 October, 1737. (51)

Harris, Lloyd, Commissioned Ranger for Baltimore county. 27 October, 1737. (51)

Sterling, *Rev.* James, Induction to Allhallows Parish, Ann Arundel County. 16 Nov. 1737. (51)

Hooper, Ennals, Register for sloop "Betty", Lawrence Mason, Master, 30 tons, built in Somerset county, 1737. Joseph Ennals and Ennals Hooper, owners. 2 Dec. 1737.

Bourdillon, *Rev.* Benedict, Induction to Somerset Parish, Somerset county, 3 Jan. 1737. (51)

Bradlee, John, Register for schooner "Mary and John", 4 tons, built in Somerset county, 1734. John Bradlee, Owner and Master. 6 Jan. 1737. (51)

Willis, Richard, Commissioned Coroner for Dorchester county. 20 Feb. 1737. (51)

Travers, Henry, Commissioned Coroner for Dorchester county. 28 February, 1737. (51)

Gale, Levin, Register for brigantine "Brereton", Henry Smith, Master, 55 tons, built in Somerset county, 1737. Owners: John Williams, Robert Henry and Levin Gale. 3 March, 1737. (52)

Blewer, James, Registered for sloop "Ann", Isaac Handy, Master, 40 tons, built in Somerset county, 1737, James Blewer and Isaac Handy, owners. 8 April, 1738. (52)

Graham, William, of North Britain, Register for ship "Caledonia", Wm. Graham, Master, 90 tons, built at Patowmeck River, 1738. Owners: Robert Ferguson, George Gordon, William Lowry and William Graham. 10 April, 1738. (52)

Smoot, Thomas, Commissioned Ranger of Charles county. 14 April, 1738.

Russel, James, Register for sloop "Charming Molly", Alexander Scougal, Master, 15 tons, built at Herring Creek, 1733. James Russel, owner. 18 May, 1738. (57)

Morningstar, John, Planter of Baltimore county, native of High Germany, naturalized, 4 June, 1738 and his children, Philip, Elizabeth and Joanna. (57)

Ungefare, John Martin, Planter of Baltimore county, native of High Germany, naturalized, 4 June, 1738, and his children, George, Francis and Catherine. (57)

Furney, Adam, Planter of Baltimore county, native of High Germany, naturalized, 4 June, 1738 and his children, Mark, Nicholas, Philip, Charlott, Mary and Clara. (57)

Coontz, George, Planter of Baltimore county, native of High Germany, naturalized 4 June, 1738, and his children, John, Eve and Catherine. (57)

Ulderey, Stephen, Planter of Baltimore county, native of High Germany, naturalized 4 June, 1738; and his children, Stephen, George, Daniel, John, Elizabeth and Susanna. (57)

Risher, Peter, Planter of Baltimore county, native of High Germany, naturalized, 4 June, 1738, and also his children, Daniel, Susannah and Elizabeth. (58)

Lamon, John, Planter of Baltimore county, native of High Germany, nautralized 4 June, 1738 and his children, John, George, Louisa, Leonora, Catherine and Margarett. (58)

Ennals, Joseph, Register for sloop "Betty", Lawrence Mason, Master, 18 tons, built in Somerset county, 1737. Owners: Ennals Hooper and Joseph Ennals. 17 May, 1738. (58)

Oneil, Mary, Spinster of Balto. Co. Pardoned for Felony, 17 May, 1738. (58)

Chase, *Rev.* Richard, Rector of Christ Church Parish, Calvert county. Permit to go to Great Britain for one year, without loss of revenue. 15 August, 1738. (60)

Wye, William, Jr., Register for sloop "Seahorse", 6 tons,

built in Somerset county, 1733, William Wye, Master and Owner. 6 June, 1758. (60)

Davis, Meredith, Commissioned Ranger for Prince Georges county from Seneca Creek upwards to the Limits of the said county. 30 June, 1738. (60)

Dell, *Rev.* Thomas, Rector of St. Mary's Whitechappel Parish in Dorchester county, granted permission to go abroad for one year without loss of compensation. 20 June, 1738. (61)

Smith, Henry of Liverpool, Register for brigantine "Middleham", Henry Smith, Master, 55 tons, built in Somerset county, 1737. Owners: Henry Smith and John Gildart. 15 July, 1738. (61)

Clayton, William, Register for sloop "Rachel", Thomas Kemp, Master, 13 tons, built at Wye River, 1738. Owners: Solomon Clayton, and William Clayton. 12 August, 1738. (62)

Young, Benjamin of Annapolis, Commissioned Examiner-General of all platts and surveys. 29 September, 1738. (62) Same day commissioned one of three Commissioners for emitting bills of Credit. (63)

Stump, John, Planter of Cecil county, native of High Germany, naturalized, 18 Oct. 1738, also his children John and Henry. (63)

Billings, James, Register for ship "Rider", 80 tons, built at Nanticoke River, 1738, James Billings, Master and Owner. 20 October, 1738. (63)

Edmonson, Solomon, Commissioned Coroner of Dorchester county, 21 Oct. 1738. (64)

Spoore, Edward, of Virginia, Register for sloop "Ann", 14 tons, built in Maryland, 1737, Edward Spoore, Master and Owner. 8 July, 1738. (64)

Gale, Levin, Commissioned Judge and Register of the Land Office. 16 Dec. 1738. (64)

Barnes, William, Register for sloop "Valentine", 12 tons, built in Somerset county, 1735. William Barnes, Master and Owner. 26 Dec. 1738. (65)

Palmer, Charles, Register for schooner "Tryall", John Tennant, Master, 30 tons, built in Maryland, 1735. Nathaniel Palmer and Charles Palmer, Owners. 23 Jan. 1738. (65)

Palmer, Charles, Register for brigantine "Hercules", 40 tons, built in Somerset county, 1736, Charles Palmer, Master. Nathaniel Palmer and Charles Palmer, owners. 26 January, 1738. (65)

Hunter, *Rev.* Henry, Induction to Christ Church Parish, Queen Anns County, 19 Feb. 1738. (66)

Elliott, William, Commissioned Coroner of Queen Anns County, 20 February, 1738. (66)

Kellet, Roger, Register for sloop "Betty and Ann", 30 tons, built in Maryland, 1738. Owners: Roger Kellet, and David Wilson. 27 Feb. 1738. (67)

Gordon, Samuel, Pardon for felony, 1 January, 1738. (68)

Taylor, Michael, Pardoned for assault on William Mauduit. 20 May, 1738 (1739?) (69)

Wright, Thomas Hynson, Commissioned Ranger of Queen Anns County. 21 March, 1738. (71)

Addison, John, Commissioned Ranger of Prince Georges county from Seneca Creek, downward. 23 March, 1738. (72)

Dennis, John, Register for sloop "Catherine and Ann", Duncan Murray, Master, 30 tons, built in Somerset county, 1738, John Dennis, owner. 31 March, 1739. (72)

Kenny, Thomas of Biddeford, Register, for ship "Juliana", Thomas Kenny, Master, 100 tons, built in Maryland, 1738, Thomas Kenny, owner. 8 May, 1739. (72)

Huse, Joseph, Register for the snow "Prince of Orange", Richard Chambers, Master, 70 tons, built at Sunderland, Great Britain, Joseph Huse, owner. 15 May, 1739. (72)

Bourdillon, *Rev.* Benedict, Resignation of the Parish of Somerset in Somerset county. 16 May, 1739. (72). Induction to St. Johns Parish, Baltimore county, same day.

Barker, John, Sr., Commissioned Coroner of Charles county. 17 May, 1739. (72)

Welder, John, Sr., Commissioned Coroner of Charles County. 17 May, 1739. (72)

Jackson, Richard, late of St. Lukes Parish, in Queen Anns county, planter, pardoned for felony. 18 May, 1739. (73)

Clayton, Solomon, Register for shallop "Bohemia", William Clayton, Master, 6 tons, built at Bohemia, 1737, Solomon and William Clayton, owners. 31 May, 1739. (73)

Turner, William, late of Cecil county, Reprieve of death sentence. 1 June, 1739. (74). Banished from Province, 25 June, 1739. (74)

Davis, John, Register for sloop "Grayhound", 50 tons, built at Pocomoke, 1738, John Davis, Master and owner. 9 June, 1739. (74)

Mattingley, Edward, Register for sloop "Pembroke", 30 tons, Edward Mattingley, Master, built at Pembroke, in New England, 1735. Owners: Edward Neal, Raphael Falkner and Edward Mattingley. 25 June, 1739. (75)

Chase, *Rev.* Thomas, Induction to Somerset Parish in Somerset county. 17 May, 1739. (75)

Bourdillon, *Rev.* Benedict, Resignation from St. Johns Parish, Baltimore Co. 24 July, 1739. (76). Induction to St. Pauls Parish, Baltimore county, same day. Patent of naturalization same day. Native of Geneva. And to his wife Johanna Gertruij and his son, Andrew Theodore. (76)

Lake, Charles, Induction to Dorchester Parish, Dorchester county. 18 July, 1739. (76)

Sterling, *Rev.* James, Resignation from Allhallows Parish, Ann Arundel county, 18 July, 1739. Induction to St. Anns Parish, Ann Arundel county, same day. (76)

Brogden, *Rev.* William, Induction to Allhallows Parish, Ann Arundel county. 18 July, 1739. (76)

Ogle, *Rev.* Henry, Induction to St. Johns Parish, Baltimore county. 24 July, 1739. (76)

Bodeker, Diederick William, Planter of Baltimore county, native of Germany, naturalized, 18 August, 1739. (76)

Creagh, Patrick, Register for schooner "Annapolis", Richard Martyn, Master, 50 tons, formerly called "Adventure", built at Newbury, New England, 1733, and called "Patuxent", (condemned by Admiralty court). Owners: Charles Carr, Surgeon, and Patrick Creagh, 18 Sept. 1739. (77)

Miller, William, Jr., Commissioned Coroner for Calvert county. October, 1739. (77)

Godsgrace, John, Commissioned Coroner for Calvert county, October, 1739. (77)

Murray, William, Commissioned Supervisor of his Lordship's Manor in Somerset county. October, 1739. (77)

Buncle, Alexander, Register for sloop "Royal Oak", 30 tons, built in Somerset county, 1739, Samuel Wise, Master, Alexander Buncle, owner. 1 Nov. 1739. (78)

Gale, Levin, Register for schooner "Sarah", John Ayres, Master, 30 tons, built in Somerset county, 1739. Owners: Edward Chambers, Robert Graham, Aaron Lynn, and Levin Gale. 19 December, 1739. (78)

Gale, Levin, Register for sloop "Mary", William Murray, Master, 30 tons, built in Somerset county, 1739, Levin Gale, owner. 19 December, 1739. (78)

Probart, William, Register for brigantine "Revenge", Robert Stamper, Master, 20 tons, built in the Colony of Virginia, 1739, William Probart, owner. 4 February, 1739. (78)

Ardnold, John George, of Prince Georges county, native of Germany, naturalized, 15 January, 1739; also his sons, John, Daniel, Samuel and Andrew. 15 January, 1739. (78)

Moore, *Rev.* George, Induction to Christ Church Parish, Queen Anns county. 16 February, 1739. (78)

Lowes, Henry, Register for sloop "Esther", William Kelby, Master, 25 tons, built in Somerset county, 1739, Henry Lowes, owner. 20 February, 1739. (79)

Youngblood, Peter, of Prince Georges county, native of Germany, naturalized 6 March, 1739; also his sons, William and Peter, and his daughters Sarah and Mary. (79)

Rentz, Peter, Native of Germany, naturalized 31 August, 1739; also his sons Joseph, John and Andrew. (79)

Thompson, James, Jr., Register for sloop "Tryal", 30 tons, built in Herring Bay, 1733, John Baptist Thompson, Master, James Thompson, owner. 4 April, 1739. (79)

Bullingnee, Anne, late of Ann Arundel county, Spinster, pardon for theft, 11 April, 1740. (80)

Branner, John, of Prince Georges County, native of Germany, naturalized, 3 May 1740; also his children John, Jacob, Catherine, Barbara and Mary. (80)

Wise, Francis of Prince Georges county, native of Germany, naturalized, 3 May, 1740; and also his children Mary, Jacob and Elizabeth. (80)

Lyon, John George, of Prince Georges county, native of Germany, naturalized 3 May, 1740; and also his children Mary, Jacob and Elizabeth. (80)

Trout, Hendrick, of Prince Georges county, native of Germany, naturalized 3 May, 1740; also his son Jacob. (80)

Branner, Joseph, of Prince Georges county, native of Germany, naturalized 3 May, 1740; and also his son Elias. (80)

Smith, Joseph, of Prince Georges county, native of Germany, naturalized, 3 May, 1740. (80)

Keller, Conrade, of Prince Georges county, native of Germany, naturalized, 3 May, 1740; and also his children Matthias, Gasparus, Susanna and Barbara. (80)

Smith, Peter, of Prince Georges county, native of Germany, naturalized, 3 May, 1740. (80)

Bear, John George, of Prince Georges county, native of Germany, naturalized, 3 May, 1740; and also his son John. (81)

Branner, Henry, of Prince Georges county, native of Germany, naturalized, 3 May, 1740; and also his son John. (81)

Thomas, Christian, of Prince Georges county, native of Germany, naturalized, 3 May, 1740; and also his son Henry. (81)

Thomas, Hendrick, of Prince Georges county, native of Germany, naturalized 3 May, 1740. (81)

Branner, Jacob, of Prince Georges county, native of Germany, naturalized 3 May, 1740; and also his children Peter, Michael, John, Jacob, Mary and Elizabeth. (81)

Miller, Abraham, of Prince Georges county, native of Germany, naturalized, 3 May, 1740; and also his children Jacob, Abraham, Isaac, Barbara and Louisa. (81)

Stoner, Jacob, of Prince Georges county, native of Germany, naturalized, 3 May, 1740; and also his sons John and Jacob. (81)

Estep, John, Commissioned Coroner of Charles county, 24 May, 1740. (81)

Foul, *see* Fout,

Fout, Jacob, of Prince Georges county, native of Germany, naturalized, 4 June, 1740; also his children Jacob, Henry, Bauldus, Eve, Mary, Margarett, and Catherine. (81)

Fout, Baldus, of Prince Georges county, native of high Germany, naturalized, 4 June, 1740; and also his children Bauldus, Maria, and Catherine. (81)

Mathews, Jacob, of Prince Georges county, Planter, native of high Germany, naturalized, 4 June, 1740; and also his children George, Margarett, Maudlin, and Catherine. (81)

Pearce, William, Commissioned Coroner of Cecil county, 9 June, 1740. (82)

Thompson, Richard, Commissioned Coroner of Cecil county, 9 June, 1740. (82)

Austin, William, Planter of St. Peters Parish, Talbot Co., Pardon for theft of tobacco from James Virgin, 9 June, 1740. (82)

Sterling, *Rev.* James, Resignation from St. Anns Parish, Ann Arundel county, 26 August, 1740. Induction to St. Pauls Parish, Kent county, same day. (83)

Govane, William, Register for brigantine "Industry", Richard Martyn, Master, 35 tons, built in Baltimore county, 1740, William Govane, owner. 28 August, 1740. (83)

Marsden, Thomas, of Liverpool, Register for sloop "Martha", 35 tons, built in Somerset county, 1737, Thomas Marsden, Master and Owner. 8 Sept. 1740. (83)

Sayers, James, Register for brigantine "Planter", James Sayers, Master, 70 tons, built in Somerset county, 1740, James Sayers and Richard Gildart, of Liverpool, owners. 8 Sept. 1740. (83)

Lake, *Rev.* Charles, Resignation of Dorchester Parish in Dorchester County. 29 September, 1740. Induction to St. Anns Parish, Ann Arundel Co., same day. (84)

Creagh, Patrick, Register for snow "James", 85 tons.

Thomas Askew, Master, built in Annapolis, 1740, Patrick Creagh, owner. 27 September, 1740. (84)

Deoran, William, Register for brigantine "Revolution", William Deoran, Master, 35 tons, built in Cecil county, 1740. Susannah Bayard, James Bayard and William Deoran, owners. 3 Oct. 1740. (84)

Floud, Richard, of Ireland, Register for the snow "Prince of Orange", of Belfast, 98 tons, built in New England, 1733. Patrick Smith, John Gordon, James Ross, John Boyd, James Clerk, John Rainey, John Hivey and Richard Floud, owners. 14 October, 1740. (84)

Chamberlain, Samuel, Commissioned Naval Officer of the Port of Pocomoke, 18 October, 1740. (84)

Saunders, William, Commissioned Coroner for Ann Arundel county, 18 October, 1740. (85)

Lloyd, John, Commissioned Coroner of Baltimore county, 1 April, 1741. (85)

Maccullum, *Rev.* Neill, Induction to Dorchester Parish, Dorchester county, 6 April, 1741. (85)

Lusby, Thomas, Commissioned Receiver of His Lordship's Quit Rents for Cecil county, 6 April, 1741. (85)

Peele, Roger, Register for schooner "Dolphin", Thomas Airy, Master, 25 tons, built in New England, 1729, Roger Peele, owner. 17 April, 1741. (85)

Smythers, Serjeant, Register for brigantine "Charming Betsy", 40 tons, Serjeant Smythers, Master, built in Somerset county, 1740. Simon Edgett and Serjeant Smythers, owners. 17 April, 1741. (85)

Lloyd, John, Commissioned Ranger for Baltimore county, 27 April, 1741. (85)

(*To be continued.*)

THE HOLLYDAY FAMILY.

By Henry Hollyday.

The Arms.

Hollyday (of London). Sa: three close helmets, arg., garnished or., within a bordure engrailed of the second.

Hollyday (of London and of Bromley in Middlesex). Sa: three helmets, arg., garnished or., within a bordure, two and one.

Crest: "A demi lion, rampant, gardant, or, supporting an anchor all proper, or, resting his paws on an anchor."

Motto: Used by Col. Thomas Hollyday and his descendants: "Nulli virtute secundus." Granted Sir Walter Hollydaye, by Edward IV of England, May 4, 1470. Regranted to his great-great grandson, Sir Leonard Hollyday, on September 23, 1605, when Lord Mayor of London.[1]

The history of the Hollyday family is one of the most noted of the Lowland families of Scotland. (Being of the "Scottish Chiefs".) For centuries prior to the year A. D. 1500, the chiefs were engaged in warfare with their Highland neighbors

[1] Liber L-XVI, 339, College of Arms, London E. C., also Memoranda made by Col. James Hollyday of Readbourne, prior to the American Revolution.

and were also at war with the Saxons. This clan or tribe was known as "The Annandale Clan," and its chief, styled "Laird of Covehead," near Dumfries.

Sir Thomas Hollyday (Halladaye or Hollydaye), the earliest of the name, was a great patriot, and owned considerable estates in Annandale. He was succeeded by his son,

Sir Thomas Hollyday, who married the daughter of Sir Malcolm Wallace (son of the noted Sir William Wallace, Kt.), in the year 1297. His descendant, Robert Hollyday, settled in Northumberland County, England, about the year 1391. Another descendant, Thomas Hollyday, commanded two hundred archers at the battle of Agincourt in France, A. D. 1415; and his grandson Walter Hollyday, settled in Gloucester County, England.

1. Sir Walter Hollyday was the youngest son of the last "Laird of Covehead," Chieftain of Annandale, and chief of all who bore the name. Having settled at Minchin Hampton, Gloucestershire, England, he acquired vast estates, became prominent, especially during the reign of King Edward IV, who made him a Knight and granted him arms as above described, for valor and bravery, etc., at the battle of Tewkesbury (at the junction of the Severn and Avon Rivers), on May 4th, 1470. He died in the year A. D. 1500, and was succeeded by his son,

2. Henry Hollyday, of Minchin Hampton, married Miss Payne of "Payne's Court," near Frome, and had four sons, viz:

3. I. Henry, of Minchin Hampton,
II. Edward, of Rodboro,' (of whom hereafter).
III. William, of Stroud, and
IV. John, of Frome Hall.

3. Edward Hollyday (Henry,[2] Walter[1]) of Rodborough, near Gloucester, England, where he lived and built the "Hollyday Mansion" on Dowell Hill. This house was standing in the year 1700 and owned by a descendant, William Hollyday. "The Ancient and Present State of Gloucester," published about that year, says: "Mr. Hollyday has a good home and

estate. Sir Leonard Hollyday, Lord-mayor and Alderman of London, was born here." Edward Hollyday was succeeded by by his son,

4. Sir William Hollyday, (Edward[3], Henry[2], Walter[1],) who succeeded to the estates of his father, was a man of great prominence, was knighted, but died young. He married in 1548 Sarah Bridges, aunt of Lord Chandas, and they had issue, as follows:

Issue [2]

5. I. Sir Leonard Hollyday, of whom hereafter,
II. Edward Hollyday, married Margaret Townsend,
III. Henry Hollyday, died young in 1583.

5. Sir Leonard Hollyday (William[4], Edward[3], Henry[2], Walter[1],) went to London, and made great success. In July, 1594, he was elected Alderman of Portsoken, of Broad Street; of Bassishaw in 1600. On April 18th, 1610, was elected Sheriff of London. He was knighted by King James II on September 23rd, 1605; was made Lord Mayor of London in 1605, and served during the year 1606. In 1605/6 he was President of Bridewell and Bethlem Hospitals, and also a member of the Levant Court.

During his Mayoralty occurred the "Gunpowder Plot," (15, Nov. 1605) for which Sir Edward Digby and three others were executed.

When, during a visit in July, 1606, Christian IV, King of Denmark (brother of the Queen Consort) rode through London, accompanied by the King of England in great style, he was preceded by Sir Leonard Hollyday, the Lord-Mayor, bearing a golden sceptre. His pageant, performed at the cost of his company, was written up by Anthony Munday and entitled "The Triumphs of the Re-united Brittanium.[3]

Sir Leonard married on May 21st, 1578, Anne Wincoll, of St. Edmund, Lombard Street, London, who was the daughter

[2] *Burke's General Armoury, Berkes History of the Commoners,* under "Halladay—Berke's Landed Gentry. Holliday or Halladay."

[3] From *Lord Mayors and Sheriffs of London, 1601-1625* (by Cokayne).

of Sir William Wincoll of Langham, County Suffolk, England. He died on January 9th, 1612, and was buried February 7th, 1612, at St. Michaels, Crooked Lane, London. Funeral certificate in College of Arms, London.[4]

WILL OF SIR LEONARD HOLLYDAYE:

(From Prerogative Courts of Canterbury. Fenner 4.)

"The following is the Abstract of the Will of Sir Leonard Hollydaye, Knight, Alderman of London, Dated 5, January, 1612."

"To be buried in the Church of St. Michaels, Bassishaw, in the vault where my son lies buried."

"I give to my wife Anne, one half of all my goods and 2000 pounds."

"To John Hollydaye, my grandchild, 1000 pounds at 21, on condition that his mother Alice Hollydaye and his other friends permit my wife to have the education and bringing up of the said John."

"To my grandchild Elizabeth Hollydaye, a 1,000 pounds on like condition."

"To the said Alice, 100 pounds; and I remit her of 50 Lbs., which she has already received, and which is in difference between her and me; and I give her half of all the plate that was given her and my son John on their marriage. All the rest of my goods I give to my wife, whom I make my Executrix and Robert Ducy, Citizen and merchant-tailor, John Burton, Citizen and Grocer, and my friends Sir James Lancaster and Sir Henry Lillows of London, Knights, overseers."

By me: LEONARD HOLLYDAYE

Witnesses:

James Lancaster,	Ric. Wheeler,
Ro. Ducie,	John Burton,
Jno. Howard,	Jo. Dowse.

[4] Liber L-XVI, 339, Heraldic Office, London, E. C. See "Berkes Landed Gentry."

As to the descendants of Sir Leonard Hollyday, the following is from the College of Arms, London:

"HOLLYDAYE, HOLLIDAY, HALLIDAY

Arms: Granted 23 Sept, 1605 by Clarenclure, King of Arms (Camden)
Sa. three helmets, arg. garnished or. within a bordure engrailed of the second.

Sir Leonard Holliday (Halliday or Hollyday) Lord Mayor of London 1605/6-M, 21, May, 1578, (Lic. Lond) d. 9" Jan, 1611/12) & was buried 7" Feb, 1611/12 at St. Michaels, Crooked Lane, Funeral Cert. Coll of Arms (L XVL, 339) Will dated 5th & Probated granted 11" Jan. 1611/12 & again 18" March 1615/16 (4 Fenner).

Anne, dau. of William Wincoll of Langham, Co. Suff., by dau of ——— Vaughan.

Sir Edward Montagu, Recorder of London (1603-15) afterwards Earl of Manchester. 2nd Husband, 2nd wife.

John Hollyday or Holliday only son b. 1580 M. Nov. 27, 1607 (lon. Lic) d. 1609/10, buried at St. Michaels, Crooked Lane.

Alice or Anne, dau. of William Ferrers, mercer of All Hallows, Lombard Street & St. Leonard's, Bromley, Middlesex.

John Holliday (1½ yrs old in 1611) of Bromley, Co. Middlesex. Ped recorded in the Visitation of London, 1664.

Mary, dau. of Henry Rolt, of Davent Co. Kent

Elizabeth—Sir John Jacob, (3 yrs old) bart. 1st wife. (in 1611.)

John Holliday, only son living aged 23, 1664

Elizabeth, only dau. age 2-1664.

(Signed) JOHN HOLLYDAY.

HOLLYDAYS IN EARLY VIRGINIA.

The question who Colonel Thomas Hollyday, the founder of the Maryland family, was and where he came from leads us to survey the Hollydays of Virginia, whence he would be most likely to come. This is what we find:

Thomas Hollyday appears in James City County, Va., in

1651.[5] In 1656 he acquired 350 acres of land on James River, near Jamestown Island, in James City County, Va., said tract being called "Darcy Oatly," originally patented to a certain Samuel Matthews. In 1661 a Patent was granted for the same tract to Thomas Hollyday by Coll. Fra. Moryson, Esq., Governor. Thomas Hollyday signs his name on the Original Record "Thomas Hollyday." (note the spelling).[6]

There was a will at Williamsburg, dated 1660/1, in which the testator, viz: Thomas Hollyday, mentions a son Thomas Hollyday, but as the records were burned during the War between the States, this cannot be verified.[7]

In Hayden's *History of Virginia* it is stated that "Thomas Hollyday who went to Maryland, was the son of Thomas Hollyday of Va. 1660." This was furnished by a Mr. Holliday, of Portsmouth, Va. This statement is also verified in a letter from his daughter (Miss Holliday) to a Mrs. Bernis Brien, of Dayton, Ohio (descendant of the Virginia Holliday family). This, Mrs. Brien wrote the author under date of Sept. 5th, 1925.

George Billingsley, who owned Billingsley Point in Prince George's County, Maryland, was from James City County, Va. Also was Barnaby Kearne, afterwards of Maryland. In the will of George Billingsley (Upper Norfolk, Va.) dated Dec. 21, 1681, he devises to "Barnaby Kearne and hrs. 200 A. residue of Billingsleys Point.[8] William Mills, of James City Co., Va., also owned at one time Darcy Oatly, tract. He came to Maryland.

Of the Early Settlers, who came into Maryland, were:

1. April 16th, 1677, John Holliday was brought in to St. Mary's County, by Richard Taylor.[9]

[5] *Early Settlers.*

[6] See Patent Book No. 5, Original, page 168, Land Office at Richmond, Va.

[7] Letter from Miss Hattie Gilliam to author, April 26, 1907.

[8] Liber 4, 118, Md. Wills.

[9] Book No. 15, fol. 401.

This may have been the brother of Col. Thomas Hollyday, 1st. of Maryland.

2. January 27, 1675, Thomas Kempe, of Calvert County, brought into the Providence Henry Hollyday and Margery Kemp.[10]

3. Robert Hollyday, came in December, 1665.[11]

4. William Hollyday, wife, four children, and servants, came into the Province, in 1681. Col. Hollyday, had brothers "William and Robert." [12]

A Silver waiter, now in possession of author, said by Tiffany of New York, to be genuine, and entered about the year 1697, which waiter has been owned continuously and in the possession of the descendants of Col. Thomas Hollyday, shows the Arms, being the same as granted Sir. Leonard Hollyday, in 1605.

The Tombstone of Col. Thomas Hollyday, who died in 1703, and was buried at Billingsley's Point, bore a Coat of Arms, as did also that of his son Col. Leonard Hollyday, who died in 1742 and was buried near Nottingham in Prince George's County, Md. Col. James Hollyday, of Readbourne (of whom hereafter), died in 1747, and his Tombstone, recently removed from Readbourne to the Cemetery at Easton, Maryland, is in a perfect state of preservation, with inscription and the Hollyday Arms, the same as grant—the Lord-Mayor, Sir Leonard. Letters from James Hollyday (his son) to William Anderson, Merchant of London, in 1750 and again in 1751, in reference to procuring of said Tombstone in possession of the author, gives instruction as to engraving "His Arms" thereon, etc.

Family tradition has been that Col. Thomas Hollyday, the founder of the family in Maryland, was the son of Capt. Thos. Hollyday, of Virginia, and a descendant of Sir Leonard Hollyday, the Lord-Mayor of London, 1605. The naming of his son "Leonard" and only daughter "Margery", strongly supports

[10] No. 15, folio 332.

[11] No. 9, folio 55.

[12] See Vol. XXV, page 6, *Md. Arch.*, and Will of Col. Hollyday, Vol. 3, page 1, *Md. Calendar of Wills.*

the above. Dr. Christopher Johnston, one of the most distinguished of American genealogists, and George Norbury Mackenzie, editor of "Colonial Families of the United States," had the same view. In a letter under date of Sept. 2, 1913, Dr. Johnston wrote the author. "These arms were borne by the Hollydays of Wiltshire & Somersetshire, but *especially* by the Hollydays of Rodborough, Co. Gloucester, to which branch Sir. Leonard Hollyday, Lord-Mayor of London in 1605, belonged. From the occurrence of the name "Leonard", I should judge that the family in Maryland considered themselves rather closely related to Sir Leonard Hollyday."

Many new facts have been discovered but none that contradict this assumption of descent from Sir. Leonard. To sum up the final conclusions which this author has drawn from all the data here presented, it is the author's opinion that Colonel Thomas Hollyday, who came to Maryland in 1679 and bought Billingsleys Point in 1684, was the son of Captain Thomas Hollyday, of James City County, Va., and the later was the son of John Hollyday and Mary Roult, of Bromley Kent, England, who was the only grand-son of Sir Leonard Hollyday, Lord-Mayor of London in 1605/6.

Col. Thomas Hollyday, son of Capt. Thomas Hollyday of Virginia, settled in Calvert County, Maryland, in the year 1679/80, when he brought into the Province eighteen persons, among whom was *John Rolt* or *Roult* for which he received certain grants. In 1682, he was granted a Patent for a tract of land on the West side of the Patuxent River called "Upper Guitting".[13]

On August 8, 1687, he purchased from the heirs of George Billingsley (late of the Colony of Virginia), "Billingsleys Point" lying in the fork of the Patuxent (then Calvert) in Prince George's County, containing 1069 acres, which was confirmed in his son Col. James Hollyday by Act of Assembly 1724.[14] On this point he built the first Hollyday Mansion, still

[13] See Land Grants N. S. Folio 11, Land Office at Annapolis.
[14] *Md. Arch.*, Vol. XXXVIII, page 339.

standing in 1930. The front of the grounds around the house slopes down in several terraces. The stairways at "Readbourne" and "Ratcliffe Manor" resemble in many respects.

The house, at the time of its being built about the year 1690, was evidently one of art and the place in general of great beauty and dignity.

Col. Hollyday, married (the exact date is not certain) about the year 1690, Mary Trueman, who was related to many of the Southern Maryland Families. She was the daughter of Dr. Trueman (then deceased) and Anne, his wife, formerly Anne Storer of England. Dr. Trueman died in October 1672, and in his will dated July 29th, 1672, he mentions his wife Anne, and his three daughters Martha (afterwards the wife of Thomas Greenfield), Mary (afterwards Mary Hollyday, wife of Colonel Thomas Hollyday) and Elizabeth (afterwards the wife of —— Green, of Lynn, England). He does not mention a son, but brothers Nathaniel and Thomas Trueman.[15]

Mrs. Anne (Storer) Trueman, afterwards married Robert Skinner, whom she also survived, and by her will, she devised certain estate and property to daughter Greenfield and daughter Elizabeth Green (her daughter Mary Hollyday, being deceased), and each grandchild, 4.[16] A grand daughter, —— Green, married Sir William Brown, an eminent surgeon of "Queen's Square", London, who kept up quite a correspondence with his cousin Colonel James Hollyday (grandson of Colonel Thomas Hollyday) during the years 1750-67. Colonel Thomas Hollyday at once came into prominence, was influential and through relatives, closely identified with the Calverts, received numerous appointments. In 1690, he was commissioned by the Lord Proprietary, as a judge of the Calvert County Court and Captain of the Calvert Militia.[17]

When Prince George's County was formed in 1694, he was made, on March 3, 1694, Chief Judge of the County Court and Lieutenant Colonel. He was also one of the first Vestrymen of

[15] See Liber I, folio 509, Will Records at Annapolis.
[16] See Vol. IV, page 14, *Md. Calendar of Wills.*
[17] See Vol. XX, folio 78, *Md. Arch.*

Saint Paul's Parish, at Upper Mount Calvert, 1692-1703. The Court minutes at Upper Marlboro, show that he sat as Presiding Judge of the Court from 1695 to 1703 (the year of his death) with great regularity.[18]

Colonel Hollyday was on more than one occasion called into the Military service of the Province, both while Captain of Calvert County and later as Lieutenant Colonel of Prince George's County. And it is not improbable that he had seen military service and training in Virginia as a young man. "Colonel Washington of Virginia and Captain Thomas Trueman of Calvert County, Maryland, had orders to join their forces with those of Colonel Thomas Hollyday, of Prince George's County, Maryland, to pursue Indian Marauders, in the year 1697." [19]

Mrs. Mary (Trueman) Hollyday, died before her husband, and it is believed she died on the birth of her only daughter, Margery in 1699. Colonel Hollyday died in January, 1703, and was buried in the family cemetery at "Billingsley's Point".

ISSUE:

I. Colonel James Hollyday, born June 18, 1696 in England, of whom hereafter.
II. Colonel Leonard Hollyday, born May 4, 1698, and
III. Margery Hollyday, born ————, 1699.

James was named for his maternal grandfather James Trueman; Leonard for his paternal great-great-great grandfather Sir Leonard Hollyday, and Margery for Margery Kempe or possibly Margery Hollyday who died in England in 1682 and buried in Christ Church, Newgate Street, London.

Col. James Hollyday, eldest son of Col. Thomas and Mary Trueman Hollyday, was born in England on June 18, 1696, was educated at the Middle Temple, London, and was a lawyer. He settled in Talbot County in the year 1721, and on May 3rd, 1721, married Sarah (Covington) Lloyd, widow of Major Gen'l. Edward Lloyd, Governor of Maryland 1709-13, of "Wye House", where he resided until about the year 1731, on com-

[18] See Council Book H. D. No. 2, folio 286, Volume XX, 79, 108, and 212, of the *Md. Arch.* Also Minutes of the Prerogative Court at Annapolis.

[19] Volume II, *Md. Arch.*, Proceedings of the Assembly, 475-483.

pletion of the "Readbourne" Mansion House he removed to Queen Anne's County to this beautiful home on the Chester River. The Readbourne estate contained over 2000 acres of land, acquired by various Patents from the heirs of George Read and others. He inherited a large estate in Prince George's County, by his father's will; and upon his marriage with Mrs. Lloyd, was in control of large tracts of land, consisting over 20,000 acres in Talbot County. In 1724 he purchased "Readbourne" in Queen Anne's County. He at once became prominent in State affairs, being Private Attorney to Lord Baltimore. He was elected a Member of the House of Burgesses from Talbot County in 1728.[20] Served until 1732. Appointed Judge of Talbot County Court and one of the Quorum. Commission dated Feb. 26, 1726, and served until 1731.[21] Appointed Justice of the Provincial Court of Maryland, 1732 and served until 1735, when he was nominated Colonel of Militia and Justice of Queen Anne's County Court. Named a member of Lord Baltimore's Council on July 15, 1735, and served until his death in 1747.[22]

In Volumes XX and XXI of the *Maryland Archives,* "Proceedings of the Assembly, Col. Hollyday's name appears on most of the Important Committees of the Upper House, i. e. "Committee to prepare Acts of Assembly"—"To examine Accounts", etc. The record also shows that he was a most regular attendant upon the meetings of the Council. He died on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1747. The *Annapolis Gazette* of October 14th 1747, gives the following account of his death:

"Last Thursday morning (8, Oct., 1747) died in Queen Anne's County, after a long and lingering indisposition, which he bore with great patience and resignation, The Honorable James Hollyday, Naval Officer of the Port of Oxford, Treasurer of the Eastern Shore, and one of his Lordships Honorable Council. He left the character of a worthy Gentleman and good christian."

[20] Land Commission Record of Talbot County, 1728-30.
[21] See Judgment Records of Talbot County, 1726-27, folio 3, etc.
[22] See *Upper House Journals* and *Archives of Maryland.*

On his Tombstone which has been recently removed from "Readbourne" to the Hollyday lot in Spring Hill Cemetary at Easton, Maryland, is the following inscription, surmounted by the family arms:

TO THE MEMORY OF
JAMES HOLLYDAY, ESQUIRE,

Who departed this life on the 8th day of October, 1747. He was many years one of His Lordships Council, and in Public and private life, always supported the Character of a worthy Gentlemen and good Christian.

ISSUE:

I. Col. James Hollyday, born Nov. 30, 1722, d. s. p.[23]

II. Henry Hollyday, born March 9, 1725, m. Dec. 9, 1749, Anna Maria Robins, built "Ratcliffe Manor" and from this marriage the Hollydays of Maryland descend.

III. Sarah Covington Hollyday, born in 1727, died an infant, 2 years.

Mrs. Hollyday,[24] was a very beautiful woman, and dearly beloved by both her Lloyd and Hollyday children, and survived both husbands. While on a visit to her only daughter Mrs. Rebecca Harriett Anderson, wife of William Anderson, Merchant of London, in 1754-55, she died on the 9th day of April, 1755, and was buried in West Ham Churchyard, in the County of Essex, England, and tombstone bears the following inscription:

"Beneath this Stone lieth buried the body of Mrs. Sarah Hollyday, late of the Province of Maryland, in America, from whence she came to London in the year 1754, and died the Ninth day of April, MDCCLV. Though a stranger here, she was known, esteemed and respected in her native Country. She had been the wife of Edward Lloyd, formerly of the aforesaid Province, Esquire, and after his death of James Hollyday, late of same place, Gent, whom she also survived."

[23] Studied law at Middle Temple. I have Portrait of this eminent lawyer in his Temple Robes. Member, Council of Safety 1774-76.

[24] I have a Portrait of this lady over 200 years old.

Henry Hollyday (son of Col. James Hollyday) and Anna Maria Robins Hollyday (dau. of Geo. Robins of Peach Blossom, whose wife was Henrietta Maria Tilghman of the Hermitage), had two sons, viz:

I. James Hollyday, who married Susan Steuart Tilghman, and
II. Henry Hollyday, who married Ann Carmichael.

For descendants of above sons, see "Old Kent", "The Chamberlaine Family" (by John Bozman Kerr) and "Colonial Families of the United States", by Mackenzie, Vol. II, pages 333-342; in the latter a full account is published.

MARYLAND RENT ROLLS.

(Continued from Vol. XXVI, p. 42.)

Broad & Town Neck Hundred, 1707

Town Neck

250 A: Sur: 18: Nov. 1658 for Nath: Utie on the East side of Severn River Rent —.. 5.. —
Possr Coll. Charles Greenbury

C. See also p. 98 of original Mss.

C. Town Neck Resur. 2 Xber 1714 for Robt Goldsborough. Beg. at a bounded Pine on a small creek side Being ye Origll. Boundr Pat. 10 Ap. 1717. 275 a.

Hopkins Plantation

215 A. Sur; 5th Sept. 1659, for Wm Hopkins on the No: side Severn River joyning to Henry Catlines. Rent —.. 4.. 3¾
Possrs 107 A: John Brice for Worthingtons Orpns
145 A: Wm Crouch for John Howard's Orpns

252 37 A: over.. Rent —.. —.. 9

Howardston

100 A: Sur. 16: Sep. 1659 for Phillip Howard on the north side of Severn River Rent —.. 2.. —
Poss^{r} John Brice for Jn^{o} Worthingtons Orp^{ns}

Asketon

350 A: Sur: 8: Sep: 1659 for John Askew on the East side Severn River joyning to W^{m} Crouches Land —.. 4.. 7¼
Poss^{r} Rich^{d} Hampton

Pendenny als Expectation

200 A: Sur: 14 Sep: 1659 for Edward Lloyd Esq^{r} on the No: side of Severn River—M^{r} Lloyd sold this Land to Tho: Meares who Res^{d} it the 17 Mar. 1664 & added 100 A. more to it calling the whole Expectation —.. 6.. —
Poss^{r} John Brice for Worthington's Orphans

Rigby

125 A: Sur: 20 Sep^{r} 1659 for James Rigby being two pcells on the North side Severn Riv^{r} on the South side Broad Creek Rent —.. 2.. 6
Poss^{r} Thomas Tench Esq^{r} for James Rigby's Orphans

Fuller als Whitehall

150 A: Sur: 21: Sep: 1659 for W^{m} Fuller on the No: side Severn River on the No: side of Homew^{ds} Creeke Rent —.. 3.. —
Poss^{r} Coll. Cha: Greenbury

Maidenston

250 A: Sur: 22: Sep. 1659, for Eliz^{a} Strong on the No: Side Severn River on the East side broad Creeke —.. 5.. —
Poss^{r} Widow Rider

Clarkston

100 A: Sur: 5th Octobr 1659 for Matt: Clark near Dorrells Creek Rent —.. 2.. —
John Ingram for Ja: Homewoods Orpns

Brownston

100 A: Sur: 20: Octobr 1659 for Tho: Brown on the North side Severn River joyning to Hen: Catlins —.. 2.. —
Possr Charles Rivers for his wifes Children left them by Wm. Hopkins

Crouches Triangle

60 A: Sur: 18: Mar: 1661 for Wm Crouch on the No: side of Severn River near the back line of No: Crouchfeild litle Neck Rent —.. 1.. 2½
Possr Phillip Jones

C. Crowch's Triangle.

Woolchurch Rent

10 A: Sur: 12 Xber 1662 for Hen: Woolchurch on the No: side Severn River being Sevrll pcells of Town Land Rent —.. 2.. 2½
Possr Wm Bladen

C. Woolchurch.

Leonard Neck

290 A: Sur: 17: Febry 1662 for Hen: Woolchurch on the South side Maggoty River on the West side Magotty Creek Rent —.. 5.. 9¾
Possrs 146 A: Tho: Hanson
124 A: Edwd Gibbs
20 A: Joshua Merriken, it did belong to to the Orpns of Wm Coventry for want of Heirs of whom I suppose it be Escheat to his Lop.

Litle Piney Neck

80 A: Sur: 20th Octobr 1662 for Wm Hopkins on the South side of Maggoty River between the Wester most brd: of Forked Creek & Piney Neck Creek —.. 1.. 7¼

Possr Charles Rivers for his wifes Children left them by Wm Hopkins

Pytherston

60 A. Sur: 22 Sepr 1659 for Wm Pythers on the Et side broad Creek Rent —.. 1.. 2½

Possr Thomas Homewood

Hopkins Chance

100 A: Sur: 20. Octob. 1662 for Wm Hopkins on the South side of Maggoty River Rent —.. 2.. —

Possrs 50 A: Henry Hilliard
50 A: Daniell Hilliard

100

Hopkins Fancy

100 A: Sur: 25 Octob. 1662 for Wm Hopkins on the No: side of Severn River in Eaglenest bay

Possr John Gadsby

Rent —.. 2.. —

Barren Neck

150 A: Sur: 13: Xber 1662 for Richd Devois on the West side Ferry Creek at the head of Strongs Cove Rent —.. 3.. —

Possr Wm Taylard

C. Devour.

Howard's Inheritance

130 A: Sur. 23 Janry 1663 for Matt. Howard on the North side of Severn River Rent —.. 2.. 7¼

Possr John Brice for Worthington's Heires

Midle Neck

50 A. Sur. 9 Feb. 1662 for Tho: Underwood on the North side Severn Riv^{r} by a bra: of Ferry Creek
Poss^{r} Tho: Cockey for Rich^{d} Moses Orp^{ns} R. —.. 1.. —

Durands Place

100 A. Sur: 14 Feb. 1662 for Alice Durand on the North side of Severn River on the West Side Durands Creek Rent —.. 2.. —
Poss^{r} W^{m} Bladen

The Plain

100 A. Sur. 16 Feb. 1662 for Rob. Tyler & Abr. Dawson on the no. Side Severn River Rent —.. —.. —
C. Rob^{t} Taylor. . . . Vacated on Record.

Slayd's Hope

50 A. 20th Feb. 1662 Sur. for W^{m} Slayd on the No. side of Severn River Rent —.. 1.. —
Poss^{r} Edw^{d} Peak

Truroe

50 A: Sur: 20: Feb. 1662 for Tho. Turner on the north side of Severn River Rent —.. 1.. —
Poss^{r} Coll Hamond

Lusby

50 A: Sur: 6: Mar. 1662 for Rob: Lusby on the No. Side Severn River on the W. side Ferry Creek.
R. —.. —.. —
This Land was Alienated by Jacob Lusby to Thomas Bucknall to whose Orphans it belongs if any left else it is Escheat

Broad Creek

200 A. Sur. 5 Octo. 1659 for W^{m} Fuller on the No. Side Broad Creek. Rent —.. 4.. —
Poss^{rs} 75 Hen: Merriday

75 Mary Eagle
50 Rob. Jubb for Jona; Neal's Orp^{ns}

200

Skidmore

200 A: Sur: 21. Ap^{l} 1663 for Edw^{d} Skidmore at a M^{r}ked W^{t} Oak on the So: Side Fishing Creek Rent —.. 4.. —
Poss^{r} John Ching for Sam: Skidmore's Orp^{ns}

Burle's Town

100 A: Sur. 16, March 1662 for Rob. Burle on the Et side Ferry Creek Rent —.. 2.. —
Poss^{r} Rob: Boone

Brushy Neck

100 A: Sur: 19: Octob 1663 for Rob. Tyler on the No: side of Severn Riv^{r} at a M^{rk} Red Poplar in the line of Tho: Turner Rent —.. 2.. —
Poss^{r} 50 A: Coll Hamond
40 A: W^{m} Clark
10 A: Alex^{r} Gardiner

100

Deep Creek Point

100 A: Sur. 19: Octob 1663 for Abra: Dawson on the N^{o} side of Deep Creek Rent —.. 2.. —
Poss^{r} Tho: Dawson

Heires Purchase

90 A: Sur: 3: Feb. 1663 for Sarah Marsh for the use of Tho: Marsh her son at the Ferry place Rent —.. 1.. 9¾
Poss^{r} Sebastian Olly's Widow

Netlam

50 A: Sur: 1st June 1663 for John Askew on the No: side of Severne River Rent —.. 1.. —
Poss^{r} Edmund Talbot

Wolf Neck

100 A: Sur: 2d June 1662 for Wm Slaid on the No: side Severn River on the West side Ferry Creek R. —.. 2.. —
Possr Mary Eagle
C. Wm Slayd.

Strawberry Plain

100 A: Sur: 8th June 1663 for Wm Hopkins on the No: side Severn River between Swan Neck & litle Piney Neck Rent —.. 2.. —
Possr Coll. John Hamond

Greenbury

50 A: Sur: 14. July 1663 for John Green on the North side Severn River near Netlam Rent —.. 1.. —
Possr Tho: Reynolds

Woodham

50 A: Sur: 18: Aug. 1663 for Abra: Holman on the North side Severn River on the Nor. side Broad Creek Rent —.. 1.. —
Possr Joshua Merrikin

Brushy Neck bottom

100 A: Sur: 9. Octob. 1663 for Wm Hopkins on the South side of Magoty River Rent —.. 2.. —
Possr 50 A. Wm Penninton
50 A. John Hunt of Baltemo Co.

100

C. Bushy Neck Bottom.

Deep Creek Neck

50 A. Sur: 20: Octob 1663 for Rob: Tyler on the West side of Deep Creek North of Severn Rivr Rent —.. 1.. —
Possr John Worrall

Forked Creek Point

100 A: Sur: 20. Octob 1663 for Rob: Tyler on the South side of Magoty Riv^{r}. Rent —.. 2.. —
Poss^{r} Alex^{r} Gardiner

Homewood's Purchase

260 A: Sur: 2^{d} Feb: 1663 for John Homewood on the No. Side of Severn Riv^{r} near Homew^{ds} Creek. R. —.. 5.. 2
Poss^{r} Tho: Homewood

Wadlington

150 A: Sur: 3. Feb: 1663 for John Homewood on the Nor: Side of Severn Riv^{r} by Homew^{ds} Cre Rent —.. 3.. —
Poss^{r} Tho: Homewood

Brushy Neck

150 A: Sur: 20: May 1664 for Edw^{d} Bates on the South Side of Maggoty River Rent —.. 3.. —
Poss^{r} John Sumerland

Ralph's Neck

100 A: Sur: 18 Feb. 1663 for Ralph Hawkins on the South Side of Maggoty River Rent —.. 2.. —
Poss^{r} W^{m} Hawkins lives at Potapsco

Hawkins Habitation

100 A: Sur: 19; Feb. 1663 for Ralph Hawkins on the North Side of Severn Riv^{r} in bro^{d} Neck Rent —.. 2.. —
Poss^{r} W^{m} Bladen

Swan Cove

50 A: Sur: 19: Feb. 1663 for Emanuell Drew on the East side of Ferry Creek Rent —.. 1.. —
Poss^{r} Henry Merriday

C. Eman Dreie.

Homewood's Parcell

60 A: Sur. 20. Feb. 1663 for John Homewood on the North Side of Severn River in Broad Neck Rent —.. 1.. 2½

Possr Tho: Homewood

Deep Creek Point

50 A: Sur: 2d Feb. 1663 for Thomas Turner on the South of Maggoty River joyning to Swan Neck —.. 1.. —

Possr Coll. John Hamond

Long Neck

50 A: Sur: 24 Feb: 1663 for Elisa Dorrell on the North of Maggoty River Rent —.. 1.. —

Possr Widº Boston

Gray's Sands

50 A: Sur: 23: Feb: 1663 for Tho: Turner on the North side of Maggoty River Rent —.. 3.. —

Possr 90 A. Wm Clark
60 A. Zach: Gray

150

Crouches Triangle

40 A: Sur: 12: May 1664 for Wm Crouch on the No. Side of Severn Rivr Rent —.. 1.. 9¾

Possr Rebeckah Hancock

C. Crowch's Triangle cf. ante.

Litle Netlam

50 A: Sur: 20: May 1664 for John Askew on the No. side of Severn River Rent —.. 1.. —

Possr Edmund Talbot

Merrikin

50 A: Sur: 1: June 1664 for Christian Merrikin

on the No. side Severn Riv^{r} on the No: side Scotchers Creek Rent —.. 1.. —
Poss^{r} Joshua Merrikin

Tanyard

120 A: Sur: 2^{d} June 1664 for Thomas Thurston on the North Side Severn Riv^{r} in Bro^{d} Neck R. —.. 2.. 5
Poss^{r} Wid^{o} Ann Lewis

Cole's Point

50 A: Sur: 7th Octob^{r} 1665 for Thomas Cole on the Eastern side of Fullers Creek on Severn River —.. 1.. —
Poss^{r} James Heath

Solomons Desire

10 A: Sur: 13: Nov: 1665 for W^{m} Hill on the No. Side Severn Riv^{r} Rent —.. —.. 2½
Poss^{r} Phillip Jones

Orwick

190 A: Sur: 30: Nov: 1665 for James Orwick on the Mountaines begins at a Hiccory by the bay side of Tho. Homewoods Land Rent —.. 3.. 9¾
Poss^{r} John Ingram for Ja: Homewood's Orphan

Mosses Purchase

100 A: Sur: 29: Nov. 1665 for Rich Moss on the Mountaines by Maggoty River Rent —.. 2.. —
Poss^{r} John Ingram for Ja. Homewoods Orp^{n}

Hopewell

30 A: Sur: 14: Feb. 1665 for W^{m} Hopkins on the Nor: side of Severn River Rent —.. —.. 7¼
Charles Rivers poss^{r} for his wifes Children left them by W^{m} Hopkins

Midleland

40 A: Sur: 14. Feb. 1665 for Hen: Cattlyn on

the North side of Severn River at the River side
Rent —.. —.. 9¾
Possr Cha: Rivers as in Hopewell

C. Hen. Catline.

Brown & Clark

50 A. Sur. 14: Feb. 1665 for John Brown & John Clark on the North Side Severn Rivr R. —.. 1.. —
Possr Charles Rivers as in Hopewell

Tyler's Lott

100 A. Sur: 15: Feb. 1665 for Rob. Tyler on the North side Severn River by Matt: Howards Land
Possr Charles Rivers for his wife Children as in Hopewell
Rent —.. 2.. —

Great Pyney Neck

100 A: Sur. 15th Feb. 1665 for Wm Hopkins on the North Side of Maggoty River Rent —.. 2.. —
Possr Charles Rivers for his wifes Children

Howard's Folly

100 A: Sur: 20th Feb. 1665 for John Howard on the South Side of Maggoty River Rent —.. 2.. —
Possr John Clark

Smith's Range

100 A: Sur: 22. Mar: 1665 for Herman Solling on the North Side of Severn River Rent —.. 2.. —
Possr Charles Rivers for his wifes Childn as in Hopewell

Range

50 A: Sur: 20. May 1666 for Elizª Hill on the Nor. Side Severn River at the bod tree of Greenbury R. —.. 1.. —
Possr Morrice Baker

Crouches Milldam

70 A: Sur: 17: May 1666 for W^m Crouch at the Nor: Side Severn River near Cro^s Triangle R. —.. 1.. 5 Poss^r Thomas Albrix

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EXTRACTS FROM ACCOUNT AND LETTER BOOKS OF DR. CHARLES CARROLL, OF ANNAPOLIS.

(Continued from Vol. XXVI, p. 58.)

July 5^th 1753

Gent

I have seen M^r Dulanys further opinion on our Case relating to Yeates Forbearance and do not see that a Common warr^t taking in some Cultivation has any Analogy thereto I conceive it is not the Quantity of Land but the Right we have and that Right I take to be Consistant with Reason, but however certain I am thereof, I shall be as ready to give it up to avoid Litigation as any other of the Gen^t concerned, if it was a Case where a greater Quantity were held within the bounds Specified in a Patent, I think the Patentee would have a good right & the Lord prop^ry not injured The Case here is otherwise the man who resurveys has a right to do so and prays his Lord^ps Consent by his Officers thereto and takes the Resurvey in Lieu of the original as for instance in the Inclosed plan A: Takes a Warr^t of Resurvey on Black Acre which was originally 160 acres makes his Survey include but half the Original and adds vacancy makes the whole 279 acres by the name of white acre In his Lordsps rent Roll Black Acre is no more an Entry is made resurveyed into white acre no rent paid for the former but only for the Latter and if Sale be made it is by the name of White Acre or if Ejectment or Dispute it is all by the Later Name and Patent as Title produced. The original 160 acres go to so much Composition towards the Latter 279 acres and there is 80 acres thereof left out in the Angle at: B: Now shall

A: or his Representatives hold the 80 acres at B: so left out by virtue of the original Grant altho it was part of the Composition for the 318 acres held by the Grant for White Acre, If he should I think it would be against the Common Practice Usage & Custom of the Country and as it appears to me contrary to plain Reason The part of white acre included into the Resurvey of black acre shall be deemed as held from the Original Survey & shall not affected by a Younger altho the Patent being in part vacated for the Patent of white acre is as much a Record as that of Black. And one Record may make Void another in part or in whole I should be as unwilling to promote the Doctrine of Vacating Grants as any man and I think the provincial Court was right in their Judgem^{t} nor ought the proprietor to take advantage of small Losses of his Tenant, Insisting upon our Case is no Ways simular to Such an Attempt it is only keeping a man to his own Act (or those deriving under him) who had full power to do such an Act. I shall give you no further Trouble on the occation but refer whether you will give up Your right or Support it the Later I am for doing.
To the Baltimore Comp^{a}

July 10th 1753

S^{r}

We have agreeable to Yours dated Virginia 28th last month ordered the Clerk of the Baltimore Co. Iron Works at Patapsco to put on Board the Schooner Clary Jno Mican skipper

Ten of Baltimore Pig Iron with dispatch and to take Receits inclosed is one and hope the said Pig Iron will Come Safe and answer your Expectation or that if M^{r} How for whose use you write it is This Pig makes excellent Tough Bar Iron here and doubt not It will with him we hope M^{r} Scrosbys Schooner will not Come soon for we have not the Pig to Supply her yet as D^{r} Carroll wrote you the Hundred Ton Could not be Compleated before the End of this Ins^{t} and if you Judge the Quantity on Board this Schooner Clary to be sufficient for your present occation we shall be satisfyed, In Case you should here-

after want and we have Pig Iron we shall be willing to supply you at the rate you pay for this Viz five Pounds Ster. ℔ Ton you will please to observe that one Moiety of this Pig Iron belongs to Dr Charles Carroll & the other Moiety to Messrs Daniel Dulany Junr & Walter Dulany & make your Bills payable in Two Setts accordingly.

To Coll Champ on Rapahannock

C C
D D S.
W D.

Annapolis 10th July 1753

Sr

We desire you will put on Board the Quantity of Baltimore Pig iron Agreeable to the Inclosed Order that the Schooner Clarey may Carry with Safety for Col John Champ and take recept on the order as directed We have inclosed three Recets besides for the Skipper to Sign. you filling up the Quantity of Tons & Date in all as well as in the inclosed Lre to Coll Champ in which we desire you will inclose one of the Three Recets sealing the Lre sending the other Two to us. We also request you will give Capt. Mican what Dispatch may Conveniently be giving him Caution to take no more Pigg Iron than his Vessell will Safely bear as hard winds may happen & it being a Dead Loading We give this Caution for Coll Champ's Safety as the Iron is on his Risk & are. Yrs

C. C
D D
W D.

To Mr Richd Croxall.

Annapolis 10th July 1753

Sir

I Reced Yours yesterday dated the 8th Inst. desiring to have a messenger on Purpose Relating to dispatch Coll Champs Vessell in Relation to which the inclosed from myself & you will

please to observe that one half the pig Iron is to be Charged to me & the other half to Messrs Daniel & Walter Dulany I think the Term half would have done as well but as that word occured in the Inclosed it must now pass I hope Coll Champ's Vessell will be duly dispatched and the Skipper Treated kindly as usual with you I am with kind Service to Mrs Croxall.
To Mr Richd Croxall

Annapolis July 23d 1753

Mr Unkles

I reced Yours datd 21st yesterday I believe Daley is so idle that he will make little or nothing if you could get a Tenant who would take the place, I would let him sow it with Rye or Wheat or what he liked directly pray look out for a good one, I will rent it cheap.

I would not willingly take Cesar away yet for that would be an Excuse with Daley but if he can spare him it is well for I will not sow any Time in the Ground being fully determined to take my Hands thence.

In Relation to the Addition to the Pines rectified I can Say no more than I said to you before in mine where I sent you a plan & the Courses sent to the survey: & I have now also inclosed the Courses which I would have returned which is agreeable to your first Intention of the Addition to the Pines as also to take in the Land to Join to Shriers Bottom which you recommended but if you Judge proper to mend any Stringing or Error so as not to depart from the main Intention of taking in the Clear Lands & Improvements with the good Lands do it, but pray be Carefull that no future mistake is committed this I refer entirely to your Conduct.

I will get Two Shirts made for Philip and send them to him soon he must not deal or Contract for money it is not to be had I have goods fit for men or Women, but I really cannot get money by any method. I have therefore I do not myself contract for money. Pray be so kind as to rectifie these Survey with Care as soon as you Can & Give them to Mr Howard keep-

ing Copys of which send me one of Each when done. It will be very acceptable to me that you find Buyers for the Lands I wrote to sell and a good Tenant or Buyer for the Stage, I hope this will Come safe that you will be able to Comply with my Desires therein soon.

To M^{r} Unkle Unkles

P. S. You will please to observe that I had my Special warr^{t} to resurvey the Pines as well as the Addition w^{ch} occations taking in the original Survey of the Pines you may add more if needfull.

I hope before this Time you have settled the Addition 150 a^{s} between Piney & Pipe Creek so as to include good Land & to answer the Expression in the Cert: of the Beginning and that you have bounded the Trees or Tree accordingly let me not Suffer by delaying this matter Pray let me know whether the Land Called Hazard of which you inclosed the Courses be good and what it includes whether as you expected, I have had it patented some Time but Hall does not close with me about it.

Brevard I hear is gone to Kent County I suppose I must look for a Chap for the Land Called the adventure taken up for him it is likewise patented long before any other Survey as the former is also.

July 24th 1753

Sir last Saturday in the afternoon I reced Yours dated the 13th Inst: demanding 6000 odd Hundred lbs Tob^{o} Costs you say due to you from me in the Court of Appeals with a Threat if I do not pay, I have ever been ready to pay any just or legal Demands on me & I paid you in that Cause & Court a large Sum lately If this Claim you now make be Justly due I shall be ready to pay it according to Law that is in money as I make no Tob^{o} if I Cannot procure the Latter but I think it is an exorbitant sume & might have been avoided without a strong Inclination to load me with Costs altho the Courts have ordered me to pay Costs it has not any parlar Sume I will refer it

to the Court if your Claim be Just & if so determined I will pay it at the next Sitting.

To Mr Michll Macnemara

Annapolis in Maryland July 24th 1753

Sr

I reced Yours with acct Current and as I have a Ball. in your Hands I desire you will by the next oppertunity Comming to this Port or entering here send me Two Barrells of well boyled Rosin as some I have had from your Town has not been much better than Turpentine for want of being well boyled of which pray take notice to the maker in my Case we want it here for uses different from paying Ships which requires a Dryness as not to run in Hott weather.

I also desire you will send me in Pint Bottles Three Galls of Oyl of Turpentine. The Ball I desire you will send in Train Oyle in Barrells full hooped as it is leaky stuff.

Bar Iron is lower with you than here but Supose I shall (if any Encouragement and oppertunity) send again.

To Mr Jno Avery Mercht
in Boston

Annapolis Augt 3d 1753

Sir

I had some Talk with Mr Sweeting last year to take a Thousand or more Bushells of Salt from Mr Gildart & Co yearly if I Could vend it or every second year as it might be wanted I do not hear that he is as Yet Come in In Case he brings Salt I desire you will let me know before it is landed & the lowest price in Bills of Excha to be taken from the Ships side, and if I like I will send immediately on Recet of yours Please let me know if you have any Quantity of salt & what kind now by you.

To Mr Richd Orme
Mercht in Oxford

Aug^{t} 11. 1753

Sir

A poor Fellow Michael Risner is in Prison for sundry Debts and as his Plantation (he says) is under mortgage to you, he is desirous to settle his Acct & to know what Ball. is due to you that he may dispose of that and what Else he has to spare to relieve himself. If you will give under Hand what such Ball. is, the man may in probability find such as will pay you & Extricate him but while it only depends on Say so no one will be concerned Your favour to the man in his bad Case will be Charity to him.

To Daniel Dulany Esq^{r} S^{r}

Michael Risner

I reced Sev^{ll} Lres from you as to Your Land I do not want it but if advancing fifty or Sixty Pounds to you on any reasonable security will clear you I will pay the Same as above Your County Court will be soon and as your Cred^{rs} will be there, I will either order some ffriend to negociate the matter or be there myself if my other affairs will admit In the mean Time I am,

Y^{r} ffriend & well wisher

Annapolis Aug. 11th 1753 C. C.

To M^{r} Michael Risner

Annapolis Aug. 17th 1753

M^{r} Unkles

As you go to Frederick County Court, I desire you will see Michael Risener, and know the amount of what actions he is in for, and likewise Enquire of his att^{y} if they do not Exceed Sixty Pounds with all Charges let him Execute the mortgage herewith sent filling the Blanks and let him acknowledge it before Two Justices of that County when he has done as above & Signed the Receipt on the Back Evidenced also, give the

same to the Clk of the County to be recorded, and do you become Bail for his appearance to the actions not Exceeding the sums as above for which I will Indemnifie you. I desire you will be Circumspect in the Transaction hereof not to Exceed the Limits prescribed. If Michael gets out tell him to keep Sober & mind his Business & no Doubt he may get over this bad Rub: You will mind to have Two Evidences to the Deed & Receipt.

To Unkle Unkles Pipe Creek.

- Annapolis Aug. 20. 1753

Sir

The Bearer M^r^ John Howard Your Relation tells me he is indebted to you and would Gladly pay you was it in his Power at present, but believe it is not. I advised him to shew you the manner by which he might be Enabled to Comply with any Demands ag^t^ him which consists in the assistance of yourself & others ffriends the method is very feazible for him to get something & to pay his Cred^rs^ in reasonable Time. I have so good an opinion of his honest Disposition & Integrity that I would Join any assistance in my Power to promote his Laudable Intention It is a pticular pleasure to me to hear you are in so good a way of perfect Recovery & Sincerely wish a Conclusion thereto being with much Respect &c.

To Philip Hammond Esq^r^

Sir Oppertunitys Seldom Happening from your Part hither we thought proper to send the Bearer George Johnson for the Bills in Lieu of the seventy five Tons Pig Iron delivered to M^r^ John Mican £5: Ster. ℔ Ton is £375 you will please to make one moiety or Set of the said Bills payable to Mess^rs^ Daniel & Walter Dulany and the other moitie or set payable to D^r^ Charles Carroll.

The Bearers Receipt shall be good for the same we are for Mr Daniel Dulany & ourselves with much respect.

Sir

Yr most hble Servts

To Coll John Champ
Mercht on Rapahannock
Virginia

C C
W. D.

Mr George Johnson

You are to go to Coll. John Champs on Rapahannock in Virginia & deliver him our Lre he will give you Two Setts Bills of Exch. one payable to Messrs Daniel & Walter Dulany for one Hundred Eighty Seven pounds ten shill ster. and the other payable to Dr Chas Carroll for the like Sum for which you are to sign a Receipt. You are to use Dispatch & Care.

C C.
W. D

To Mr G. Johnson
bl r of set is 18th Augt 1753

The bills will be payable to the Persons or order for value Recd at thirty days sight.

Annapolis Augt 21. 1753

Sir

In Case you shall want an Hundred Ton of Baltimore Pig Iron in the Spring I Can deliver it to you in Patapsco River at the former Rate of £5 ster. ℔ ton. Please to let me have a Line by this Bearer George Johnson and if you incline to take I will keep that Quantity for you If you import English White Salt in any Quantity is would be good Ballast in your Vessell up to Patapsco & I would take a 1000 Bushells deld there @ 9d ster pr Bushell.

It would be very acceptable to me to have a Correspondence with you & Mr How.

To Coll Jno Champe

Annapolis 22d Augt 1753

Sir

The Demensions of the Bolting Cloths I want is the best to be nine feet four Inches long & four feet wide, The Second to be nine feet long & the same Breadth, I wrote you before if you Could Supply me, I would take them of you, if you Can I desire you would send them soon, or I shall send to Philadelphia. I wrote that I would pay you in Pensilvania money by an Order to Philadelphia, your answer will oblige

To Mr David Witherspoon

Maryland Sepr 3d 1753

Sir

I make bold to Trouble you with the negotiation of the Inclosed Bill of Excha. on Peter How Esqr at Whitehaven for one Hundred Eighty seven Pounds Ten Shill sterl. which when paid I desire you will place to the Credit of my Account charging me with any Expence Attending the same. I hope to make you adequate Return for Your Favour herein & am with much Respect Sir.

To Mr Silvanus Grove Mercht
pr. Captt Pollack—London

Copy wth 2d Bill by Captt Hooper

Maryland Sepr 15 1753

Dear Charles

Mr Jennings Comming to Britain & being desirous to have a Line to you & your Acquaintance I Could not refuse it & to desire you will see him when your Time will permit. Your

Knowledge of Men and Time will not admit your Loosing the Latter for any over Complem^{ts} to the former you are but too Sensible that Taverns & Pleasure are but ill Companions to Study & Business we are all I thank God pretty well M^{rs} Carroll presents her best respects to you and desires you will give her Compliments to M^{r} Gibson & let him know she reced both his Letters which she would have answered but was not very well.

I shall write to you Again soon & am in the mean Time Your affectionate Father.

To Charles Carroll Esq^{r} at his Chambers Garden Court Library Stair Case N^{o} 2 Middle Temple London

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S^{r}

As you was so kind to offer to take a Line to my Son I have thereon presumed to Trouble you with the inclosed and make no Doubt when he hears of your being in London he will wait on you I sincerely wish you a good Voyage and all the pleasure & Happiness you Can desire & assure you that I am with sincere wishes for you and an oblivion for all past affairs.

15th Sep^{r} 1753

To Ed. Jennings Esq^{r}

Annapolis Sep^{r} 29th 1753

M^{r} Tho^{s} Prather

I am informed that the bounded Tree at which you began to make the Survey Called Shelby's Misfortune is Cutt down & burnt, I must therefore request the Favour that you will get your son & such others of the Neighbours you Judge proper & View the Tree if in being & mark other Trees near the same and make such other marks as may ascertain the same.

If the same Tree be destroyed I desire you will Examine a Dutch Serv^{t} man that lives with Shelby in Relation thereto on his Oath & also Jonathan Hagar or such others as you may find proper, I will pay you for any Time you take up on this

occation & must request you will do it immediately & let me hear from you in Relation thereto by a Safe Hand which will much oblige.

To Mr Thos Prather
in Frederick County

Maryland Oct 1st 1753

Sr

Inclosed is Bill of Lading fourteen Hhds Tobacco in the Susannah William Cooper Master belonging to my son with the neat proceeds thereof you will please to Credit him. I believe the Tobacco is good & well handed.

To Mr Will Black Mercht
in London—pr the Susannah, Capt Cooper

Octr 1st 1753

Sr

I made bold to Trouble you on the 3d Sepr last Inclosing a Bill of Exch. drawn by Coll John Champe on Peter How Esqr at Whitehaven for one Hundred Eighty seven pounds & Ten shill ster. payable to me and as I have reason to be assured that the said Bill is good & will be paid I have Accordingly drawn on you the following Bills of Exch. amounting to 181: 11o: 0 ster. which at Time I desire you will pay & charge the same to my acct.

1753 Sepr	25	To Thomas Harrison	£ 30.. —
	27	Will Young	23.. 19
		Benj Tasker Esqr Agent	86.. 12
	29	of Lord Baltimore	
		To Jno Darnall	16.. 0
		To James Dick & Co	25.. 0
			£181.. 11

To Mr Silvanus Grove
Mercht in London
℔ Capt. Biggs

Maryland Oct 4th 1753

Dear Charles

I reced Yours of the 10th May & 19th July & you may be assured I was pleased to hear you was well & in so good Spirits you may be certain I will defend myself to the last agt all my Enemies & parley the pson you mention the mighty squire, I shall take notice to my Councill of the Case of the 1a Vernon 197 which you mention in yours of the 10th May It is the point of Interest wch they Contend for If any new Point shall be started you shall know it I hope I need not recommend your making yourself Capable to Cope with your Enemies. Mr Jennings is gone to London was desirous of a Line to you which I gave him good manners with a Cautious distance may not be amiss however you will I suppose see him.

It may not be amiss to see Lord Baltimore & his unkle Mr Calvert if you Can be well introduced & with Honour (I shiped to Mr Black in Capt. Cooper fourteen Hhds of Tobacco from your Quarters which I am sure is good in its kind & inclosed him Bill of Lading) Pig Iron is so low in London that it is not worth shipping I Can make much more of it in this Country or at Bristoll. I shall take Care to Ball. wth Mr Black for any Advance for you before long It will be acceptable to me to know how long your stay there may be, and what you Judge will be needfull to Support you in the mean while as also to Compleat you for this province If my Effects in Mr Blacks Hands sell at the usual rate I am sure he Cannot be much in advance for you as yet more than they will Clear (our Assembly is now sitting Mr Sharpe the Governor seems an Agreeable Sprightly Gentlemen & hope will please all. Molly & all the Family are well, I shall let them know your observacons on them. John is indifferent has an Intermitting Fever is thin, but hope he will soon get better he is at present in Annapolis, presents his Love we had a State lottery here lately to raise money to fit our Dock & buy a Clock for the Town I put you in three Tickets, by which lost half a Pistole & myself Six Pistoles, by which you'll see Chance does not favour always. Mrs Car-

roll had not even as good Luck for she lost all she put in she presents you her best respects.

I have not at present to add but wish you Continuance of health and am with respect & affection

Dear Charles

To Mr Chas Carroll — Yr Hbe St

C. C.

Maryland Octor 6th 1753

Gent

I Recd yours dated 4th July Last Inclosing Acct Sales of Pigg Iron I make no doubt of your best Endeavours to Serve me and if it falls in my way shall not be wanting to Recomend you to any that Incline to Ship to him to your way from about Bush River being with much Respect.

To Messrs Cheston Segley
pr Hillhouse Mercht In Bristol

Annapolis Oct. 8th 1753

Sir

I have Occation for Two Bolting Cloths viz: one very fine & the other a second Sort, and as such are sold in your Town or may have of your own, I desire you will send me Two such. It is Commonly yard wide & if so five yards & ½ of Each sort will answer you will please to get them of suitable & Common Lengths. Inclosed is a pattern of an old fine Cloth and I desire the fine may be finer & thicker than it, Pray let them both be thick & good in kind & made up in double Paper and sent by Sisti the Post man with a line of their Cost having Agreed for his bringing them down. Please to Charge the Cost of these Cloths to my Acct which I doubt not but you will procure as cheap as may be had I am with best respects.

To Mr Reese Meredith
Mercht at Philadelphia
pr Post

Maryland Oc^{r} 9th 1753

S^{r}

I finding by Y^{rs} that Pig Iron is so low at London & that it is better to Endeavour making something of it here or at some other Market than shipping it thither is the Reason I have not shiped you any this year I am in hopes that what I shipped you will sell so as not to leave any considerable Ball. on your advance for my son In very little Time I shall take Care to make you Remittance to Ballance any such advance as you have or shall make for him, I desire M^{r} Maccubbin to speak to M^{r} Dick in Relation to the difference in Account between you & M^{r} Dicks answer was that he had no Direction from you in Relation thereto. I shall be far from having any Coolness for or Difference with you on occation of your affair with M^{r} Maccubbin but as I wrote you before, I do not Care to take the Determinacon thereof on myself, altho I Can assure you that I would Gladly serve you with pleasure in any matter for your Interest that I might reasonably do I shall refer till my next and am with true respect.

To M^{r} W^{m} Black Merch^{t} in
London

Annapolis Nov^{r} 10th 1753

M^{r} Tho. Prather

Sir

I Reced yours and am obliged to you for the favour you have done me but as I find myself greatly Injured in the destroying my Boundary and have good Resson to Suspect Evan Shelby and that his Dutch Serv^{t} was prevailed upon to do the Fact I must therefore Request of you as a Magistrate to send a Warr^{t} for the s^{d} Serv^{t} and have him Examined before some German who Can Interprete for him and in Case you find that upon his Examination he will Confess you may write down such Examination and get him to Sign it and make a Deposition to the Truth thereof, I also desire you will bind him over with

some other ffreeholder his surety to appear at the next provincial Court to Testifie the same and I also desire you will Examine any other Evidence you find Can prove the ffact. In Case you do not proceed to Examine Shelbys Dutch Serv^{t} soon he will Certainly get him out of the way therefore I hope you will serve me Herein. Jonathan Hagar will Let you know that the Dutch Serv^{t} did acknowledge he destroyed the Tree by his Masters Orders, you Can Justly set forth in your Warr^{t} my Complaint & the Suspicion of the Serv^{ts} Knowledge And the Tree being destroyed I do not desire to hurt the Serv^{t} only to get him as an Evidence. You need not doubt your Power as a Magistrate to Call him by Warr^{t} and bind him over as requested as also his Master if you find any Proof ag^{t} him It is an Offence Ag^{t} an Act of Assembly for preventing the Destroying Boundaries and is every Mans Case as well as mine Wherefore I hope you will Secure the man if he Cannot find Security to Appear at the provincial Court as af^{d} I will Justifye you in your Conduct herein as I am Certain it is legal and if he Cannot find Security you may Commit him to the Sheriff or the Goaler, if he Cannot be obliged to appear as an Evidence there will be a Failure of Justice. I am further to request you will proceed According to the Direction of the 2^{d} Act to set up a good Chestnut or Locust Post for a Boundary where the Tree stood in the presence of four freeholders, this I request you will do soon, but I would have you secure the Dutch Serv^{t} first and Examine M^{r} Hagar he will give you insight into the matter I would recommend you to Set your Compass at the place where the Tree stood and take a Sight to some remarkable Spott & to Two or three Fireing Trees near & Measure the Distance which take down on a piece of Paper and the Courses and mark the Trees in the presence of the s^{d} Four Freeholders or such other as you Judge proper to be present. If any large Stones may be had one may be put under the Post or by the side thereof You will do well to give a Copy of the Courses and distances of the Trees or places you take Sight to from the place where the bounded Tree stood to Two Freeholders that shall be with you you will please to get

a Labourer to get the Post or Stones and to dig the hole and Ram the Post or do what else is requisite & Satisfye him which I will repay you as also make you suitable Satisfaction for any Trouble you shall be at on this occation I send this Lre p^{r} M^{r} Carey and have directed him to send a Messenger with it from Town to you and hope for your Complyance I am very respectfully

To M^{r} Tho^{s} Prather
p^{r} M^{r} Carey

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Price and Emory Families.

Contributed by Mrs. Charles H. Jones,
South Orange, New Jersey.

James Price and wife Margaret Tatnall (widow of Isaac Starr), b. 1776, m. June 12, 1802, d. June 10, 1840.

Issue: (1) Joseph Tatnall, born May 27, 1805, died June 2, 1867, married Matilda Louise Sanderson.
(2) John Hyland.
(3) James Edward.
(4) Mary Thomas.

Joseph Tatnall Price was born May 27, 1805. He married Matilda Louise Sanderson, b. 1809, d. 14 Feb. 1894.

Issue: John Sanderson, born 1829, died Nov. 17, 1899, and 12 other children.

John Sanderson Price, married Mary Emory, Oct. 13, 1859, b. Oct. 24, 1831, d. Dec. 19, 1899.

Issue: (1) Thomas Emory, Dec. 22, 1860.
(2) Eliza Grant, Aug. 28, 1864.
(3) Matilda, unmarried March 24, 1866.
(4) John Sanderson, died in infancy.
(5) Isabel Emory, June 19, 1869—Joseph Woodley Richardson, no issue.

Thomas Emory Price married Juliet Hammond, Dec. 22, 1886.

ISSUE: (1) Rosalie Emory, born May 7, 1888.
(2) Thomas Emory, born Sept. 29, 1889.
(3) Marie Adele, born March 29, 1891.

Rosalie Emory Price married Ernest Adams Gill, June 25, 1914.

ISSUE: (1) Ernest, born April 10, 1915.
(2) Rosalie Emory, born Sept. 4, 1917.

Marie Adele Price married Gray Hamilton Creager, Oct. 23, 1915.

ISSUE: Gray Hamilton, Oct. 31, 1916.

Eliza Grant Price married Charles Hyland Jones, Junior, Feb. 20, 1884.

ISSUE: (1) Charles Hyland (III), born Dec. 4, 1885.
(2) Isabel Emory, born Aug. 1888, died in infancy.

Charles Hyland Jones, III, Capt. A. E. F. Trans. Corps World War, b. 22 Feb. 1897, married Annis Amy Freemeyer, Dec. 17, 1910.

ISSUE: (1) Esther Annis, born Nov. 4, 1914.
(2) Ruth Grant, born March 3, 1918.
(3) Mary Evelyn, born January 19, 1922.

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1. Arthur Emory,[1] immigrated to Maryland in 1666, d. circa 1699. His second wife was Anne Smith, d. circa 1692.

ISSUE: i. *Arthur*[2] the Elder, b. circa 1671, d. 1747.
ii. John, b. circa 1673.
iii. William, b. circa 1674.
iv. Anne, b. circa 1676.

2. Arthur Emory,[2] the elder married Anne Thomas, Nov. 20, 1721.

ISSUE: i. John, b. 1698, d. 11 Jan. 1761.
ii. Arthur, d. 1765.
iii. *Thomas*,[3] d. 1765.
iv. Anne.
v. Sarah.
vi. Juliana.
vii. Letitia.
viii. Gideon.
ix. James.

3. Thomas Emory married Sarah Lane. He died 1765.

ISSUE: 4. i. *Thomas Lane,* b. 1751.

4. Thomas Lane Emory,[4] 1st. Lieut. 4th Md. Battalion of The Flying Camp, b. 1751, d. 2 May, 1828, in Balto. Co., Age 77. Married Elizabeth Hopewell.

ISSUE: 5. i. *Thomas Lane, Jr.,*[5] b. 1789, d. Feb. 5, 1835.
ii. Richard.
iii. Mary.

Thomas Lane Emory Jr., United Volunteers of Baltimore War, 1812, married 13 June, 1815, Eliza Harwood Grant, b. 14 Aug. 1795, d. 15 June 1852.

ISSUE: i. Eliza Lindenberger, b. 15 Nov. 1816, d. 22 Nov. 1863.
ii. George Lindenberger, b. 7 Dec. 1820.
iii. Isabella Rebecca, b. 22 Mar. 1822.
iv. Thomas Lane, b. 25 Nov. 1825, d. 28 Oct. 1863.
v. Daniel Grant, b. 14 Feb. 1828.
vi. *Mary,*[6] b. 24 Oct. 1831, d. Dec. 19, 1899, m. John Sanderson Price, Oct. 13, 1859.
ISSUE: see Price Family.

Daniel Grant Emory borne 14 Feb. 1828, died Feb. 14 1885. Married 2nd wife Mary Virginia Fulton.

ISSUE: i. Edith Grant.
ii. Lucretia Van Bibber mar. Fred. Sampson.
iii. Mary.
iv. Thomas Lane.
v. Isabel Neilson.

Edith Grant Emory married William Brown Hanson.

ISSUE: i. William Brown.
ii. Elizabeth.
iii. Daniel Grant.
iv. Summerfield Tilghman.

Mary Emory married Julien L. Eysman.

ISSUE: i. Julien L.
ii. Emory.

Thomas Lane Emory, III, married Mary Campbell of Portland Ore.

ISSUE: i. Thomas Lane.
ii. Jerry.
iii. Elizabeth.

Isabel Neilson Emory married Floyd Keeler.

ISSUE: i. Mary mar. Charles Warwick.
ii. Isabel.
iv. Ruth.
v. Edith.
iii. Fenelon.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

February 9, 1931.—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair.

A list of donations made to the Library and Gallery since the last meeting was read.

It was reported that Miss Maria Lovell Eaton and her sister Mrs. Charles R. Weld, had presented to the Society a case containing family miniatures, silver, etc., and two portraits, one being by the noted Boston artist, Badger. Miss Eaton and Mrs. Weld have not yet completed their collection but they hope to do so as soon as they return from Italy in the Spring.

The following persons, previously nominated, were elected to Active Membership:

Howard Randolph Bland	Dr. L. Wardlaw Miles
Charles Greenleaf Page	Mrs. Ralph Foxhall Nolley.

The following deaths were reported from among our Members:

Mrs. Henry C. Shirley, on October 16, 1930.
William A. Marburg, Esquire, on January 10, 1931.
Major George W. Hyde, on January 15, 1931.
Dr. Hiram Woods, on January 15, 1931.
John P. Paca, Esquire, on January 23, 1931.

April 13, 1931.—The regular meeting of the Society was called to order by the President.

A collection of miscellaneous papers, probably to be known as the Rogers–Law papers, being those of Lloyd Nicholas Rogers and Thomas Law, were presented on behalf of Mrs. Wilfred Mustard.

The following named persons were elected to membership:
Life:

Mrs. Herman B. Massey J. Alexis Shriver

Active:

Mrs. Austin McLanahan Miss Rebecca M. Hickok
Dr. Carrie W. Smith Mr. Albert S. Cook

Dr. J. Hall Pleasants presented to the Society on behalf of the Publication Committee the 47th volume of the Archives of Maryland, being the 7th of the subseries of the Journal and Correspondence of the State Council of Maryland 1781.

It was stated that by order of the Council the hour of the meeting would hereafter be named as 8.15 p. m.; and that the meeting would be called to order promptly at 8.30 p. m. and the speaker follow immediately after the regular business.

Mr. William B. Marye was introduced as the speaker of the evening and gave a very delightful paper entitled "Indian Maryland: its Towns and Trails."

At the close of the paper it was moved by Mr. John L. Sanford, duly seconded and unanimously carried, that a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Marye for his most interesting and entertaining paper.

The thanks of the Society were upon motion made and carried extended to Mr. Sanford as Chairman of the Committee on Addresses for his very efficient efforts in securing speakers for the monthly meetings.

The attention of the members was called to the Sesqui-Centenial celebration to be held on May 2nd, at 3 p. m. at the Rigbie House, near Conowingo, in honor of Lafayette. Mr. J. Alexis Shriver, President of the Harford County Historical Society extended a very cordial invitation to our members.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Lafayette in Harford County, 1781. An account of the events attending the passage of the Marquis de La Fayette and his troops through Harford County in 1781 and of subsequent events, to the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. By J. Alexis Shriver. Privately Printed, Bel Air, Maryland, 1931.

This memorial monograph, prepared in connection with the celebration of the Harford County Historical Society, is an unwritten chapter in the history of the American Revolution, and one of no mean importance. The material used is largely documentary and has been skillfully assembled into a connected story.

The book is beautifully printed by the Waverly Press, and is attractively illustrated. The price is $1.00 per copy, and a few special copies, autographed, may be had at five dollars the copy.

Information wanted of parentage of Dr. David Ross of Bladensburg, Md. He owned land there in 1745 and in 1750 married Arianna Brice, sister of C. J. Brice of Md. His son David, was a Mayor during the Revolution and he married Henrietta Maria Bordley dau. of John Beal Bordley.

Mrs. Samuel Shackelford Morris,
136 W. 11th St., New York City.

Information wanted as to the present ownership of the family Bible of James Miller, b. in Glasgow, Scotland in 1730 and died 1808 in Port Royal, Virginia. This Bible was in the possession of the late Capt. Henry Howell Lewis, U. S. N., and C. S. N., who died in Baltimore, 17 March, 1893.

Mrs. J. E. Warren,
Box 81, Newport News, Va.

We have received from Mr. Herbert T. Hartman of Chestertown, Md. the following inscription copied from one of the ledgers of Robert Morris:

Maryland 1747.
Ledger B.

"Laus Deo,

Belonging to and containing the Accounts and Dealings of the Subscriber, son of Andrew Morris, Mariner, and Maudlin, his wife of Liverpool in the County of Lancaster in Great Britain, where the subscriber was Born April twentieth in the Year of our Lord One Thousand, Seven Hundred and Eleven. On the 17th of April, 1747 the Balances Transferred from a Former Ledger into this were Justly Due to, and from

Robert Morris.

The Lord giveth, and the Lord taketh away."

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THE FIRST UNIFORM SCHOOL SYSTEM OF MARYLAND, 1865-1868.

By L. E. Blauch,
Professor of Education, North Carolina College for Women.

1. The Constitution of 1864.

The Maryland Constitution of 1864 was the first legal enactment for a uniform system of public schools in Maryland, excepting the rather abortive law for primary schools in 1826.[1] The constitution required the Governor to appoint a State superintendent of public instruction who was to report to the General Assembly in 1865 a plan for a uniform system of free public schools.[2] It was the responsibility of the General Assembly to provide a uniform system of free public schools, and in case it failed to discharge this obligation the system reported by the State Superintendent was to become the system of free public schools of Maryland. The Constitution also provided for an ex officio State Board of Education, for county school commissioners, for a State school tax, and for a permanent State school fund.

2. Report of Superintendent Van Bokkelen.

In accordance with the Constitution Governor Bradford on November 12, 1864, appointed Rev. Libertus Van Bokkelen

[1] See L. E. Blauch, "Education and the Maryland Constitutional Convention, 1864," *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. XXV, 225-51.

[2] Maryland Constitution, 1864, Art. VIII.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction.[3] Mr. Van Bokkelen was a native of New York, where he had been educated, had taught school, and had taken holy orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church.[4] In 1845 he came to Catonsville, Maryland, as rector of St. Timothy's Church. Here he founded St. Timothy's Hall, an excellent private school. He became well known and was offered a number of positions, among which were the presidency of St. John's College and the presidency of the Maryland Agricultural College, but he declined all of them. He became connected with the public schools by serving for a number of years as a school commissioner of Baltimore County. The Civil War greatly reduced the patronage of his school and he suffered serious losses. Consequently in September, 1864, he accepted a call to a church in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and he had prepared to move when Governor Bradford appointed him to public office.

The newly appointed State Superintendent proceeded at once to acquire such information as could be had concerning educational conditions in the counties.[5] While he awaited returns from his letters of inquiry addressed to the county authorities the superintendent visited several northern States to study their school systems. The reports from the counties were not full and satisfactory. With few exceptions the school officials were unable to reply fully to his questions because they had never required formal reports from teachers and local officials. In the replies the Superintendent found "clear and unimpeachable evidence" that it was necessary "to begin about at the foundation and recast anew the educational edifice."

The State Superintendent submitted to the General Assembly a plan which he designed "to embrace a complete system of

[3] State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Report to the General Assembly, 1865, 5.

[4] See *Maryland Educational Journal*, Vol. I, 230-1, for a sketch of Rev. Van Bokkelen. For other sketches see *State Board of Education, Annual Report*, 1909, 151-4, and *Maryland Teachers' Yearbook*, 1909-10, 101.

[5] State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Report to the General Assembly, 1865, 5-6.

Public Instruction, beginning with the Primary School, progressing through the Grammar School to the County High School, in which young men [were] to be prepared for the State Colleges, whence they [should] pass to the Schools of Medicine or Law, or to the practical duties of active business." [6] To the system it was expected to add as the crowning feature the lectures of the Peabody Institute. It was a courageous ideal, which, if carried out, would by free tuition and scholarships open to every youth the way to the highest attainment of knowledge. It was proposed by the Superintendent to establish at one leap a thorough system of public education. There was no time for gradual development he thought; what had cost other States years of experiment he proposed to attain at one volition for Maryland. No partial system of gradual development, waiting for the decay of old prejudices or the abandonment of old ideas, could accomplish the duty which was at hand.

The fundamental principles of the system, according to the report, were (1) Education ought to be universal; (2) Education ought to be free; and therefore (3) The property of the whole state is responsible for such education of every child as will enable him to perform the duties of a man and a citizen.[7] Free education, it was argued, was not a state charity, it was a duty of the State as the agent of the people to take care that the young were not defrauded of their rights.[8] The report went so far as to urge compulsory attendance at school to make certain that the benefits of education would be enjoyed by the children.

The enthusiastic Superintendent put on paper a long bill "to establish a Uniform System of Public Instruction for the State of Maryland." Along with the bill came a commentary which clearly explained its features. The bill contained the provisions of the common school system in the most advanced States in 1864, together with new features not yet included in State systems. In fact no State in the Union was at that time supporting a system of public education so elaborate as that devised by Superintendent Van Bokkelen.

[6] *Ibid.*, 7. [7] *Ibid.*, 9. [8] *Ibid.*, 10-11.

The General Assembly in 1865 enacted a school law which in the main followed the State Superintendent's recommendations.[9] This law, with only a few amendments, stood until the Constitution of 1867 put an end to the school system.

3. A School System Organized.

The State machinery, in accordance with the Constitution, consisted of a State Superintendent of Public Instruction, appointed by the governor, and of a State Board of Education of four members ex officio—the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Speaker of the House of Delegates, and the State Superintendent. In the Board and the State Superintendent was vested the supervision and control of public instruction. The Board had numerous important duties, which made it an important agency. The State Superintendent also had various administrative, judicial and supervisory functions, which made him an outstanding official in the State. The authority of these officials was extraordinarily large for that time.

No time was lost in getting the system under way. By an act of the General Assembly (1865) the office of the State Superintendent was located in the city of Baltimore and he was granted a contingent fund of $1,000.[10] In his action the Superintendent proved to be determined and energetic. The State Board of Education within a few months appointed the county school officials, elected a principal of the normal school, adopted series of textbooks, and issued a detailed code of by-laws with rules for the government of schools and forms for the transaction of business.[11]

Control of the schools in each county was under a Board of School Commissioners who were appointed by the State Board of Education. The numbers of these officials for the several counties were determined by the State Superintendent. The

[9] Laws, 1865, Ch. 160.

[10] *Ibid.*, Ch. 1, 168.

[11] State Superintendent of Public Instruction, First Report, 1866, 4. See also By-laws for the Government of the Boards of School Commissioners of Maryland, etc.

counties were divided into a sufficient number of school districts and each commissioner had special charge of a group of them which was known as a commissioner district. The commissioners appointed the teachers and generally controlled the schools in their respective districts. The county board had corporate power and held the title to the school property. It divided the county into districts and appointed a secretary-treasurer.

The president of the county board had "the general superintendence of all the schools of the county." In reality he was a county superintendent of schools. The men who held these positions received annual salaries, including their expenses, varying from $700 in Anne Arundel and Howard counties to $1200 in Baltimore, Frederick and Washington Counties.[12] In the larger counties these men devoted their whole time to the work. Six of these men had the degree of Doctor of Medicine and two others had the degree of Doctor of Divinity. These officials were selected after the State Board had conferred with prominent citizens of each county.[13] Professional teachers were chosen "whenever practicable."[14] The reports of these men to the State Superintendent show them to have been wide awake and capable officials who for the most part served in an effective manner.

In each school district the voters, according to the law, assembled annually to discuss questions relating to the schoolhouse and its equipment and to the improvement of the school. No real authority was, however, lodged in the districts.

It is clearly apparent that the control of the public school system was highly centralized. The State had its hands on the schools in no uncertain manner and its policies could easily be enforced. While the scheme was intended to insure a uniform system it obviously was extreme for a State in which the citizens were accustomed to highly localized control of schools. That it was an efficient means of organizing public education is hardly to be doubted.

[12] State Superintendent of Public Instruction, First Annual Report, 17-8. The salaries were set by the State Board of Education.

[13] State Superintendent of Public Instruction, First Report, 1866, 4.

[14] State Superintendent of Public Instruction, First Annual Report, 59.

4. Financial Support of the Schools.

The Constitution required the General Assembly to levy an annual tax of not less than 10 cents on each $100 of taxable property in the State for the support of free public schools which was to be distributed among the counties and the city of Baltimore in proportion to their respective population between the ages of five and twenty years. At the same time the General Assembly was prohibited from levying any additional school tax upon particular counties unless a county by popular vote expressed its desire for such a tax.

The Constitution also required the General Assembly to impose an annual tax of not less than five cents on every $100 of property in the State to raise a permanent State school fund of $6,000,000. This was an absurd requirement, to say the least. The General Assembly quickly recognized the folly of the provision and it very soon submitted to the voters the question of striking the permanent fund from the Constitution.[15] The amendment was duly ratified by the voters and the fund was not raised.[16]

The school system was supported from several sources.[16a] The General Assembly levied an annual State tax of 15 cents on each $100 of taxable property and ordered it to be distributed according to the Constitution. This tax constituted the major support of the schools. Certain fines, forfeitures and penalties were also allowed for public schools.

The Free School Fund was distributed to the counties and the city of Baltimore according to the earlier provisions for this fund. Funds which were invested and formed a part of the public school fund of any county were appropriated to the support of public schools in the county. The State donations to the academies were also continued until high schools should be established in the counties or cities in which aided academies were located.

[15] Laws, 1865, Res. 11.

[16] State Superintendent of Public Instruction, First Annual Report, 63.

[16a] Laws, 1865, p. 298-301.

The law of 1865 made no mention of county taxes for schools except to repeal them after January 1, 1867. Apparently the county taxes were continued until that time. In 1867, however, the General Assembly authorized local taxes to pay for schoolhouses provided the voters in the districts affected gave their consent.[17] In Baltimore and Allegany counties the voters in 1866 expressed a desire for additional taxes and the General Assembly accordingly authorized such taxes for them.[18] A new general assessment, provided for in 1866, raised the assessment of property from $278,512,186 to $492,653,472 [19] which made county taxation for schools less necessary than it had been in 1866. The funds for the support of the public schools were therefore derived principally from the State (See Table I).

TABLE I.

RECEIPTS FOR THE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN THE COUNTIES, FOR THE YEARS ENDING JULY 31, 1866 AND JULY 31, 1867.*

Source	1866	1867
State school tax	$256,930.78	$296,550.68
Free School Fund	**78,050.46	62,675.98
State donations to academies and schools.	**12,900.00	15,300.00
County school tax	80,240.43	92,032.94
Interest on investments	20,253.54	16,149.58
Other sources	674.22	14,652.59
Total	449,049.43	497,361.77

* State Superintendent of Public Instruction, First Annual Report, 179; Second Annual Report, 201.

** For the year only.

The State school tax was a commendable feature of the school system, but it was also one of the principal points of criticism. Only by this means could a "uniform system of free public schools" be provided. Many counties were impoverished and they would have found it extremely burdensome to provide for

[17] *Ibid.*, 1867, Ch. 123.

[18] *Ibid.*, 239, 332.

[19] *Ibid.*, 1866, Ch. 157. State Superintendent of Public Instruction, First Annual Report, 13; Second Annual Report, 40.

free schools. Under the arrangement for the levy and apportionment of the State tax the city of Baltimore and Carroll, Frederick and Washington counties paid to the State more than they received while six counties received from the State more than twice the amounts they paid (See Table II). The city of Baltimore during the two years contributed $157,767.33 more than it received in the apportionment. The doubtful feature of the apportionment was the use of the whole population between the ages of five and twenty years as the basis while the State tax went only to the support of schools for white children. Five of the six counties above referred to had many colored people in their population.

TABLE II.

THE LEVY AND APPORTIONMENT OF THE STATE SCHOOL TAX FOR THE TWO YEARS 1865 AND 1866 COMBINED.*

Counties	Levy	Apportionment
Baltimore (city)	$395,218.84	$237,451.51
Frederick	64,066.76	59,603.61
Baltimore	63,524.96	65,702.26
Washington	43,454.42	40,399.34
Carroll	31,480.81	30,571.81
Cecil	23,524.22	29,509.84
Prince George's	23,117.68	30,862.06
Harford	20,728.36	28,796.18
Anne Arundel	19,427.16	32,091.35
Queen Anne's	16,232.67	20,737.48
Kent	15,930.24	16,820.81
Allegany	15,730.77	37,052.92
Somerset	15,552.09	33,136.26
Talbot	15,203.92	18,763.78
Montgomery	14,946.87	23,534.11
Worcester	13,988.63	27,764.94
Dorchester	13,859.04	26,668.81
Howard	11,753.88	17,623.28
Charles	9,789.92	22,079.45
St. Mary's	7,830.19	19,456.97
Caroline	6,383.70	14,946.14
Calvert	5,848.54	14,020.76
Total	847,593.67	847,593.67

* State Superintendent of Public Instruction, First Annual Report, 13; Second Annual Report, 54-5.

The state tax for schools was furiously assailed from some quarters.[20] At the same time the State Superintendent put up a clear and strong defense of the State tax and its apportionment on the ground that the free public school policy was a State policy and that it could not be accomplished unless the wealthy sections aided the poorer sections. The counties, he argued, had claims against the city of Baltimore because the great public works which had contributed to the prosperity and growth of that city had been constructed in part by money which had been levied upon the counties. Furthermore, he asserted, the wealth of the rural districts continued to swell the capital of the city and from increased intelligence in the counties the city would profit in wealth and in population.

5. Academies and High Schools.

Superintendent Van Bokkelen reported to the General Assembly in 1865 that many of the academies had ceased to exist and that others were "struggling on, doing the work of ordinary grammar schools and that very imperfectly."[21] The State funds once appropriated to their support had frequently been divided and in five counties they had been entirely diverted to primary schools. Thus, with a few honorable exceptions no academies worthy of the name were founded. However, an interesting venture was under way in Cecil county where a law (1864) had transferred the academy donation of $800 to the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools and required the Board to establish three high schools.[22] One high school had already been established at Elkton. It was along this line that he proposed to provide for secondary education which would prepare for admission to college.

[20] State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Second Annual Report, 36-39.

[21] State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Report to the General Assembly, 1865, 87.

[22] Laws, 1864, Ch. 186. See also State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Report to the General Assembly, 1865, 89-90.

The school law made mandatory for each county at least one high school for boys and girls.[23] Two counties might, however, unite their funds and establish a union high school for the youth of both counties. Support for these schools was to come from the annual State donations then made to academies and schools (usually $1200 for each county), from annual appropriations by the county board, and from such other donations as might be made from time to time. The academy donations were, however, to continue to the academies until a high school should be established in the county or city in which such academies were located.[24] The course of study and the mode of discipline were under the control of the State Board of Education and the State Superintendent or a professor of the Normal School was annually to visit and examine each high school. Military drill was made a part of the instruction.

The building of a system of secondary education did not prove an easy task and in the two years of the Van Bokkelen school system only three counties—Cecil, Talbot and Worcester—succeeded in getting high schools under way.[25] In Caroline county three "schools of a grade between Grammar and High" were established. In a number of cases the old academies were continued with State aid or the State donations went to the support of primary schools.

6. Textbooks.

"To secure harmony in the system of public instruction, and to enable children moving from one county to another to pursue their studies without interruption or unnecessary expense to parents or guardians, and also to prepare advanced pupils uniformly for the higher grades of instruction in high schools and colleges . . ." the law of 1865 required the use of uniform series of textbooks in all the public schools of the State.[26] The State Board of Education prescribed the books and the State

[23] Laws, 1865, p. 286-8.

[24] *Ibid.*, p. 298-9.

[25] State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Second Annual Report, 45, 160-3, 188-90.

[26] Laws, 1865, p. 285-6.

Superintendent purchased and distributed them to the counties as they were in need. The board of school commissioners in the county in turn made provisions for distributing the books to the pupils. In most of the counties the books were sold to the pupils, but in at least two counties they were furnished and a fee was charged for their use.[27] The cost of the books, according to the State superintendent, was, after the payment of all expenses of transportation to Baltimore and of distribution throughout the State, less than one-half of the usual retail price.[28]

The management of this matter brought a considerable amount of criticism. The means employed for distributing the textbooks seem to have been satisfactory.[29] Question was raised, however, concerning the retail prices, which in numerous cases were more than double the cost, including freight and boxing, to the county school officials.[30] The handling of the textbooks was the cause of "some extraordinary remarks" about the State Superintendent and he stated that from no other source had the school officers "suffered more misrepresentation or unfair imputation."[31] To the unhappy situation the agents of the books which had been rejected by the State contributed their share of talk. Nevertheless the State Superintendent expressed himself as content to know that his course had the approval of the State Board of Education and that the plan of distribution was satisfactory to the county boards. During the two years of the school system 252,135 textbooks were distributed.[32]

7. The Teachers and the Schools.

Several provisions of the school law related directly to the teachers. No one could legally be employed to teach in the public schools unless he had a certificate which was issued by the

[27] State Superintendent of Public Instruction, First Report, 1866, 87.
[28] *Ibid.*, 4.
[29] State Superintendent of Public Instruction, First Annual Report, lix.
[30] *Ibid.*, 33-4.
[31] State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Second Annual Report, 30.
[32] *Ibid.*, 28.

State Superintendent or by the President of the Board of County School Commissioners.[33] The county certificates were of two grades and they were limited to three years. The salaries were determined by the county boards according to a plan set forth by the State Board of Education.[34] County teachers' institutes " designed as temporary normal schools " were mandatory and the attendance of teachers was required.[35]

The schoolhouse situation in 1865 was deplorable. Schoolhouses, under the new law, had to be built according to uniform plans approved by the State Superintendent.[36] The State Board of Education prepared five sets of plans and specifications for schoolhouses and sent them to each county in order that the school commissioners might be guided in their work.[37] The expense of purchasing sites and erecting the buildings was at first a county obligation but, this arrangement proving inadequate to meet the emergency, the school districts were in 1867 authorized to levy by vote a property tax to pay for schoolhouses and counties which had school funds invested were authorized to appropriate them for schoolhouses.[38] The efforts for the improvement of schoolhouses resulted in material progress.

The law contained detailed provisions for schools.[39] A school had to be kept for at least six months each year in every school district and it was to be free to all white children over six and under nineteen years of age. Seven subjects were required by law and others were permitted. When a school enrolled more than sixty children it was to be divided so as to form a " graded " school and to have two teachers.

The school year was divided into four terms, as follows: (1)

[33] Laws, 1865, p. 272, 284. By-Laws for the Government of the Boards of School Commissinoers, issued by the State Board of Education, 1865, 5-6.

[34] State Board of Education, By-Laws, 1865, 14-5, 31-2.

[35] Laws, 1865, p. 292-3.

[36] *Ibid.*, p. 280-2.

[37] State Superintendent of Public Instruction, First Annual Report, 38-9.

[38] Laws, 1867, Ch. 123.

[39] *Ibid.*, 1865, p. 282-4.

Fall term, September 1 to November 15; (2) Winter term, November 16, to January 31; (3) Spring term, February 1 to April 15; (4) Summer term, April 16 to June 30. These divisions the law ordered to " to be strictly adhered to." Once each term the law required a public examination in each school, which parents and others who were interested, might attend. In addition to these requirements there were others which were made by the State Board of Education in its by-laws.

8. Schools for the Colored Population.

In his plan for public education State Superintendent Van Bokkelen included provision for educating colored children in separate schools.[40] The General Assembly was not, however, prepared to go all the way with him on this point and it therefore contented itself with a requirement in the law that the taxes collected from colored people for school purposes were to be set aside to establish schools for colored children under such rules and regulations as the State Board of Education might prescribe.[41] General taxation for the education of colored children was too radical to be accepted. Constantly the Superintendent urged the cause on the General Assembly but to no avail. The result was that no organized public plans were adopted for educating colored children in the counties.

In the meantime private benevolence began the work which the General Assembly shirked. Friends of the colored race organized in the city of Baltimore the Association for the Moral and Intellectual Improvement of Colored People, which proved to be the most active agent in the establishment of colored schools both in the city and in the counties.[42] Before the close of 1867 it had organized 22 schools in the city and 62 schools in the counties, all of which enrolled 8,600 pupils.[43] These

[40] State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Report to the General Assembly, 1865, 66-7, 108-12.

[41] Laws, 1865, p. 296-7.

[42] State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Report to the General Assembly, 1865,109.

[43] State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Second Annual Report, 42-3.

schools cost $61,808.50. In September, 1867, the schools in the city of Baltimore were adopted by the City Council and placed under the City School Commissioners. To train teachers for the colored schools the Association in 1866 established a normal school in the city of Baltimore.[44]

9. The Schools of the City of Baltimore.

One problem which occasioned some ill feeling was the relation of the schools of the city of Baltimore to the State system. The city had a well organized system of schools under special legislation which dated from 1826.[45] Under the Constitution the School commissioners of the city were to remain as then constituted, subject to whatever changes the General Assembly and the city might make, and the city was to raise its local school tax as it had formerly done or as might be provided by the General Assembly and the city.[46] The city was, of course, to share in the annual distribution of the State school tax.

When the General Assembly enacted the school law of 1865 strong but unsuccessful efforts were made by members from Baltimore to except the city from the operation of the general law.[47] It seemed clear that the State was determined to hold the schools of the city in the "uniform system of public schools." The school authorities of Baltimore were, however, determined to run their own system and they flatly refused to be brought into the State system. They did not use the uniform series of textbooks until they were compelled to do so by a decision of the Court of Appeals,[48] they did not examine teachers and they charged tuition in the public schools, all of which were plain violations of the general law. The State Superintendent expressed his opinion that the city of Baltimore had no well

[44] *Ibid.*, 43.

[45] Laws, 1825, Ch. 130.

[46] Constitution, 1864, Art. viii.

[47] Journal of Proceedings of the House of Delegates, 1865, p. 638-43. State Superintendent of Public Instruction, First Report, 1866, 17.

[48] Maryland Educational Journal (1867-8), Vol. I, 15-7. State Superintendent of Public Instruction, First Report, 1866, 16-9.

defined educational system.[49] There was no adequate supervision and the expenditures, he suggested, did not secure the results expected.

Thus the State school officials and the city authorities were at loggerheads over the city schools and no satisfactory adjustment seems to have been made. On motion of a Baltimore delegate the House of Delegates in 1866 appointed a committee to visit the public schools of Baltimore and report on their condition. In its praise of the schools the committee was very enthusiastic.[50]

10. The State Normal School.

In his report to the General Assembly in 1865 Mr. Van Bokkelen included a plan for a State normal school which was adopted with practically no alteration.[51] The law directed the State Board of Education to establish a State normal school in the city of Baltimore. The institution was to be supervised by the State Superintendent, who was by law the principal, ex officio. For carrying on the school the General Assembly made an annual appropriation of $7,000 and it also provided $2,000 to purchase furniture.

In 1865 the State Board of Education elected M. Alexander Newell principal.[52] He at once visited teacher training institutions in other States and planned the school for Maryland. The Normal School, opened in January, 1866,[53] prospered from its beginning and the work proved acceptable. By the close of 1867 the Principal stated that 94 students were enrolled and he declared that no similar institution in the country had "achieved a similar success in so short a time."[54] The State Superinten-

[49] State Superintendent of Public Instruction, First Report, 1866, 18.

[50] Journal of Proceedings of the House of Delegates, 1866, 104, 314-6.

[51] Report 52-5. Laws, 1865, p. 293-6.

[52] State Superintendent of Public Instruction, First Report, 1866, 6-12.

[53] The law provided that the sessions should be held in such suitable building as might be provided by the Mayor and the City Council of Baltimore, or should they decline this privilege, the State Superintendent was to rent quarters. The city officials failed to provide a building and space was therefore rented.

[54] State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Second Annual Report, 21, 22.

dent had much confidence in the Principal and when it was known that the State school system would be changed he trusted that Mr. Newell's "invaluable services" might long be retained in the position he "so ably and successfully" filled.[55]

11. Higher Education; The Maryland Institute.

Superintendent Van Bokkelen's plan for a system of public education included a scheme for uniting the "State" colleges so as to make each an integral part of the University of Maryland.[56] This idea the General Assembly carried out only in part. Several institutions—St. John's College, Washington College, the Maryland Agricultural College, the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, and the Law School—were constituted the University of Maryland, but no provision was made for its management, and the University was therefore not organized under the proposed scheme.[57]

The annual State donations to St. John's College, Washington College, and the Maryland Agricultural College in the form of scholarships were continued as was also the donation to the Baltimore Female College, the latter being increased.[58] Annual appropriations were also made to the Faculty of Arts and Sciences of the University of Maryland and the Law School, but these institutions failed to meet the conditions of the appropriations and therefore they did not receive State aid. A special appropriation of $45,000 was made to the Maryland Agricultural College in 1866 and the State became an equal joint owner of the property and the Board of Trustees was reduced to the four members of the State Board of Education and seven members elected by the stockholders.[59]

Superintendent Van Bokkelen also recommended that the

[55] *Ibid.*, 19.

[56] State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Report to the General Assembly, 1865, 46-9, 59-60.

[57] Laws, 1865, p. 289.

[58] Ibid., 288-90; State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Report to General Assembly, 1865, 126-7; First Annual Report, 51.

[59] Laws, 1866, Ch. 53.

Maryland Institute for the Promotion of Mechanic Arts be constituted the mechanical department of the proposed University of Maryland.[60] This institution, incorporated in 1850, was receiving an annual State appropriation of $500, which was continued until 1868 when it was increased to $3,000.[61] Inasmuch as the University of Maryland on the proposed plan was not organized the Institute remained on its former foundation.

12. Education of Special Types of Children.

Before the Civil War the State of Maryland began to give attention to the education of the blind, the deaf and the delinquent children and appropriations were made therefor, but no State institutions were established for this purpose. Superintendent Van Bokkelen did not overlook this educational need and his plan for public instruction was designed to embrace "an asylum for the blind, an asylum for the deaf and dumb, a school for idiotic and feebleminded youth, and other benevolent and remedial institutions" such as houses of refuge and industrial homes.[62] For such a forward step the General Assembly was not fully prepared and this feature of the Superintendent's plan was omitted from the school law.

The State, however, made some effort for the special types of children. For the education of the deaf and dumb the General Assembly voted funds annually and in 1867 it established a school for these children at Frederick.[63] Appropriations were made for the education of the indigent blind and funds were voted to assist in erecting the Maryland Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, a private school.[64] State aid was also given to the House of Refuge and several other private benevo-

[60] State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Report to the General Assembly, 1865, 113 ff.

[61] Laws, 1849, Ch. 114, Res. 29; 1868, Ch. 198.

[62] State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Report to the General Assembly, 1865, 60-1, 104-5.

[63] Laws, 1865, Ch. 183; 1867, Ch. 247, 302.

[64] *Ibid.*, 1865, Ch. 75, 168, 183; 1866, Ch. 74.

lent institutions.[65] The State Board of Education had no supervision over the institutions for special types of children.

13. Educational Associations.

Two associations were established to promote and foster the work of the school system. The first of these organizations was the Association of School Commissioners. In August, 1865, the State Board of Education called together this group of men to secure unity and energy of action and to impart the views of the Board on organizing and conducting schools under the new law.[66] At the second meeting, which was held at Annapolis in January, 1866, while the General Assembly was in special session, a permanent organization was effected. A third meeting was held in December, 1866, and a fourth occurred a year later.

This organization stood loyally behind the school system and after the demise of the system had been ordained by a new constitution the Association in a public statement declared that the character and condition of the schools had been greatly elevated by the uniform system.[67] It furthermore insisted that the leading features should be preserved in the new school organization that is, a State Board of Education, a State superintendent of public instruction, a uniform State tax for schools, a State normal school and teachers' institutes, uniform textbooks, boards of county school commissioners, and county superintendents.

The other organization which was formed was the State Teachers' Association. Its initiatory meeting was held in December, 1865, and the first regular meetings occurred seven months later (July, 1866), when a permanent organization was established.[68] The second regular meeting was held at Annapolis while the Constitutional Convention of 1867 was in ses-

[65] *Ibid.*, 1867, Ch. 302.

[66] State Superintendent of Public Instruction, First Report, 1866, 5-6; First Annual Report, li-lix. All the meetings were held in Baltimore except as indicated.

[67] State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Second Annual Report, 47-8.

[68] State Superintendent of Public Instruction, First Annual Report, 20.

sion (July, 1867).[69] It was during this meeting that the Association drew up a memorial to the Convention which favored a State system of education, a general constitutional school tax, the continuation of the school system until the new system should be inaugurated, thorough supervision and the professional education of teachers. Its pronouncement was not as emphatic and definite as that which the school commissioners had made five months earlier.

14. Educational Journals.

Two educational periodicals were published in Maryland before 1868. The *Maryland School Journal,* a monthly publication begun at Hagerstown in July, 1864, was intended to foster the common schools by impressing upon the minds of parents and teachers the truth that education is a debt due from present to future generations.[70] The *Journal,* being friendly to the new school law (1865), proposed to "wage a most uncompromising warfare" against the influential opponents of the uniform school system and the State Superintendent cordially recommended it to the teachers of Maryland.[71] It seems to have come to an end with the October issue of 1865.

The second educational periodical was the *Maryland Educational Journal,* a monthly publication which began in 1867 and was published at Baltimore. Both the Association of School Commissioners and the State Superintendent were friendly to the enterprise. The Association, however, failed to support the *Journal* and soon the editor found himself at odds with the Superintendent.[72] The venture fared badly and it came to an untimely end with the twelfth number (April, 1868).

15. Success and Criticism of The System.

Under the Constitution of 1864 there was established in

[69] *Maryland Educational Journal,* Vol. I (1867-8), 113-23. The teachers received and accepted an invitation to visit the Convention.

[70] *Maryland School Journal,* Vol. I, 1, 8.

[71] *Ibid.,* Vol. II, 14.

[72] *Maryland Educational Journal,* Vol. I, 243-4, 258-63.

Maryland a uniform system of free public schools and the emphasis was clearly on uniformity. The management was highly centralized and the system was prescribed in great detail. The scheme represented a wide swing from the county systems—and lack of system—which prevailed before 1865.

That the uniform system met with success cannot be denied. During the school year 1866-1867 more than 71,000 children attended 1,279 schools, and the sum of $436,205 was spent for schools in the counties, which was a cost of $8.74 for "each average pupil." [73] Teachers were examined, a successful State normal school was gotten under way, several high schools were established, and other indications of success were evident.

Undoubtedly much of the credit for the system is due the State Superintendent. Mr. Van Bokkelen was a talented and capable official who thoroughly believed in public education and who worked zealously for its accomplishment. In his three reports made after the system was inaugurated there is abundant evidence of his vision and grasp of public education. But like many other reformers, he had no patience with the slow working of the public mind. He planned a thorough system of public education with a "comprehensive unity and uniformity" which, said a friend, constituted "its crowning excellence," [74] but it seems to have been "too perfect to be suddenly introduced into a State so far behind-hand in such matters." [75] The same friend, after he had become a critic, said of the Superintendent that he did "not appear to know such a word as expediency or anything akin to it," and that "he, instead of endeavoring to conciliate the people, aimed at nothing but forcing the system into existence without regard . . . . to the views of the people." [76] The Superintendent's great strength apparently proved a serious weakness in a difficult situation.

Several reasons were responsible for the opposition to the

[73] State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Second Annual Report, 34-5, 53.

[74] *Maryland Educational Journal*, Vol. I (1867-8), 1.

[75] *Ibid.*, 259.

[76] *Ibid.*,

school system. First, there was politics in the situation. When the general provisions for the system were devised by the Constitutional Convention of 1864 the State was much divided politically and the minority was in control, which means that the Constitution did not represent the wishes of the majority. The uniform school system was thus inaugurated under peculiar circumstances. Under such conditions partisan opposition is to be anticipated and such there was in abundance.[77] One official said that opposition to the system "no matter from what source it springs, has its origin and foundation in prejudice, rather than sound reason or good sense."[78]

Second, there was strong opposition to the form of State organization and supervision.[79] The administration was too far removed from the people, so it was said. It was certainly extreme for a State in which the schools had for years been almost entirely under county and district control. The absolute authority of the central board was strongly resented. In fact it was said that the system had become unpopular more because of the dictatorial powers of the State Board of Education than because of any lack in the faithful performance of its duties. The Board could by no means be charged with a lack of diligence in its work. It was also said that members of the Board—all of whom held high political positions—might use their position to advance partisan instead of educational interests. No clear evidence of such political maneuvers has, however, been found.

Third, the financial support was much criticized.[80] The expense, it was said, was too great. To this the State Superintendent replied that the cost was $6.14 per pupil and he stated that the statistics of no school system could "show so much work with equal economy and efficiency."[81] Objection was also made

[77] *Maryland Educational Journal*, Vol. I (1867-8), 131, 231.

[78] State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Second Annual Report, 62. Statement by James H. Shober, President of the Board of School Commissioners, Allegany County. See also *Ibid.*, 81, 90.

[79] *Ibid.*, 35; *Maryland Educational Journal*, Vol. I (1867-8), 258, 266, 369.

[80] State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Second Annual Report, 36.

[81] *Ibid.*

to the method of State support whereby the wealthy parts of the State helped the poorer parts, as has been shown above.

Fourth, the provisions for the selection and the distribution of the uniform textbooks was denounced.[82] It was said to foster a principle of speculation and the supposition was made that it "formed a very pretty little profit to somebody," though no clear evidence has been found to that effect.

Fifth, there was opposition to the county supervision. Vigilant and intelligent supervision by competent officials, paid for their work and responsible for its proper performance, the State Superintendent regarded as a chief feature of the school system.[83] Others, however, did not agree with him. One critic thought that supervision "in the sense of office-making" was an unnecessary expense and that the teacher of a public school, if he was competent, needed no more overseeing than the teacher of a private school.[84] All that was needed, it was argued, was a board of education and examination whose certificates of competent education should be sufficient for the life of any teacher to whom it was granted. Such duties "as riding over the whole county, and spending one-half hour in each school—or trying petty cases—seeing that each teacher (had) a republican form of government—or examining the children in some of their studies" was, he thought, as valueless as it was costly.

16. Reaction to the School System.

These criticisms, though in part unfounded and unreasonable, soon produced an unfavorable reaction. The General Assembly in 1867, in which control passed to the Conservative-Democrat party, discussed the school system freely.[85] As usual under such circumstances, some of the remarks were of a low order and made by members who lacked knowledge of the system. Some wanted to return to the old local systems and to reduce school expenditures. Only the determined opposition of

[82] *Maryland Educational Journal*, Vol. I, (1867-8), 209, 369.
[83] State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Second Annual Report, 32.
[84] *Maryland Educational Journal*, Vo. I (1867-8), 209-10. See also 266.
[85] *Ibid.*, 4-5.

the friends of the public schools saved the system. The presence at Annapolis of the committee appointed by the Association of School Commissioners was "very opportune." But the position of the school system was not altogether certain. The General Assembly in 1867 provided for a Convention to frame a new Constitution and form of government in case the voters consented.[86] On April 10, 1867, the voters consented and elected the delegates.[87] Then was to be the day of reckoning.

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[86] Laws, 1867, Ch. 327.

[87] Maryland, Constitutional Convention of 1867. Debates, 33.

BALTIMORE COUNTY LAND RECORDS OF 1670.

Contributed by Louis Dow Scisco.

Baltimore County still includes both sides of the upper Bay in 1670. There is no established county seat as yet, but the land transfers indicate that the Gunpowder River district is emerging as the chief locality of the county. It is noticeable also that land buyers are taking up tracts at the heads of the inlets. At these locations they reach proximity to the overland trails that cross the streams at fordable points. It is an advance in local development when local transportation begins to shift from the canoe to the pack horse. The "horse path" mentioned in a Mosquito Creek deed is probably an early trail. Notice of Richard Collins, the smith, is significant because the independant smithy is usually the first industrial unit to appear in a frontier community. Neither physicians nor clergymen as yet appear in the land papers as residents. Earlier papers have mentioned a merchant at Sassafras River. One is now mentioned as at Gunpowder River.

The items immediately following summarize the record material on pages 77 to 93 of court house liber I. R. No. P. P., to which they have been transcribed at some past time from book H. W. No. A. B., now lost.

Minute of acknowledgement in court on March 1, 1669-70 that John James has made a conveyance to Charles James.

Deed, February 28, 1669-70, John James, gentleman, conveying to Charles James, merchant, the tract "Baires Grime" of 100 acres, near the head of Steelpone Creek. Witnesses, Richard Leeke, William Perrie.

Deed, February 19, 1669-70, Richard Leeke conveying to John Larkin, planter, of Ann Arundell County, the tract "Moorton" of 600 acres, on the east side of Herring Creek, on south side of Sassafras River and near its head. Witnesses, Giles Porter, Francis Robinson.

Deed, February 28, 1669-70, Francis Johnson, planter, of Ann Arundell County, conveying to John Larkin, planter, of same county, the tract "Ludlows Lott" of 200 acres, at Patapsco River, formerly granted to Robert Loyd, chirurgeon, of Ann Arundell, and by him assigned to Johnson. Witnesses, John James, Ralph Massey.

Letter of attorney, February 28, 1669-70, Francis Johnson, planter, of Ann Arundell County, appointing Mr. John James, gentleman, of Baltimore County, his attorney to acknowledge conveyance of 200 acres to John Larkin. Witnesses, Ralph Massey, William Pate.

Deed, March 1, 1669-70, Gabriell Browne, planter, for 2,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Humphry Nicolls, planter, the tract "Homley" of 150 acres, where Browne lately dwelt, near Laramore's Branch on south side of Elk River and near the plantation of Little Hendrick the Swede, Witnesses, Samuel Collett, John Cock.

Deed, March 1, 1669-70, Phillip Holleger and Mary Holleger conveying to William Peirce, planter, part of the tract "Tiballs" of 200 acres, on the east side of Toutson's Creek. Witnesses, Daniel Silvain, John Brisco.

Deed, July 20, 1669, Thomas Cornwaleys, esq., and wife Penelope, of Stanhow, Norfolk County, England, for 10,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to George Wilson, planter, "of Virginia in the County of Baltimore", the tract "Verina" of 1,000 acres, now in possession of Wilson, to hold for 1,000 years, paying yearly, if demanded, one peppercorn on the feast day of St. Michael the Archangel. Witnesses, Peregrine Short, Robert Briggs, William Wright.

Deed, March 1, 1669-70, John Vanheeke, gentleman, conveying to Thomas Hawker 300 acres at Fendall's Creek, adjoining Capt. Josias Fendall's land. Witnesses, Augusteene Herrman, Henry Ward.

Deed, January 4, 1669-70, Richard Collins, smith, conveying to Capt. George Wells, gentleman, Black Island, of 100 acres, on the south side of Muskeeto Creek, formerly taken up by Mr. John Collett and later bought by Collins. Witnesses, Samuell Collett, Mathew Kneveton.

Deed, March 1, 1669-70, Thomas Howell, gentleman, and wife Elizabeth, conveying to Henry Eldesley, planter, 275 acres on the south side and a little within the mouth of Sassafras River, adjoining land taken up by William Fisher. Witnesses, John Vanheecke, Henry Ward.

Deed, April 10, 1669, John Walton conveying to Thomas Greene and John Arthorne, planters, the tract "Wallton" of 120 acres at Back River, patented to Walton, and lying within the mouth and on south side of Gunpowder River, near John Martin's land. Witnesses, Phillip Steevenson. Jo. Hopkinson.

Deed, February 28, 1669-70, Samuell Collett, gentleman, conveying to John Tarkenton, planter, 250 acres called Woodland Neck, at the head of Musketto Creek, its south line running parallel with the horse path. Witnesses, William Wyberd, George Wells, Henry Haslewood.

Minute that in court held June 7, 1670, at Mr. George Utie's house, Axwell Steel has acknowledged conveyance of land.

Deed, September 7, 1669, Axell Still, planter, conveying to John Cock, planter, 100 acres at Axell's Creek on the north side of Sassafras River, it being the plantation where Still lately dwelt. Witnesses, John Collett, Gideon Gundry.

Letter of attorney, May 4, 1670, Francis Trippas, planter, appointing

Capt. John Coller his attorney to acknowledge sale of 150 acres to William York. Witnesses, *T. S*almon,* William Dunkerton.

Deed, March 26, 1670, Francis Trippas, planter, and wife Ann, for 5,500 pounds of tobacco, conveying to William Yorke, planter, of Gunpowder River, 150 acres on the east side of Bush River, covered by two patents. Witnesses, Robert Skinner, William Vandeman, Lucas Abler, John Watterton.

Minute of acknowledgement by Capt. Thomas Howell, as attorney, of a sale by Edward (*sic*) Webb to Thomas King.

Deed, November 30, 1669, Edmund Webb, planter, of Ann Arundell County, conveying to Thomas King, planter, the tract "None so Good in Finnland" of 200 acres, on the southeast side of Back Creek on north side of Sassafras River, it being part of a tract formerly taken up by Bartlett Hendrick and Cornelius Petterson, sold to John Cock, and later sold to Webb. Witnesses, John Anderton, George Barbar.

Deed, March 15, 1669-70, John Taylor, gentleman, and Arthur Taylor, planter, both of Gunpowder River, for 1,600 pounds of tobacco, conveying to John Scott, merchant, of Sarum, the tract "Taylors Choice" of 300 acres, on the north side of the eastern branch of Gunpowder River, reserving the right to remove trees from two specified nurseries thereon. Witnesses, John Collier, Robert Skinner, John Waterton.

Deed, May 13, 1670, John Collier, gentleman, of Bush River, for 2,800 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Richard Adams and William Robinson, planters, the tract "Phills Choice" of 100 acres, on the southwest side of Bush River. Witnesses, Robert Dorman, William Hadell, John Waterton. Ann Collier consents to sale by her husband.

Minute that Thomas Long, as attorney for Joseph Langley, has made an acknowledgement.

Deed, April 13, 1670, Joseph Langley, planter, conveying to Mr. Joseph Hopkins, gentleman, 250 acres at Turnie's Creek on the east side of Sassafras River, it being part of the tract "The Folly" of 400 acres, taken up by Mr. Richard Bennett, deceased. Witnesses Thomas Long, Thomas Allen.

Clerk's minute reading "At a Court held at Mr. Taylors Augt ye 2d 1670."

Deed, July 26, 1670, John Collett, gentleman, conveying to Mr. Joseph Hopkins, gentleman, the tract "Colleston" of 200 acres, on the south side of Churne Creek. Witnesses, Thomas Howell, Thomas Long.

Deed, August 2, 1670, Arthur Taylor, planter, of Gunpowder River, conveying to Richard Winley 125 acres at Gunpowder River, it being one-half of the tract "Taylors Mount" bought from Benjamin Reid by Mr. John Taylor, and also the tract "Fall Hill" of 100 acres at the head of said

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* Thomas Salmon, clerk of the county from 1669 to 1674, sometimes witnessed papers, apparently penning such unusual initials that the record clerk copied them in the form of arbitrary convolutions instead of letters of the alphabet.

river, formerly taken up by Arthur Taylor. Witnesses, Edward Swanson, John Waterton. Margaret Taylor, wife of Arthur, gives consent to sale.

Deed, August 2, 1670, Richard Winley and wife Mary conveying to John Owen land at Gunpowder River which is part of the tract "Taylors Mount", lying opposite to Mr. John Taylor's plantation and adjoining land of Mr. John Dixon. Witnesses, Robert Gates, Mathias Stevenson, John Waterton.

Deed, August 1, 1670, Godfrey Harmar, merchant, and wife Mary, of Gunpowder River, for 11,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to John Fallock the tract "Spryes Inheritance" of 640 acres at the head of Rumley Creek on north side of Bush River. Witnesses, Robert Arnold als Gerrard, John Shadwell, John Watterton.

Deed, August 1, 1670, Godfrey Harmar and wife Mary, for 1,300 pounds of tobacco, conveying to John Shadwell of Gunpowder River 100 acres at Hunting Neck on the north side of Seneker Creek in a bay between Middle River and the mouth of Gunpowder River. Witnesses, John Fallocke, John Waterton.

Deed, August 1, 1670, Godfrey Harmar, merchant, and wife Mary, of Gunpowder River, for 1,700 pounds of tobacco, conveying to John Shadwell of Gunpowder River the tract "Harmars Hope" of 100 acres, on the south side of Salt Peeter Creek in Gunpowder River. Witnesses, John Fallock, John Watterton.

Deed, May 11, 1670, Richard Low, gentleman, conveying to John Gilbert and Abraham Wild, merchants, the tract "Grove" of 1,000 acres, bought from Philip Calvert, and also the adjoining tract "Haslemore" of 600 acres, both tracts being on the south side of Elk River, adjoining land taken up by Monuse Anderson and land of Mr. James Frisbie. Witnesses, Henry Ward, William Dunkerton. Notation "Acknowledged by Dunkerton Attrny to Captn Loe."

Clerk's minute stating "Court held the first day of November 1670".

Deed, November 1, 1670, Richard Leeke, tailor, and wife Gwilthin conveying to Thomas Howell, gentleman, the tract "The [Worlds] End" of 500 acres near a small island and at Harbore Creek, on the north side of Sassafras River taken up by Francis Child, and also the tract "Urinson" of 150 acres on the north side of said river, taken up by Neale Urinson and by him sold to Leeke. Witnesses, John Vanheeck, Richard Ball.

Bond, November 1, 1670, Richard Leeke, tailor, obligating himself for 24,000 pounds of tobacco to Thomas Howell, gentleman, as guaranty of title to 650 acres sold to Howell. Witnesses, John Vanheeck, Richard Ball.

Letter of attorney, October 7, 1670, Josias Fendall, gentleman, of Charles County, appointing Capt. Thomas Howell his attorney to give seisin of the tract "Great Oake" to John Vanheeck or attorney. Witnesses, Charles Russell, Thomas Turkorill.

Deed, May 20, 1669, Josias Fendall, for 23,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to John Vanheek, gentleman, the tract "Great Oake" of 2,000 acres at Fendall's Creek on the south side of Bacon Bay, as patented July 2, 1649, to Fendall. Witnesses, Thomas Howell, William Dunkerton. John Bloomfield certifies that record was made in 1699 in the provincial books.

Appendant certificate that Capt. Thomas Howell, as attorney, gave seisin on October 31, 1670, to Vanheek in presence of [*T.*] Walmon and Daniel Silvain.

Bond, May 20, 1669, by which Josias Fendall, esq., of Charles County, obligates himself and wife Mary for 46,000 pounds of tobacco to John Vanheek, gentleman, as guaranty of title of the tract "Great Oake". Witnesses, Thomas Howell, William Dunkerton.

Deed, October 27, 1670, Godfrey and Mary Harmar of Gunpowder River, for 1,800 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Richard Morgan and John Hall, planters, the tract "Crab Hill" of 100 acres on the north side of Bush River. Witnesses, William Chadborne, Richard Adams. Notation of acknowledgement in court November 1, 1670.

Letter of attorney, May 26, 1670, William Clapham of Lancaster County, Va., appointing Mr. Thomas Todd of Patapsco his attorney to acknowledge sale to Richard Ball of Patapsco of 500 acres near the mouth of Bear Creek on north side of Patapsco River. Jane Clapham consents to her husband's sale and appoints Todd her attorney to acknowledge consent. Witnesses, William Ball, Richard Linsfeild.

Deed, May 26, 1670, William Clapham, senior, conveying to Richard Ball of Patapsco 500 acres on Patapsco River and appointing Mr. Thomas Todd of Patapsco his attorney to acknowledge same, stating that Walter Dickenson, by bond of November 22, 1659, agreed to take up 500 acres at Patapsco River, to build two houses thereon, and to deliver a patent of the premises to Clapham, but failed to do so, whereupon Clapham, on October 20, 1668, made Ball assignee of the bond and Dickenson then agreed to deliver to Ball by March 1, 1669-70 the patent already recorded in the name of Clapham. Witnesses, William Ball, Richard Linsfeild.

Deed, November 1, 1670, Godfrey Harmar and wife Mary of Gunpowder River, for 1,100 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Roger Hill, planter, the tract "Windleys Forrest" of 100 acres at Catt Creek at the head of Gunpowder River. Witnesses, Richard Adams, Richard Morgan.

Deed, November 1, 1670, Robert Neve, planter, and wife Elizabeth conveying to Nathaniell Stiles, gentleman, 150 acres called Spring Neck, on the east side of the Bay, near land formerly taken up by George Saphir. Witnesses, Richard Ball, *T.* Salmon.

Deed, October 19, 1670, Richard Whitton, planter, conveying to John Masters the tract "Fox Hall" of 50 acres at Gunpowder River, near the falls and adjoining land formerly taken up by William Wignall. Witnesses, Miles Gibson, William Wibeard.

Deed, November 1, 1670, William Pearce, planter, and wife Isabell conveying to Thomas Weymouth and John Powell 150 acres at Fendall's Creek, being part of the tract "Neves Choice", and adjoining land of Phillip Macanady. Witnesses, Daniel Silvaine, Ceesar Prince, Roger Holden.

Deed, November 1, 1670, William Pearce, planter, and wife Isabell conveying to John Willis 200 acres on the south side of Cherne Creek, on the east side of the Bay. Witnesses, John Vanheek, Daniel Silvaine, Roger Holden.

Deed, November 1, 1670, William Pearce, planter, and wife Isabell con-

veying to Philip Macanady the tract "Neves Choice" of 100 acres on Fendall's Creek. Witnesses, Ceasor Prince, Rodger Holden, Daniel Silvaine.

The following additional items of 1670 are to be found on pages 33 to 38 of the liber I. S. No. I. K., into which they were copied from a former book called I. C. No. A., which has disappeared.

Letter of attorney, March 23, 1669-70, John Scott, merchant of Sarum, appointing John Waterton, gentleman, of Gunpowder River, his attorney to collect 100 pounds on a bill of debt of Giles Stephens, sawyer, and to collect 300 pounds on a bill made by Charles Gorsuch, planter of Patapsco, and assigned to Scott by Stephens; also to obtain from John Taylor, senior, gentleman, of Gunpowder River, and his son Arthur Taylor, an acknowledgement of sale of their plantation "Taylor Choyce" of 300 acres, and performance of their covenants. Witnesses, Richard Adams, James Coyle.

Patent of naturalization, November 15, 1669, issued to Augustine Herrman, reciting Act of Assembly of April 10, 1666, by which the Assembly granted a petition presented on behalf of John Jarbo, born at Dijon, France, Augustine Herrman, born at Prague, Bohemia, and his children Ephraim Georgius, Casparus, Anna Margarita, Judith, Francina, all born in New York, Ann Hack, born at Amsterdam, Holland, and her sons George and Peter, born at Anamack, Va. Certified by Robert Carvile.

EXTRACTS FROM ACCOUNT AND LETTER BOOKS OF DR. CHARLES CARROLL, OF ANNAPOLIS.

(Continued from Vol. XXVI, p. 198.)

Annapolis, 9th 11th 1753

Sir

I send you inclosed Copy of Bill of Exceptions filed to my answer in the Case of Messrs Carroll and is to be heard the first Tuesday in Xbr next as you will see by the Endorsement as the weather may prevent your being over I desire yr Favour in any advice that may Occur therein & You will oblige me.

As Mr Rudd has done nothing with me in Relation to his

Bond in your hands, I desire you will Issue Writt and Deed thereon.

To Mr Jas Tilghman
Talbot County ———

Annapolis Novr 11th 1753

Sir

Inclosed I send you a Copy of the Exceptions filed by Messrs Carroll to my Answer and to be heard as by the Endorsement thereon the first Tuesday in Dec. next as the weather my be such that I Cannot well Expect Mr Tilghman over I request your Favour to be here at that Time and that in the mean while you will Consider what is needfull on the occasion.

I shall be glad if a Line in Relation to your sentiments what I had best do with Mr Macnemara in his very Exorbitant Demand which I gave you I hope my messenger will meet you.

To Mr Jer. Chace
in Charles County ———

Maryland Novr 18 1753

Gentlemen

As I hope I have Ball. in Your Hands & shall want some Ten penny Nails, I desire you will in your Spring Ship send me forty Thousand Ten penny Nails of fourteen pounds to the Thousand in Cask of 10000 Each & the Cost & Charge of them place to acct of

Gent
Yr very hble servt
C. C.

To Messrs Cheston Sedgley &
Hillhouse merchts in
Bristoll & Seddie ———

Annapolis 9th 18 1753

Dear Charley

I take this oppertunity to let you know we are all well here at present I demurred to the Bill of Complt of Messrs Carroll as John Diggs one of the Exrs was not joined in the same Bill

altho he with Mr Chs Carroll & myself took out Lres Testamentary but the said Demurrer was overruled which Case you may Consider. In my answer in the following Two paragraphs which you may Consider & Advise your Sense of them & in Case I Could prove the first that of being Popish Priest whether they Could be enabled to sue in any Courts The Second Paragraph is Agreeable to the Case you mention in yours I should be glad to hear from you "This Dept has heard that the sd Complts obtained out of the Prerogative Court of Maryland Lres Testamentary on the Estate of the sd Jas Carroll deced altho one of them Appears by the Bill of Complt to be in foreign Parts & therefore Could not Agreeable to Law Qualifye to that Purpose nor either be enabled to be Ers: having been bred in foreign Seminaries and then and now being actually Popish Priests & officiating as such and this Dept denys that as such they have a Right to sue & implead or Call him this Dept to acct for any Residue of the Estate of the sd James Carroll the Testator if such he had in his Hands—which he denies he hath.

And this Dept doth further set forth & say that the Nature of the Acct kept by him of the Estate which he Could not possibly keep any other as receiving often paying and being Subject to be Called upon for such payments which Could not be made without money for the purpose the same was an Acct Curt therefore this Dept was not any ways liable to pay Int. for any money so from Time to Time remaining in his Hands nor doth this Dept deem himself to have been obliged to spend his whole Time to Trade & Transact for the Sole Benefit & Advantage of the said Estate which was he to have done & met with the same misfortunes & Losses which he had in his own private Affairs the sd Estate had not been so much bettered as it is now.

Jackey is not very well has a little Cough Attended with a Hectick fever at Times he desires his Love to you & Mrs Carroll presents her Complimts Also.

To Charles Carroll Esqr

Maryland Nov^{r} 18 1753

Sir

I desire that you will by some of the Ships Coming out in the Spring send me the Contents of the Inclosed Invoice of the Goods Mark B. C. & make an Insurance on them that in Case of Loss I may draw my Principal & Charges & the Cost of the said Goods & Premio on such Insurance charge to my Acc^{t} the Lowness of Iron as you write me & the slowness of its sale in London was the Reason I did not ship any that way this year but have kept it in the Country I am sure of its Clearing 5$^{£}$ Ster. at Bristoll or more p^{r} Ton so if you do not Advise me to ship to London I shall to Bristol where I shall order you the Nett proceeds so that by next fall you shall have remittance for any Ball. which may be between us and as you are Sure of your money with Advantage of Commision &c you will not be the least uneasie on Acc^{t} of any advance for my Son.

To M^{r} W. Black

1200 Ells good Oznabrigs
2 Pieces Coarse Linnen Chex
2 p^{s} Dowlas
2 p^{s} Irish Linnen a 1/6 p^{r} Y^{d}
2 p^{s} D^{o} 1/8
2 p^{s} D^{o} 2/6
4 p^{s} brown Hessius
4 p^{s} best hendal Cotton
4 p^{s} Course Kersey & Trimmings
2 p^{s} Striped flannel
1 p^{s} White D^{o}
6 Yarn Rugs
2 p^{s} Coarse Daroy & Trimming
2 p^{s} Good Tristam & D^{o}
1 p^{s} good Cinamon Sagathy & Trimmings
4 p^{s} Coarse Drugget & Trimmings
2 p^{s} Cotton Ramalls
2 p^{s} Silk D^{o}

3 p^{s} Coarse Callico
3 large Stock Locks
6 Small D^{o}
12 Strong Padlocks
2 German Steel
2 Blistered
1 Faggot English
6 Grass Scythes & furniture
1 Bramble D^{o}
8m Scupper Nails
30m 4^{d} D^{o}
30m 8^{d} D^{o}
30m 10 D^{o}
30m 20 D^{o}
4m 30 D^{o}
One p^{r} forge Bellows Pipes 3½ feet long 5½ Inches wide at the Throat & 1¼ Inch at the Noose or Small End.
2 p^{s} D^{o} 3 feet long 4½ Inch^{s} wide at the Throat & 1 Inch at the Small End.
2 Doz. Strong Clasp Knives
2 Counting house Pen knives best London Blades
2 Doz. Coarse felt Hats
2 Mens large Bever Hats
6 lb. Cotton Wick
12 Oznabrigs Thread
12 Coloured D^{o} B C
8 W Brown D^{o}
1 Mens ditto Sorted
½ Doz. Pewter Basons Sorted
½ Doz. D^{o} Dishes D^{o}
½ Doz. D^{o} Plates
2 Doz. D^{o} Spoons
12 large Loves Single refined Sugar
20 Pepper
20 Alspice
Mace Cynamon Cloves & Nutmeg ½ lb. Each
6 fig blew

2 Groce White Mettal Buttons. Sorted Coat & Vest
2 Doz. Shoemakers Sewing Alls & handles
1 lb. Hyson Tea
6 lbs. best Scotch Snuff
By Cap^{t} Peddie.

Annapolis, 25th Nov^{r} 1753

Sir

Inclosed is three Shill. which you left me on Acc^{t} for I Cannot get any good Bolting Cloths to suit my liking as it will not take up much of your Time I request you will go to some of the Shops where the best of that kind are to be had I want one of the finest & thickest Sort which is generally yard wide I think of which Sort I want five yards and the like Sort of the Second Sort for Seconds, You will oblige me much if you will let me know the lowest prices of Each by the 3^{d} & if to be done send me a pattern of Each be it ever so little & if I like I will send by the next Return of the post an order for the money to pay for them With Service to M^{rs} Sumain.

To M^{r} Sumain
Philadelphia

P. S. I have inclosed a piece of such as I would be Glad to get for the finest Cloth. It was when new thick & fine it may be some Direction in making Y^{r} Choice.

Annapolis, 3^{d} Dec^{r} 1753

Sir

I want a Copper head of the Inclosed Dimensions and as I find you Advertise working Stills &c I should be glad to have it of you. In order to give you the better Idea of the make I want it if it is to let into the mouth of an Iron Kettle the Dimensions of which is about Two Inches down Twenty four Inches & a Qu^{r} diameter & so beveling up to the mouth where it is Twenty Three Inches & ½ Diameter in the Clear & the use of the head is to Convey the Steam of boyling water into a

Trunk to render Plank Soft & plyable for Bends &c in a Ship Carpenter's Yard of which sort I make no Doubt you have seen. The lower Funnell is to receive the water into the Kettle so must be placed Upright to receive the Funnell.

I need not Explain the matter further. In Case you will get such a head made for me and Send it by the first Oppertunity to me here with an Acc^{t} of the Costs I will thankfully transmit you the same.

If I have it Early in March it will answer please to let me have a line if I may depend on having it And you will oblige.

To M^{r} Peacock Bigger
in Charles Town
Cecil County.

A Copper head made in Form of a Still head 24 Inch^{s} & Qu^{r} Diameter from out to out at Bottom & Tapering up for Two Inch^{s} to the breadth of Twenty three Inch^{s} & ½ from out to out then the rest rounding in form of a Still head 20 Inch^{s} high & about 2 foot 2 Inch Diameter in the Cleere. There must be a Funnell in the Center of the head 4 Inch & ½ Diameter in the Cleere & 8 Inch^{s} long to let the same pass, lower down in the side there must be a small Funnell about 2 Inches ½ Diameter & four Inch^{s} high to receive a Funnell to put in Water.

P. S. I mean the highth of the head to be Twenty Inch^{s} from Bottom to the round Top where the Upper Funnell goes out, but refer the whole to yourself.

Annapolis Jan^{ry} 17 1754

S^{r}

I Reced Yours Dat: 3^{d} Inst: I approve of the Form of the head sent me Except the Funnel to power in the water which ought to be placed lower in the head and made right perpendicular to receive a Funnel to fill the water by The Rate of Copper Stiles in Britain does not Exceed Sixteen pence per pound but as I want the head I desire you will get it made & Sent me by some Oppertunity Coming to this Town and the

price I must refer to yourself & doubt not but it will be reasonable I am very respectfully.

To Mr Peacock Bigger
in Charles Town ———

Annapolis Janry 22d 1754

Sir

Upon Information that the bounded Tree being the Beginning Tree of a Tract of Land Called Shelby's Misfortune in Fredk County Granted to me being destroyed I wrote to Mr Thos Prather to take some Depositions relating thereto & to fix another Boundary in the Room of that destroyed. Inclosed you have his Letter & a Copy of a Deposition taken by a Dutch Servt belonging to Evan Shelby whereby it Appears that the Wife of said Shelby procured & ordered the Servt to Act the part he had therein. This being An Offence Agst an Act of Assembly Entitutled An Act to prevent the destroying of Boundaries &c Comes under the Cognizance of the Attorney Generall I desire therefore you will bring an Action Agst Evan Shelby & his Wife Upon the said Act for me Grounded Agreeable to Law. Mr Thos Prather will be at Fredk County March Court & will let you know Anything farther Needfull I do not know the Xstian Name of Shelby's Wife but that you will soon find I Conceive it will be absolutely necessary to keep the Dutch Servt bound to Appear to Testifye. This being An Offence Agt the Common Security of every man interested in real Estates in Maryland I hope for Your Care that the Offender may be punished as far as the Law will go.

To Henry Darnall Esqr
Attorney Genll of
Maryland ———

Annapolis Febry 1st 1754

Sr

Inclosed is the Writ of Ejectmt Agt Evan Shelby which I hope you will Serve in Time and not give me further Occation

to Complain on that Head, I Receed your Acc^{t} the part of which due from me I will readily pay & am With Respect.

To M^{r} Sam^{ll} Beale Jun^{r}
Sher. Fred^{k} County
By M^{r} Isaac Brooks

Annapolis Feb^{ry} 7th 1754

S^{r}

Inclosed are the Three last Patterns sent me that N^{o} 1 is very dear & not so fine & thick As it should be for so great a price as are all the other Sorts when you Consider the Prices of the best silks, I am therefore in Hopes you will reason the man to Moderate his price & he will thereby be sure of more Cus^{t}om I want for my own use 5 Y^{ds} & ½ of N^{o} 1 & 5 & ½ Y^{ds} N^{o} 2 I also want for M^{r} Nich^{s} Maccubbin 3 Y^{ds} of N^{o} 1 & three Y^{ds} of N^{o} 2 I have Inclosed you an order to M^{r} Reese Meredith for what I have in his hands viz £21: 14. 9 & desire you will send me an Acc^{t} with the Cloths by the post & I will pay him the Ball or to any other Order of Y^{rs} here, I refer to you to serve me as well as you Can herein pray let the Cloths be put up in double paper very Carefully tied I am with respects to M^{rs} Sumain & you.

I keep the other patterns you first sent me.

To M^{r} S^{ll}: Sumain in Philadelphia
p^{r} post

Annapolis Feb^{ry} 12 1754

M^{r} Tho^{s} Prather

I Receed Yours inclosing Copy of Deposition taken by Shelby's Dutch Serv^{t} and as that affair Comes Under the Care of the Att^{y} Generall I gave a Copy thereof As also of Your Lre to M^{r} Henry Darnall to prosecute Evan Shelby and his Wife whose Christian Name I did not know but I desire you will Enquire & at your March Court or as soon as you see M^{r} Darnall let him know & give him the original Deposition & other papers need-

full which you took in the Affair, as I have Mr Darnals promise I make no Doubt of his Integrity to prosecute the matter with Effect. Your favour to me herein I gratefully acknowledge & return you thanks for the same & and very respectfully.

To Mr Thos Prather in
Fredk County
Inclosed to Mr Arthur Charlton
by Richd Smith
Mr Charlton

Christian Smith who married the Widow Stonar near Monocasy gave me an Order on Daniel Wells of this City Butcher for £: 13. 4 which I cannot get of Wells and as the man may get his money of Wells I have herewith Inclosed the Order which I desire you will deliver to Smith on his giving you his Note for £4: 13s: 4d payable to me for bal reced & evidenced by Yr self pray favour me with doing this soon I am &c.

To Mr Arthur Charlton
These

P. S. I mean to take his Note for the Ball which is Two Pounds Thirteen Shill & 7 pence.

Annapolis, Maryland Febry 15th 1754

Dear Charles

This Day about four o'Clock in the Afternoon died here in my arms your Brother John Henry* in the same manner that he lived in Innocence & free of pain & without a Convulsive Distortion but entirely Wore away with a Confirmed Consumption his Senses lasted to the last moment & desired we should not be Concerned for he was sure he should go to a Life free from Care & Trouble & be eternally happy as he had always taken Care to put his Trust in God & not to offend him by his Life or Conduct I Can say I never heard or Saw the least offensive word or Behaviour from him. I am resigned to the

*See also this *Magazine*, Vol. 18:30 and 20:64.

will of God & Trust that my son is happy & have now only to pay my Regards to his Remains & to Act with Prudence becomming a Xstian I have lost an Agreeable Companion & friend in him but hope he is Gone to better I am now wishing to have you here with me least my Eyes should Close before I see you they began to be dim long since but this last stroke has added Dimness to my Sight & Senses. I must therefore desire that you will Endeavour to Come to me in some Ship Comming this next Spring or Summer to this part of Maryland or Convenient to Annapolis. I the more desire this as you have had Two Years reading of the Law and are now in a Method you Can read it here might with practice as well as there. I also desire you will bring a Good Collection of necessary Books I need not enlarge on this head as your own Judgm^{t} will best suggest to you what is proper to be done. I have wrote to M^{r} Black by this same oppertunity to supply you with the needfulls for your Comming & will not add hereto only to assure you that I am with Love & Affection & Esteem Dear Charles.

Maryland Feb^{ry} 15 1754

Sir

An Unexpected Incident in the Death of my son here, make me desire to have my son Charles Come in in the Spring or Summer in some Good Ship comming Convenient to Annapolis as my Dependence for his Supply has been on you entirely I must still request you will let him have such Sum as is necessary for Books his passage & every other requisite which he may need as I am sure his prudence will not go beyond what is so and the same with any other Ballance shall this next Shipping be lodged in Your Hands I hope for your Friendship & favour herein & am with much respect.

To M^{r} Will Black Merch^{r} in London & Cap^{t} Allen via Ireland to be put into the post office there Copy by Capt^{n} Etherington to the Care of M^{r} Plater Feb^{ry} 3^{d}.

COMMISSION BOOK, 82.*

(Continued from Vol. XXVI, p. 158.)

Fitz, John, Register for schooner "Two Brothers", George Macclester, Master, 25 tons, built in Somerset county, 1741, Samuel Macclester, George Macclester, Aaron Lynn and John Fitz, owners. 7 May, 1741. (86)

Muir, Adam, Register for sloop "Lucky Nancy", 30 tons, built in Norfolk, Va., 1738, Levin Gale and Adam Muir, owners. 7 May, 1741. (86)

Gale, John, Register for schooner "Betty", 60 tons, built in Somerset co., 1741, John Gale, Master and owner. 16 June, 1741. (86)

Rimmar, Hugh, Register for Brigantine "John and Peggy", 55 tons, built in Dorchester Co., 1741, Hugh Rimmar, Owner and Master. 20 June, 1741. (86)

Lynn, Aaron, Register for Sloop "Elizabeth", built in Somerset co., 1741, John Windsor, Master, Aaron Lynn, owner. 25 July, 1741. (86)

Dickenson, Charles, Commissioned one of the Coroners of Dorchester county. 18 June, 1741. (87)

Jones, John, Commissioned one of the Coroners for Dorchester county. 18 June, 1741. (87)

Mackeel, Thomas, Commissioned one of the Coroners of Dorchester county. 18 June, 1741. (87)

Watkins, George, Register for Schooner "Friendship", 20 tons, built at Herring Bay and formerly called "The Hawk", built 1735, George Watkins, Master. As appears by a former Register Samuel Read and George Watkins, owners. 28 August, 1741. (87)

Murray, Duncan, Register for sloop "Argyle", 12 tons, built at Cohansie, Pa., 1738 and called "The Dolphin", Duncan Murray, Master and owner. 29 August, 1741. (87)

* For description of the original record book, see Vol. XXVI, No. 2, page 138.

Gale, Levin, Register for ship "Levin and Leah", William Murray, Master, 95 tons, built in Somerset county., 1741, Levin Gale and Matthias Gale, owners. 31 August, 1741. (87)

Muir, Adam, Register for snow "St. Andrew", 60 tons, built at Philadelphia, 1730 and called the "Port Glasgow" (rebuilt in this Province, 1741), Adam Muir, Master and owner, 31 August, 1741. (88)

Tootell, Richard, Commissioned Master Gunner, Storekeeper, and Keeper of the Council Chamber in Annapolis, 5 Sept., 1741. (88)

Hunter, Samuel, Commissioned Reader of Christ Church Parish in Queen Anne's county. 8 October, 1741. Salary 10,000 lbs. tobacco. (88)

Parran, John, Register for sloop "Charming Betty", 10 tons, built at Choptank, 1737, Edward Noell, Master, the said Basil (sic) Noell and John Parran, owners. 17 October, 1741. (89)

Bradford, *Rev.* John, Induction to Christ Church Parish in Queen Anne's county. 11 Jan., 1741/2. (89)

Stanton, Thomas, Pardon granted for theft of a bee hive from Thomas Vanderwert of Queen Anns county. 15 Jan., 1741/2. (89)

Edmonson, Peter, Commissioned Ranger of Dorchester county. 19 Jan., 1741/2. (90)

Feild, Joarib, of Connecticut, Mariner, Register for sloop "Abigail", 18 tons, built at Swanzey, Rhode Island, 1733, formerly called "Elizabeth" Joarib Field Master and owner. 13 Feb., 1741/2. (90)

Chase, *Rev.* Richard, Resignation from Christ Church Parish, Calvert county. 1 March, 1741/2. Induction same day to Portobacco Parish in Charles county. (90) (91)

Vaughan, *Rev.* John, Resignation from Parish of St. Margaret's Westminster in Ann Arundel county. 1 March, 1741/2. Induction same day to Christ Church Parish in Calvert county. (91)

Swift, *Rev.* Theophilus, Induction to Durham Parish, Charles county. 1 March, 1741/3. (91)

Campbell, Hugh, merchant, Register for schooner "Argyle", 20 tons, built in Virginia, 1740, James Macarthen, Master. 9 March, 1741/2. (91)

Deans, *Rev.* Hugh, Induction to St. Margaret's Westminster Parish, in Ann Arundel county, 26 March, 1742. (91)

Creagh, Patrick, Register for schooner "Elizabeth", William Scandrett, Master, 20 tons, built in New England, 1729, and then called the "Mary", was rebuilt in Annapolis, 1741, Patrick Creagh, owner. 1742. (92)

Mill, William of Biddeford, mariner, Register for ship "Revolution", 90 tons, built at Bohemia, 1742, William Mill, Master, George Strange, merchant and William Mill, owners. 12 June, 1742. (92)

Rumney, Edward, of the City of Annapolis, Register for schooner "Lark", George McClester, Master, 20 tons, built in New England, 1733. 22 June, 1742. (92)

Ogle, *Rev.* Henry, Resignation from St. John's Parish in Balto. county. 21 July, 1742. Induction, same day, to Portobacco Parish, in Charles county. (92)

Deans, *Rev.* Hugh, Resignation from St. Margarets Westminster, in Ann Arundel county. 22 July, 1742. Induction, same day, to St. John's Parish, Baltimore county. (93)

Buncle, Alexander, Register for sloop "Restoration", Samuel Wise, Master, 15 tons, built in Somerset county, 1742, Alexander Buncle, owner. 23 July, 1742. (93)

Russel, James, merchant, Register for ship "Nottingham", Robert Watson, Master, 150 tons, built in Somerset county, 1740, and then called "Britannia", James Wardrop, John Buchanan and James Russell, owners. 30 August, 1742. (95)

Dent, Peter, Commissioned Deputy Surveyor of Prince Georges county. 30 August, 1742. (95)

Harrison, *Rev.* Richard, Induction to St. Margarets Westminster in Ann Arundel county. 30 Aug., 1742. (95)

Tasker, Benjamin, Jr., Commissioned Naval Officer of the Port of Annapolis. 29 Sept., 1742. (95)

Hammond, Col. Charles, Commissioned Treasurer of the

Western Shoar. 29 Sept., 1742. (95) Commission to be one of the Commissioners of the Paper Currency Office same day.

Plater, George, Commissioned Naval Officer of the Port of Annapolis. 29 Sept., 1742. (96)

Lee, Philip, Commissioned Naval Officer of the Port of North Patowmeck. 29 Sept., 1742. (96)

Hollyday, Col. James, Commissioned Naval Officer of the Port of Oxford. 29 Sept., 1742. (96)

Harris, Col. James, Commissioned Surveyor General of the Eastern Shoar. 29 Sept., 1742. (96)

Hammond, Mordecai, Register for schooner "Mulberry", George Hammond, Master, 55 tons, built in Ann Arundel county, 1742, Mordecai Hammond, owner. 30 Sept., 1742. (96)

Chamberlain, Samuel, Commissioned Naval Officer of the Port of Pocomoke. 14 October, 1742. (96)

Dulany, Daniel, Commissioned Commissary General. 14 October, 1742. (96)

Addison, *Rev.* Henry, Induction to King George's Parish in Prince Georges county. 15 October, 1742. (97)

Gale, Levin, Commissioned Judge of the Land Office, 15 October, 1742. Commissioned Major General of the Eastern Shoar, same day. (97)

Henry, Robert Jenckins, Register for sloop "Sea Nymph", (incomplete). (97)

Gale, Levin, Register for schooner "Bladen", George Paris, Master, 45 tons, built in Somerset county, 1742, Levin Gale, owner. (97)

Bennett, Richard, Register for schooner, "Hopewell", Samuel Martyn, Master, 40 tons, built in the Province of Maryland and was taken by the Spaniards and retaken by the "Rose" Man of War, Richard Bennett, owner. 21 October, 1742. (97)

Waughop, James, Commissioned one of the Coroners of St. Mary's county. 26 October, 1742. (98)

Cromwell, William, Commissioned Deputy Surveyor of Ann Arundell county. 26 October, 1742. (98)

Tasker, Benjamin, Commissioned to be his Lordship's Agent within this Province, 18 November, 1742. (98)

Jenings, *Rev.* Joseph, Induction to All Saints' Parish, in Prince Georges county. 23 November, 1742. (98)

Harrison, *Rev.* Richard, Resignation from Parish of St. Margaret's Westminster in Ann Arundel county. 29 November, 1742. (98) Induction, same day, to St. Luke's Parish in Queen Anns County.

Glasgow, *Rev.* Patrick, Induction to Parish of St. Margarets Westminster in Ann Arundel Co., 30 November, 1742. (99)

Bullard, Henry, Commissioned one of the Coroners of Somerset county. 30 Nov., 1742. (99)

Slater, Ellis, Commissioned one of the Coroners of Calvert county. 10 December, 1742. (99)

Lant, Lawrence, Commissioned Deputy Surveyor of St. Mary's county. 10 December, 1742. (99)

Lane, William, Commissioned one of the Coroners of Worcester county. 11 December, 1742. (99)

Sheredine, Francis, Pardoned and banished for burglary of storehouse of Col. John Ward. 15 January, 1742/3. (100)

Schandrett, William, Register for sloop "Nancy" ten tons, built in New Jersey, 1736 and then called the "Fanny and Nancy", William Schandrett and James Earle, owners. 16 October, 1742. (100)

Henney, Thomas, Register for schooner "Susannah", 12 tons, built in Kent county, 1741, Thomas Henney, owner. 30 December, 1742. (100)

Young, Benjamin, Commissioned Judge of the Admiralty Court within the Province of Maryland. 30 December, 1742. (100)

Godwyn, Michael, Register for sloop "Indian Queen", Cornelius Kollick, Master, 20 tons, built in Worcester county, 1742, Cornelius Kollick and Michael Godwyn, owners, 23 March, 1742/3. (101)

Risteau, John, Commissioned one of the Coroners of Baltimore county. 23 March, 1742/3. (101)

Miller, William, Commissioned one of the Coroners of Calvert county. 23 March, 1742/3. (101)

Bradford, William, Commissioned one of the Coroners of Baltimore county. 23 March, 1742/3.

Glasgow, *Rev.* Patrick, Resignation from Parish of St. Margarets Westminster, in Ann Arundel county. 4 May, 1743. (101) Induction, same day, to ———————— Parish, Somerset county.

Whitaker, *Rev.* Nathaniel, Induction to St. Margarets Westminster in Ann Arundel county. 7 May, 1743. (101)

Hanson, William, Commissioned Deputy Surveyor of Charles County. 19 May, 1743. (102)

Skinner, Adderton, Commissioned Deputy Surveyor of Calvert county. 1 June, 1743. (102)

Skinner, William, Commissioned one of the Coroners of Calvert county. 1 June, 1743. (102)

Ostroe, William, servant of Richard Lee of Prince Georges county, pardoned for burglary. 4 June, 1743. (102)

Paca, John, Commissioned Ranger of Baltimore county. 9 June, 1743. (102)

White, Thomas, Commissioned Deputy Surveyor of Baltimore county. 13 June, 1743. (102)

Crawley, Cornelius, Reprieve granted, July, 1743, of Baltimore county. (103)

Sutton, Ashbury, butcher, Register for schooner "Samuel", 8 tons, Horatio Samuel Middleton, Master, built at Annapolis, 1742, Asbury Sutton, owner. 9 April, 1743. (103)

Ridgeley, Charles, merchant, Register for sloop "Charles" Robert Goulding, Master, 20 tons, built in Baltimore county, 1740, Charles Ridgeley and John Rendell, owners, 28 Jan., 1743/4. (104)

Roberts, William, sadler, Register for schooner "Carolina", James Earl, Master, 20 tons, built in Annapolis, 1743, William Roberts owner. (104)

Benson, Perry, Commissioned one of the Coroners of Talbot county, 21 Oct., 1743. (104)

White, William, Commissioned one of the Coroners of Talbot county. 21 October, 1743. (104)

Creagh, Patrick, merchant, Register for the schooner "Hopewell", John Wabby, Master, 30 tons, built in Annapolis, 1743, Patrick Creagh, owner. 24 October, 1743. (104)

Creagh, Patrick, Register for sloop "Fanny" William Schandrett, Master, 20 tons, built in Annapolis, 1743, Patrick Creagh, owner. (104)

Morris, Isaac, merchant, Register for sloop "Eagle", Hampton Hopkins, Master, 20 tons, built in Somerset county, 1743, Isaac Morris, owner. 30 October, 1743. (105)

Travers, Henry, Register for schooner "The Honest Trader," Henry Hickes, Master, 25 tons, built in Dorchester county, 1734, Henry Travers, owner. 18 November, 1743. (105)

Burdus, Richard, Commissioned one of the Coroners of Ann Arundel county. 17 November, 1743. (105)

Emory, John, Commissioned Deputy Surveyor of Queen Anns county. 16 November, 1743. (105)

Vezey, John, Commissioned Deputy Surveyor of Cecil county. 18 November, 1743. (105)

Garnett, George, Commissioned Deputy Surveyor of Kent county. 18 November, 1743. (105)

Bozman, Risdon, Commissioned Deputy Surveyor of Talbot county. 18 November, 1743. (106)

Henry, John, Commissioned Deputy Surveyor of Worcester county. 23 November, 1743. (106)

Rawlins, Isaac, Commissioned Deputy Surveyor of Calvert county. 28 November, 1743. (106)

Ennals, Henry, Commissioned Deputy Surveyor of Dorchester county. 8 December, 1743. (106)

Vezey, John, Commissioned Naval Officer of the district in Cecil county. 8 December, 1743. (106)

Basnett, John, of Ann Arundel county, pardoned for uttering counterfeit money. 10 December, 1743. (106)

Gist, Christopher, Commissioned one of the Coroners of Baltimore county. 17 December, 1743. (106)

Govane, William of Ann Arundel county, Register for sloop "Endeavour", Thomas Hammond, Master, 25 tons, built in Ann Arundel county, 1743, William Govane, owner. 19 December, 1743. (106)

Harris, Matthias, Commissioned Receiver of the Manor Rents in Kent county. 23 December, 1743. (107)

Risteau, Talbot, Commissioned one of the Coroners of Baltimore county. 26 December, 1743. (107)

Lake, *Rev.* Charles, Resignation from St. Anns Parish, in Ann Arundel county, 4 January, 1743/4. Induction to Christ Church Parish, Calvert county, same day. (107)

Edgar, *Rev.* Samuel, Induction to St. Anns Parish, Ann Arundel county. 5 January, 1743/4. (107)

Smith, Samuel, Jr., Commissioned one of the Coroners of Ann Arundel county. 20 January, 1743/4. (107)

Thomas, Philip, Commissioned Judge and Register of the Land Office. 13 March, 1743/4. (107)

Warfield, Alexander, son of Richard Warfield, of Ann Arundel county, Commissioned one of the Coroners of said county. 14 March, 1743/4. (108)

Howard, John, Commissioned one of the Coroners of Ann Arundel county. 14 March, 1743/4. (108)

Wilson, David, Commissioned Deputy Surveyor of Somerset county. 14 March, 1743/4. (108)

Carlisle, *Rev.* Hugh, Induction to St. Georges Parish, Baltimore county. 31 March, 1744. (108)

Greaves, Thomas, Register for shallop "Bargain", John Greaves, Master, 5 tons, rebuilt in St. Mary's county, 1743, Thomas Greaves and John Greaves, owners. 1 March, 1743/4. (108)

Russell, James, merchant, Register for snow "Elizabeth", George Beal, Master, 90 tons, built at Lymestone, Devon, 1730 and called "Philleroy", sold under decree of Admiralty to James Johnson, James Wardrop and James Russell, owners. 20 March, 1743/4. (108)

Boulte, Kenelm, Commissioned one of the Coroners of St. Mary's county. 13 April, 1744. (109)

Edwards, Stourton, Commissioned one of the Coroners of St. Mary's county. 13 April, 1744. (109)

Taylor, James, Commissioned one of the Coroners of St. Mary's county. 13 April, 1744. (109)

Jenifer, Samuel, Commissioned one of the Coroners of St. Mary's county. 13 April, 1744. (109)

Swann, James, Commissioned one of the Coroners of St. Mary's county. 13 April, 1744. (109)

Charleton, Arthur, Commissioned Ranger of that part of Prince Georges county lying to the Westward of Katochton Creek. 13 April, 1744. (109)

Waters, Littleton, Register for sloop "Betty", Joseph Crispin, Master, 25 tons, built at Patuxent, 1741, Littleton Waters, owner. 8 May, 1744. (109)

Sprigg, Osborn, merchant, Register for ship "Marlborough", James Cole, Master, 140 tons, built at Boston, 1743, Osborn Sprigg, Thomas Clark, and Joseph Belt, Jr., owners. 10 May, 1744. (110)

Newbold, John, Register for sloop "Catherine and Ann", 15 tons, built in Accomac, Va., John Newbold, Master and owner. 11 May, 1744. (110)

Cheston, Daniel, merchant, Register for brigantine "Maryland Merchant," Anthony Beck, Master, 65 tons, built in Kent county, 1744, Daniel Cheston and William Gibbs, owners. 18 May, 1744. (110)

Creagh, Patrick, Register for ship "Speedwell", Joseph Brooke, Master, 100 tons, built at Annapolis, 1744, Patrick Creagh, owner, 6 August, 1744. (110)

Northey, Samuel, Register for sloop "Ann", 15 tons, built in South Carolina, 1739 and called the "Sea Flower", Samuel Northey, Master and owner. 7 August, 1744. (110)

Steuart, George, merchant, Register for schooner the "Bennett", John Scott, Master, 75 tons, built in Cecil county, 1744, George Steuart, Richard Bennett, James Calder, Bedingfield Hands and John Wallace, owners. 15 September, 1744. (110)

Caldwell, John, merchant, Register for sloop "Mary",

Joshua Caldwell, Master, 30 tons, built in Somerset county, 1734, and called the "Martha", John Caldwell, owner. 28 September, 1744. (111)

Waters, William, Register for schooner "Rose", 25 tons, built in Somerset county, 1744, William Waters, Master and owner. 4 October, 1744. (111)

Bradford, *Rev.* John, Resignation from Christ Church Parish, Queen Anns county, 20 November, 1744. Induction to St. Mary Anns Parish in Cecil county, same day. (111)

Cromwell, William, Register for schooner "William", Caleb Cromwell, Master, 12 tons, built in Ann Arundel county, 1744, William Cromwell, owner. 6 December, 1744. (111)

Craddock, *Rev.* Thomas, Induction to St. Thomas' Parish, Baltimore county. 6 December, 1744. (111)

Roberts, William, sadler, Register for ship "William and Ann", William Strachan, Master, 150 tons, built at Annapolis, 1744, William Roberts, owner, 19 December, 1744. (111)

Hunter, *Rev.* Samuel, Induction to Christ Church Parish, in Queen Anns county. February, 1744/5. (112)

Perkins, Daniel, Register for schooner "Ranger", 15 tons, built in Ann Arundel county, 1744, Daniel Perkins, Master and owner. 5 February, 1744/5. (112)

Chase, *Rev.* Thomas, Resignation from Somerset Parish in Somerset county. 5 February, 1744/5. Induction to St. John's Parish in Baltimore county, same day. (112)

Lyddel, Thomas, Register for sloop "Victory", 12 tons, built in Somerset county, 1744, Thomas Lyddel, Master and owner. 26 February, 1744/5. (112)

Cheston, Daniel, merchant, Register for sloop "Chester", John Brown, Master, 15 tons, built in the Province of Maryland, 1742, Daniel Cheston, owner. 21 March, 1744/5. (112)

Howard, John, Register for sloop "Nancy", 15 tons, built in Somerset county, 1741, John Howard, owner. 25 March, 1745. (112)

Gordon, *Rev.* John, Induction to St. Anns Parish in Ann Arundel county. 25 March, 1745. (112)

Lampden, Thomas, merchant, Register for schooner "Hollister", Thomas Elmore, Master, 35 tons, built in Worcester county, 1745, Thomas Lampden, owner. 13 April, 1745. (113)

Rock, George, merchant, Register for brigantine "Elk", John Brett, Master, 60 tons, built in Cecil county, 1745, George Rock and John Kankey, owners. 19 April, 1745. (113)

Gist, Christopher, merchant, Register for sloop "Two Brothers", Richard Blakistone, Master, 45 tons, built in Baltimore county, 1745, Christopher Gist, owner. 24 April, 1745. (113)

Lynn, Aaron, merchant, Register for ship "William and Mary", James Lucas, Master, 150 tons, built in Somerset county, 1745. 26 April, 1745. (113)

Roberts, William, sadler, Register for sloop "Harp", Richard Bentley, Master, 15 tons, built at Braintree, in New England, 1739, and called the "Humingbird", William Roberts, Aaron Lynn, William Reynolds and Richard Bentley, owners, 9 May, 1745. (113)

Dick, James Dick, merchant, Register for brigantine "Sea Nymph", Archibald Johnson, Master, 50 tons, built in Dorchester county, 1735, James Dick and Daniel Campbell, owners. 16 May, 1745. (113)

Franceway, Benjamin, Register for schooner "Peggy", 10 tons, built in Somerset county, 1745, Benjamin Franceway, Master and owner. 25 June, 1745. (114)

Horsey, Ouchterbridge, Register for schooner "Endeavour", 50 tons, built in Somerset county, 1745, Ouchterbridge Horsey, Master and owner. 18 July, 1745. (114)

Dames, William, merchant, Register for brigantine "James and Martha", John Bramley, Master, 50 tons, built in New Castle upon Tyne and called the "Bon Accord", 1738, William Dames and James Paul Heath, owners. 24 July, 1745. (114)

Henry, Robert Jenkins, merchant, Register for sloop

"Dolly", Clement Bailey, Master, 30 tons, built in Somerset county, 1745, Robert Jenckins Henry, owner. 6 August, 1745. (115)

Campbell, Daniel, merchant, Register for sloop "Batchelor", Septimus Noell, Master, 20 tons, built in Somerset county, 1744, Daniel Campbell and David Ross, owners. 10 August, 1745. (115)

Dunn, John, Register for sloop "George", 20 tons, built on Gwynns Island, in Gloucester county, Va., 1736 and then called the "Margaret", John Dunn, Master and owner. 9 September, 1745. (115)

Gardiner, John, of Liverpool, Register for ship "Liverpool Merchant", John Gardiner, Master, 140 tons, built in Talbot county, 1745, John Gardiner, Foster Cunliffe & Sons, merchants in Liverpool, owners. 18 September, 1745. (115)

Tolson, John, of North Carolina, Register for schooner "Hannah", 8 tons, built in Virginia, 1740, John Tolson, Master and owner, 20 September, 1745. (115)

Creagh, Patrick, merchant, Register for sloop "Betsy", William Rose, Master, 30 tons, built in Ann Arundel county, 1745, Patrick Creagh, owner. 28 September, 1745. (115)

Dennison, John, Commissioned one of the Coroners of Somerset county. 16 September, 1745. (116)

Carter, Joseph, Commissioned one of the Coroners of Worcester county. 18 September, 1745. (116)

Outten, Abraham, Commissioned one of the Coroners of Worcester county. 18 September, 1745. (116)

Young, Benjamin, of Ann Arundel county, Commissioned Surveyor General of the Eastern Shoar. 30 September, 1745. (116)

Briscoe, James, of St. Mary's county, Pardon for manslaughter. 18 September, 1745. (117)

Massey, Samuel, merchant of Kent county, Register for sloop "Ann", John Garrett, Master, 40 tons, built at Wiccocomoco in Somerset county, 1737, Samuel Massey, owner. 30 September, 1745. (117)

Hackett, Michael, Register for schooner "Lark", 8 tons, Michael Hackett, Master, built in Ann Arundel county, 1744, Thomas Perkins, owner. 9 November, 1745. (117)

Steuart, George, merchant, Register for ship "Charming Nancy", John Brown, Master, 140 tons, built at North East River, 1745, George Steuart, Richard Bennett, John Wallace, James Calder and Bedingfield Hands, owners. 7 December, 1745. (118)

Hamilton, *Rev.* John, Induction to Somerset Parish in Somerset county. 10 December, 1745. (118)

Govane, William, merchant, Register for sloop "Endeavour", John Segar, Master, 25 tons, built in Ann Arundel county, 1743, William Govane, owner. 2 January, 1745/6. (118)

Thomas, Tristram, Commissioned one of the Coroners of Talbot county. 1 February, 1745/6. (118)

Hopkins, Matthew, Commissioned one of the Coroners of Prince Georges county. 4 February, 1745/6. (119)

Bacon, *Rev.* Thomas, Induction to St. Peter's Parish in Talbot county. 3 March, 1745/6. (119)

Smith, Richard, merchant, Register for schooner "Molly", John Ford, Master, 15 tons, built in Ann Arundel county, 1734, Richard Smith and John Hall, owners, 9 October, 1745. (119)

Seahon, John, Register for sloop "Mary", 25 tons, built in Somerset county, 1745, John Seahon, Master and owner. 12 March, 1745/6. (119)

Gresham, Richard, merchant, Register for sloop "Kent", James Carle, Master, 20 tons, built in Kent county, 1745, Richard Gresham, owner. 29 March, 1746. (119)

Howard, John, merchant, Register for sloop "Sea Flower", 14 tons, built at Hampton, Va., 1746, John Howard, Master and owner. 1 May, 1746. (120)

Savory, William, merchant, Register for sloop "Penelope", 30 tons, Martin Johnson, Master, built in Ann Arundel county, 1745, William Savory, Master and owner, 10 May, 1746. (120)

Dames, William, merchant, Register for brigantine "James

and Martha", Stephen Martin, Master, 50 tons, built at Newcastle upon Tyne, 1738, and called the "Bon Accord", William Dames, owner. 20 May, 1746. (120)

Lee, Francis, merchant, Register for sloop "Eliabeth", Samuel Hall, Master, 13 tons, built in Wye River, 1738 and called "Rachel", Francis Lee owner, 28 June, 1746. (120)

Bayard, Peter, merchant, Register for sloop "Bohemia", Peter Bayard, Master, 30 tons, built in Cecil county, 1746, Peter Bayard and James Bayard, owners. 28 June, 1746. (120)

Chaille, Moses, Register for sloop "Mary", 20 tons, built in Somerset county, 1746, Moses Chaille Master and owner, 24 June, 1746. (121)

Ensor, John, Commissioned one of the Coroners of Baltimore county. 14 June, 1746. (121)

Lumley, John, of Whitehaven, Register for brigantine "William and Thomas", 70 tons, brought into this Province as a wreck by John Rigby, and purchased under Court of Admiralty, William and Thomas Gilpin of Whitehaven and John Lumley owners. 14 June, 1746. (121)

Draper, William, Register for sloop "Betty", Israel Holland, Master, 20 tons, built in Worcester county, 1746, William Draper, owner. 13 August, 1746. (121)

Creagh, Patrick, merchant, Register for sloop "Molly", Charles Gyles, Master, 20 tons, built at Ann Arundel county, 1735, Patrick Creagh, owner. 25 August, 1746. (122)

Ross, David, merchant, Register for sloop "Tryal", Robert Morrison, Master, 25 tons, built in the Colony of Virginia, 1745, David Ross owner. 1 September, 1746. (122)

Mills, John, Register for sloop "Bohemia Batchelor", John Mills, Master, 18 tons, built in Dorchester county, 1745, John Mills and James McLachlan, owners. 15 September, 1746. (122)

Cheston, Daniel, merchant, Register for schooner "Hollister", Thomas Elmer, Master, 35 tons, built in Worcester county, 1745, Thomas Elmer, William Dames, Thomas Lambden and Daniel Cheston. 12 September, 1746. (122)

Carlyle, John of Virginia, merchant, Register for snow "Lawson", Hugh Mackdowel, Master, 50 tons, built in Great Britain, John Carlyle, owner. 19 September, 1746. (122)

Harris, William, merchant, Register for schooner "Mulberry", Thomas Glenworth, Master, built in Kent county, 1746, William Harris, owner. 6 October, 1746. (123)

Dashiel, George, merchant, Register for sloop "Eliabeth", Clement Dashiel, Master, 10 tons, built in Somerset county, 1746, George Dashiel, owner. 12 November, 1746. (123)

Ward, Henry, Commissioned one of the Coroners of Cecil county, 3 September, 1746. (123)

Smith, John, Commissioned Receiver of His Lordship's Quit Rents in Cecil county. 3 September, 1746. (123)

Shipley, Richard, Commissioned Deputy Surveyor of Ann Arundel county. 3 September, 1746. (123)

Garnett, George, Commissioned Coroner of Kent county, 3 September, 1746. (123)

Ringold, James, Jr., Commissioned one of the Coroners of Kent county. 3 September, 1746. (123)

Hunter, *Rev.* Samuel, Resignation from Christ Church Parish in Queen Anns county. 11 December, 1746. Induction to [All Saints] Parish in Prince Georges county, same day. (124)

Dallam, William, Commissioned one of the Coroners of Baltimore county. 11 December, 1746. (124)

Lowndes, Christopher, merchant, Register for ship "Bladensburg", Govert Lockerman, Master, 200 tons, built in the Colony of Virginia, 1746, Christopher Lowndes, John Hardman, William Whalley and Edward Lowndes of Great Britain. 13 December, 1746. (124)

Edwards, John, Commissioned Deputy Surveyor of St. Mary's county. 13 December, 1746. (124)

George, Joshua, Commissioned Surveyor General of the (sic) 13 December, 1746. (124)

Steuart, Dr. George, of Ann Arundel county Commissioned one of the Commissioners of the Paper Currency Office. 13 December, 1746. (124)

Thomas, Tristram, Commissioned one of the Coroners of Talbot county. 13 December, 1746. (125)

Hopkins, Matthew, Commissioned one of the Coroners of Prince Georges county. 13 December, 1746. (125)

Adair, ————, Commissioned one of the Coroners of Baltimore county. January, 1746/7. (125)

Roberts, William, merchant, Register for ship "Rumney & Long", William Strachan, Master, 300 tons, built at Annapolis, 1746, William Roberts, owner. 2 February, 1746/7. (125)

Lowes, Henry, Register for brigantine "Cookson", John Richardson, Master, 70 tons, built in Somerset county, 1746, Henry Lowes, Anthony Bacon and John Williams, owners. 25 February, 1746/7. (125)

Horsey, Oucherterbridge, merchant, Register for schooner "Industry" Ouchterbridge Horsey, Master, 80 tons, built in Somerset county, 1746, Jonathan Birr Ouchterbridge and Ouchterbridge Horsey, owners. 25 February, 1746/7. (125)

Murray, Duncan, Jr., Register for sloop "George", Thomas Robins, Master, 10 tons, built in the Province of New Jersey, 1741. Duncan Murray and Duncan Murray, Sr., owners. 7 March, 1746/7. (125)

Wallace, John, Commissioned one of the Coroners of Kent county. 7 March, 1746/7. (126)

Tyler, Thomas, Register for the shallop "Charming Molly", 13 tons, built in Somerset county, 1746, Thomas Tyler, Master and owner. 14 March, 1746/7. (126)

Pearce, William, Commissioned one of the Coroners for Cecil county. 20 February, 1746/7. (126)

Lane, William, Commissioned one of the Coroners of Worcester county. 30 March, 1747. (128)

Ballard, Henry, Commissioned one of the Coroners of Somerset county. 30 March, 1747. (128)

Hynson, Nathaniel, Commissioned one of the Coroners of Kent county. 30 March, 1747. (128)

Creagh, Patrick, merchant, Register for snow "Frances & Elizabeth", Anthony Beck, Master, 100 tons, built at Annapolis, 1747, Patrick Creagh, owner. 6 April, 1747. (128)

Shipley, Richard, Commissioned Deputy Surveyor of Ann Arundel county. 17 April, 1747. (128)

Miller, William, Commissioned one of the Coroners of Calvert county. 10 April, 1747. (128)

Burdus, Richard, Commissioned one of the Coroners of Ann Arundel county. 10 April, 1747. (128)

Cresap, Thomas, Commissioned Deputy Surveyor of Prince Georges county. 22 April, 1747. (128)

Skinner, Adderton, Commissioned Deputy Surveyor of Calvert county. 23 April, 1747. (128)

Skinner, Henry, Commissioned one of the Coroners of Calvert county. 23 April, 1747. (129)

Edwards, John, Commissioned Deputy Surveyor of St. Mary's county. 29 April, 1747. (129)

Govane, William, Register for sloop "Benedict" Archibald Johnson, Master, 20 tons, built in Ann Arundel county, 1747, William Govane, owner. 29 April, 1747. (129)

White, Thomas, Commissioned Deputy Surveyor of Baltimore county. 29 April, 1747. (129)

Hanson, William, Commissioned Deputy Surveyor of Charles county. 29 April, 1747. (129)

Brook, Isaac, Commissioned Deputy Surveyor of Prince Georges county. 29 April, 1747. (129)

Potts, William, Register for sloop "Duke", William Potts, Master, 50 tons, built in Somerset county, 1747, William Potts and James Wardrop owners. 5 May, 1747. (129)

Creagh, Patrick, Register for brigantine 'Annapolis," Leonard Brook, Master, 50 tons, rebuilt in the Province, 1747, Patrick Creagh, owner. 13 May, 1747. (129)

Norris, Thomas, shipwright, Register for sloop "Essex", 30 tons, built in Ann Arundel county, 1746, Thomas Norris, Master and owner. 14 May, 1747. (130)

West, John, Register for sloop "Humming Bird", 20 tons, built in Somerset county, 1743, and called the "Eagle"; John West, Master and owner. 26 May, 1747. (130)

Addams, William, merchant, Register for sloop, "William

& Mary", 28 tons, built in Dorchester county, 1747, William Addams and Richard Bennett, owners. 13 June, 1747. (130)

Elliott, William, Licensed as Reader of Christ Church Parish, Queen Anns county. 7 July, 1747. (130)

Fleming, John, of Talbot county, Pardoned for stealing. 7 July, 1747. (130)

Dames, William, Register for ship "Duke", of Cumberland, Thomas Glenworth, Master, 100 tons, built in Kent county, 1747, William Dames, Daniel Cheston and Samuel Massey, owners. 10 July, 1747. (130)

Dames, William, Register for sloop "Charming Betty", John Hall, Master, 20 tons, built in Baltimore county, 1747, William Dames, owner. 10 July, 1747. (131)

Crispin, Joseph, Registry for sloop "Property", 12 tons, built in Somerset county, 1742, Joseph Crispin, Master and owner. 10 July, 1747. (131)

Noell, Basil, Register for sloop "The Roe", Stephen Hicks, Master, 15 tons, built in Dorchester county, 1746, Basil Noell, owner. 20 July, 1747. (131)

Butler, Gamaliel, carpenter, Register for schooner "Cumberland", Martin Johnson, Master, 15 tons, built at Annapolis, 1747, Gamaliel Butler and John Tullap, owners. 10 August, 1747. (131)

Dames, William, Register for schooner "Virgin", Samuel Hall, Master, 25 tons, built in Prince Georges county, 1746, William Dames, owner. 11 August, 1747. (131)

Massey, Samuel, merchant, Register for schooner, "Charming Polly", John Birstall, Master, 30 tons, built in Kent county, 1747, Samuel Massey, Evan Watkins and Theophilus Randall, owners. 11 August, 1747. (131)

Henry, John, merchant, Register for sloop "Esther and Dolly", Samuel Wise, Master, 20 tons, built in Worcester county, 1747, John Henry and Isaac Morris, owners. 17 August, 1747. (132)

Lowes, Henry, merchant, Register for brigantine "Douglass & Arbuckle," Henry Lowes, Master, 80 tons, built in Worcester

county, 1747, Henry Lowes, Anthony Bacon and Aaron Lynn, owners. 27 October, 1747. (132)

Lynn, Aaron, Register for ship "Johnson", Moses Lynn, Master, 200 tons, built in Somerset county, 1747, Aaron Lynn and Moses Lynn, owners. 31 October, 1747. (132)

Howard, John, of Kent county, Register for sloop "Sea Flower", Patrick Byrne, Master, 14 tons, built in Virginia, 1746, John Howard, owner. 14 December, 1747. (132)

Lambden, Thomas, Register for sloop "Ogle", Thomas Elmore, Master, 50 tons, built at Indian River, 1747, Thomas Lambden and Aaron Lynn, owners. 12 January, 1747/8. (132)

Handy, Charles of Somerset county, merchant, Register for schooner "Charming Esther, George Handy, Master, built in Somerset county, Charles and George Handy, owners. 12 March, 1747/8. (133)

Meek, Francis, Commissioned one of the Coroners of Charles county. 12 March, 1747/8. (133)

Bowles, George, Commissioned Ranger of St. Mary's county. 12 March, 1747/8. (133)

Hickman, William, Commissioned one of the Coroners of Calvert county. 12 March, 1747/8. (133)

Bell, *Rev.* Hamilton, Induction to Christ Church Parish in Kent Island. 26 March, 1748. (133)

Handy, Isaac, merchant, Register for sloop "Sally & Molly", George Handy, Master, 30 tons, built in Somerset county, 1748, Isaac Handy and George Handy owners. 6 April, 1748. (133)

Harvey, Robert, of Bermuda, Register for schooner "Betty", Stephen Mitchel, Master, 35 tons, built in Worcester county, 1748, Robert Harvey, John Harvey, Jeremiah Burk and Cornelius Williams owners. 10 April, 1748. (133)

Steuart, George, merchant, Register for ship "Ogle", John Brown, Master, 200 tons, built in Cecil county, 1748, George Steuart, Richard Bennett, John Wallace, James Calder and Bedingfield Hands, owners. 23 April, 1748. (134)

Bailey, Joseph, Register for sloop "Vigilant", 40 tons, built

in Connecticut in 1746, Joseph Bailey, Master and owner. 13 May, 1748. (134)

Rock, George, merchant, Register for sloop "Nancy", Ralph Buttler, Master, 12 tons, built in Worcester county, 1744, George Rock, owner. 18 May, 1748. (134)

Whitaker, *Rev.* Nathaniel, Resignation from St. Margarets Westminster Parish in Ann Arundel county. 11 July, 1748. Induction to be Rector of [Coventry Parish]. (134)

Slater, Charles, of Liverpool, Register for ship "Nassua", Charles Slater, Master, 220 tons, built in Talbot county, 1748, Charles Slater and James Gildart of Liverpool, owners. 14 July, 1748. (135)

North, Edward, of Bermuda, Register for sloop "Endeavour", John Smith, Master, 40 tons, built in Somerset county, 1748, Edward North, Henry Corbusier and Samuel Trott of Bermuda, owners. 12 July, 1848. (135)

Lockwood, Samuel, Register for sloop "William", William Strachan, Master, 7 tons, built in Ann Arundel county, 1746, Samuel Lockwood, owner. 23 July, 1748. (135)

Swan, Robert, merchant, Register for ship "Peggy", Robert Hamilton, Master, 150 tons, built in Ann Arundel county, 1748, Robert Swan and James Johnson of Glasgow, owners. 16 August, 1748. (135)

Bell, *Rev.* Hamilton, Resignation from Christ Church Parish in Kent Island. 24 August, 1748. Induction to Somerset Parish, Somerset county, same day. (135)

Minskie, Emmanuel, of Ann Arundel county, Pardon for Robbery and Burglary. September, 1748. (135)

(*To be continued.*)

MARYLAND RENT ROLLS.

(Continued from Vol. XXVI, p. 182.)

Anne Arundel County.

Broad & Town Neck Hund^{d}, 1707

Crouch's Calf Pasture

30 A. Sur: 17: May 1666 for William Crouch on the No: side of Severn River Rent —.. —.. 7¼
Poss^{r} Phillip Jones for Tho: Jones.

Chance

25 A: Sur: 6. Aug^{t} 1666 for Geo. Yate on the E^{t} side of Severn River Rent —.. —.. 6
Poss^{r} W^{m} Bladen.

Homewoods Range

150 A: Res. 3^{d} Aug. 1666 for John Homewood on the North Side of Maggoty River on the North side of Homewoods Creek Rent —.. 3.. —
This Land was first layd out for 390 A. after for 140 A. & at last for 150 A. as above
Poss^{r} John Ingram for James Homew^{ds} Orp^{n}.

The Complement

100 A: Sur. 3^{d} Aug. 1666 for Thomas Homewood near the Mountains on Maggoty Riv^{r} Rent —.. 2.. —
Poss^{r} John Ingram for Ja: Homewoods Orp^{n}.

Homewood's Chance

300 A: Sur. 3^{d} Aug^{t} 1666 for John Homewood at mr^{k} Red Oak at the mouth of Youngs Cove near the head of Ferry Creek Rent —.. 6.. —
Poss^{r} Rob. Eagle.

Pettybone's Rest

280 A. Sur. 31. July 1666 for R^d Pettybone near Burles Pond near Maggoty River —.. 5.. 7¼
Poss^r Wid^o Lewis.

Blays Neck

200 A: Sur. 1^st Aug. 1666 for Edw^d Blay at the head of Homewoods Creek in Severn Riv^r
Poss^r Robert Eagle. R —.. 4.. —

Rich Neck

90 A: Sur: 30 July 1666 for John Rockhold being a Neck of Land & bounding on the So: w^th Fuller —.. 1.. 9¾
Poss^r Tho. Homewood.

Linnenston

300 A: Sur: 24: May 1667 on the Mountaines for Paul Darrell at a bo^d Hiccory by a Valley side of Maggoty River Rent —.. 6.. —
Poss^rs 150 A. John Peasly
150 A. John Ingram for Robinsons Orp^ns.
—
300

Baker's Encrease

80 A: Sur. 28. Ap^l 1667 for Morrice Baker on the North side of Severn River near Greenbury
Poss^rs 50 A: W^m Gosnell R. —.. 1.. 7¼
30 A: Tho. Reynolds
—
80

Addition

400 A. Sur. 3^d July 1668 for James Connaway & Tho: Turner on the North Side Severn Riv^r R. —.. 8.. —
Poss^r Coll John Hamond.

Graves End

30 A. Sur. 1^st June 1669 for Geo. Norman at a

bo[d] Oak on the No. Side of Severn Riv[r] by the bayside R. —.. —.. 7¼
Poss[r] Edmund Talbot.

Normans Fancy

25 A: Sur: 14 June 1669 on the North side of Severn River for Geo: Norman Rent —.. —.. 6
Poss[r] John Gadsby.

Brutons Hope

40 A: Sur. 24. March 1667 for John Bruton at a bo[d] tree of the Land formly Layd out for Rd. Salmon Rent —.. —.. 9¾
Poss[r] Edward Hall.

Hogg Neck

70 A: Sur . . . for W[m] Davis on the North side Severn River being a Neck of Land —.. 1.. —
Poss[r] Tho. Homewood.

Wheelocks Chance

50 A: Sur. 19. July 1670 for Edward Wheelock at a bo[d] tree of John Ray's R. —.. 1.. —
Poss[r] John Hanson.

C. Poss[r] Tho. Hanson.

Pawsons Plain

400 A: Sur: 24 8ber 1670 for John Pawson between the bra: of Magotty & Potapsco Riv[r] on the head of Beaver Dam Creek Rent —.. 16.. —
Poss[r] 200 A: John Peasly
200 A: d[o] as Exc[r] of Patt: Murphy.
400

Cornfeild Plain

100 A. Sur: 23 Octob 1670 for Thomas Turner on the East side of Cornfeild Creek Rent —.. 4.. —
Poss[r] John Ingram for Ja: Homewoods Orphan.

Homewoods Addition

150 A: Sur: 23rd Octob 1670 for Tho. Homewood R^{t} —.. 6.. —
Possr John Ingram for Ja: Homewood's Orphn.

Forked Neck

50 A: Sur. 23rd Octob 1670 for Tho. Turner & James Conaway on the So: side Magotty Rivr
Possr Coll. John Hamond. Rent —.. 1.. —

Hopkins Encrease

100 A. Sur. 18: Octobr 1670 for Wm Hopkins on the South Side Maggoty River at bod tree of the Land of Edwd Wheelock Rent —.. 4.. —
Possr Chas. Rivers for his wifes Children.

C. Patent in Tho. Tolly's hand as marrying wth ye Wido Howard.

Deep Point

60 A. Sur. 14, June 1669 for Wm Hopkins on the South side Magotty River on the So: Side of Deep Creep Creek
This is affirmed to me to be taken away by Tho. Dawson's Deep Creek point entred in 85.

Baker's Folly

100 A. Sur: 26. Octobr 1670 for Richd Bayly on the North side of Maggoty River at Sandy Point
Possr Willm Clark. R. —.. 4.. —

Sturton's Rest

110 A: Sur: 26. Octob 1670 for Geo: Sturton on the No: side of Maggoty River on Cedar point —.. 4.. 2
Possr Hen. Maynard.

Huckleberry Ally

100 A. Sur. 3d Nov. 1670 for John Homewood

in Rich Neck at a Chestnut of Wadlington Rent —.. 4.. —
Possr Thomas Homewood.

C.. Hickleberry ally.

Slades Addition

50 A: Sur. 3d July 1671 for William Slade at
the head of Slades Branch Rent —.. 1.. —
Possr Mary Eagle.

Alcots Triangle

70 A. Sur. 3 July 1671 for Sam. Alcot on the
East side of Severn in Levy Neck branch R. —.. 1.. 5
Possr Tho: Homewood.

Flushing

100 A. Sur. 6: July 1671 for Thomas Turner
between Severn & Magotty Rivers Rent —.. 2.. —
Possr Coll John Hamond.

Ferfatt

30 A: Sur. 6th July 1671 for Rd Bayly between
Severn & Magotty Rivers Rent —.. —.. 7¼
Possr James Carr.

Bate's Chance

80 A: Sur. 7th July 1671 for Edward Bates on
the No. side of Severn River at a bod pine tree
of John Askew Rent —.. 1.. 7¼
Possr Richard Hampton.

Litle Brushy Neck

75 A: Sur: 12. Feb: 1671 for Wm Hopkins on
the side of Magoty River at a bound pine by
Hopkins Creek
This Land was Resd by the sd Hopkins 30 July
1682 & then found 150 A: Rent —.. 6.. —
Possr Richd Sarrell.

Stincicombs Addition

36 A: Sur. 30. Octob 1671. for Nath Stincicomb
in the broad Neck & run N. E. Rent —.. —.. 8¾
Possr Widº Lewis.

Ratle Snake point

50 A: Sur: 16: Feb. 1667 for W^m Illingsworth at Ratle Snake point Rent —.. 1.. —
Poss^r Wm Bladen Esq^r by his purchase of the same as Escheat for want of Heirs of . . .

Addition

150 A: Sur: 21: Mar. 1665 for Xtop^r Rolles on the E. side of Eagle nest Bay on the No: of Severn Rent —.. 3.. —
Poss^r 50 A: John Harwood for John Cusin.
C. Pos^rs John Gadsby 50^a, Rd Hampton 100^a.

Choice

50 A: Sur. 22. Mar. 1665 for Jn^o Dearing about a quarter of a mile from Eagle Nest Bay Rent
C. This Survey as I'm inform'd lett fall.

Dearings Encrease

100 A: Sur: 22. Mar: 1665 for Jn^o Dearing on the north side of Eaglenest bay Rent
C.. This Survey as I'm inform'd lett fall.

Brown's Quarter

20 A. Sur. 21: Nov. 1667 for James Brown at the East of Durand's Creek Rent —.. —.. —
I cannot find any owner or claimer of this Land but is pretended to be in Elder Surveys.

Smith's Range

112 A: Sur. 1^st Octob 1678 for W^m Hopkins on the North Side of Severn Riv^r on a bra. of Magotty River Rent —.. 4.. 6
Poss^r Charles Rivers for his Wifes Children as in Hopewell.

Friendship

160 A: Sur: 3d Octob 1678 for Joseph Freind and Wm Cook on the So: side of Maggoty River Possr Jos: Connaway. Rent —.. 6.. 5

Grays Range

100 A: Sur. 7: Janry 1675 for John Gray on the No. of Maggoty by Grays Sands Rent —.. 4.. —
Possr Zachary Gray.

Strongs Leavings

125 A: Sur: 12th July 1675 for Edwd Wheelock on the Et side Severn Rivr on Ferry Creek R. —.. 5.. —
The last possr of this Land was Geo. Eager for Wheelocks Orphans.

Browns Peace

52 Acres Sur: 26. June 1676 for Tho. Brown on the West side Severne River Rent —.. 2.. 1
Possr Tho: Brown.

Homewood's Town

635 A. Sur: 20. Aprill 1678 for Tho. Homewood near Danills Inheritance Rent 1.. 5.. 5
Possr John Ingram for Jas Homewds Orpn.

Tylers Lott

100 A. Sur. 5. July 1679 for Rob. Tyler on the North Side of Maggoty Rivr Rent —.. 4.. —
Possr John Wood.

Hallets Lott

50 A: Sur. July 6: 1679 for Jacob Hallet on the No: Side Magotty River Rent —.. 2.. —
Possr Wm Clark.

Randall's Fancy

5½ A: Sur: 8: July 1679 for Christop Randall on the No. side Severn Rivr at a bod Stump of Hopkins Fancy Rent —.. —.. 3
Possr John Gadsby.

Brown's Folly

270 A: Sur: 9th July 1679 for Tho: Brown at a bod Oak of Hopkins Rent —.. 10.. 9¾
Possr Same Brown.

Cuckold's Point

100 A. Sur. 10. Octob 1679 for Willm Cockee on the No. Side Maggoty River Rent —.. 4.. —
Possr Same Wm Cockee's Orpn.

Randalls purchase

102 A: Sur. 23. Apr: 1680 for Christop Randall on the No. Side Severn River by Norman's Fancy —.. 4.. 1
Possr John Gadsby.

Martin's Nest

150 A: Sur: 23. Aprill 1680 for Martin Faukner on the North Side of Severn River Rent —.. 6.. —
Possr William Bladen.

Sewells Encrease

500 A: Sur. 25. May 1680 for Henry Sewell on the North Side Severn River Rent 1.. —.. —
Possr 250 A: Amos Garret
150 A: Phillip Sewell.
100 A: Josua Sewell
500

Philk's Rest

316 Sur: 24. Aprill 1680 for Edwd Philks, on the No: Side Severn River Rent —.. 12.. 7¾
Possr 158 A: Willm Smith
158 A: John Todd
316

Eagleston's Range

206 A: Sur: 25 May 1680 for Bernard Eagleston

on the No. Side of Severn River at the mouth of Cypress Swamp Creek Rent —.. 8.. 3
Possr Abra. Child.

Grays Encrease

300 A: Sur. 16. June 1680 for John Gray on the No. Side Severn River by Martins Nest R. —.. 12.. —
Possrs 190 A. John Gadsby
50 A. Joseph Smith
60 A. John Brice

300

Hopkins Addition

100 A. Sur. 17. June 1680 for Wm Hopkins between Maggoty & Severn Rivrs Rent —.. 4.. —
Possr Cha: Rivers for his Wifes Children.

The Contest

100 A: Sur. 17. June 1680 for Willm Hopkins near Maggoty River Rent —.. 4.. —
Possr Charles Rivers for his Wifes Children.

Randalls Range

100 A: Sur: 17: June 1680 for Christop Randall on the So. Side Maggoty River Rent —.. 4.. —
Possr John Gadsby.

Bear Neck

225 A. Sur. 19: June 1680 for Fran: Mead at the mouth of Cattayl Bra: on the South Side of Maggoty River Rent —.. 9.. —
Possrs 161 A: Fran: Mead
64 A: Tho. Robinson

225

Greenberry's Forrest

450 A: Sur. 15. June 1680 for Nich Greenberry by Cattayl Creek north side Severn Rent —.. 18.. —
Possr John Brice for Worthington's Orphans.

Lewis's Addition

325 A: Sur: 20. Sep. 1678 for Henry Lewis by Cypress Swamp Creek Rent —.. 13.. —
Poss^{r} John Brice for Worthington's Orp^{ns}.

Phelp's Encrease

300 A: Sur. 20. June 1680 for Walter Phelps by Cypress Swamp on the West side of it Rent —.. 12.. —
Poss^{r} Tho: Riccaut.

Sutton's Choyce

307 A. Sur. 20 July 1680 for Tho: Sutton on the So: Side Maggoty River Rent —.. 12.. 3½
Poss^{r} Tho: Robinson.

Aldridge's Beginning

300 A: Sur. 20 Aug. 1680 for Nich: Aldridge on the So: Side Maggoty Riv^{r} Rent —.. 12.. —
Poss^{r} Nich^{o} Aldridge.

Hanslaps Range

300 A: Sur: 20. Aug. 1680 for Henry Hanslap on the North Side So:River joyns to Phelps Encrease R. —.. 12.. —
Poss^{r} Wid^{o} Eliz^{a} Chew tho' she denys to pay Rent for it.

Blands Quarter

200 A. Sur: 14: Aug. 1680 for Tho: Bland on the No. Side Severn River Rent —.. 8.. —
Poss^{r} Jos. Smith.

Freindship

100 A: Sur: 24: May 1681 for Thom: Brown & W^{m} Hopkins about 2 miles from the head of Severn in the Woods Rent —.. 4.. —
Poss^{r} Widow Stevens.

Hopkins Forbearance

142 A: Sur: 9th Aug. 1681. for W^{m} Hopkins on

the South Side of Maggoty River at great Pyney Neck Rent —.. 5.. 8¼
Possr Charles Rivers for his Wifes Children.

Somerland's Lott

60 A: Sur: 3d Augt 1681 for John Somerland on the South Side Maggoty River near the head of Bates Branch Rent —.. 2.. 5
Possr John Somerland.

The Heart

60 A: Sur: 3d Augt 1681 for Wm Bewsey on the So: Side of Maggoty Rivr on the point of a fork of Back Creek Rent —.. 2.. 5
Possr Wm Cockee in right of his Wife Mary Crouch.

C. William Cocky.

Roper Gray

480 A: Sur: 4th Aug. 1681 for [Nil]

C. Not in C.

Hall's Parcell

100 A: Sur: 6: Aug: 1681 for Josiah Hall on the North Side of Maggoty Rivr on the Et side of Bayly's Creek Rent —.. 4.. —
Possrs 50 A: Benja Gardiner in Right of his wife Ann Hall
50 A. . . . Hall the other sister

100

Cockey's Addition

130 A: Sur. 6: Augt 1681 for Wm Cockey on the North Side of Maggoty River Rent —.. 5.. 2½
Possr John Wood.

Lunns Addition

55 A: Sur. 7. Aug. 1681 for Edward Lun betwn Severn & Maggoty Rivers Rent —.. 2.. 2½
Possr Wm Cockey of Balt. County.

Woodcocks Nest

30 A: Sur. 7: Aug. 1681 for Thomas Wood on a bra. of Maggoty River Rent —.. 1.. 2½
Possr John Somerland.

Rowles Chance

11 A: Sur. 9. Aug. 1681 for Christop Rowles on the South Side of Magotty River on litle piny Neck point Rent —.. —.. 5½
Possr Christop Rowles Orpn.

Diamond

200 A: Sur. 28: Sep: 1681 for Tho: Brown four miles above the head of Severn River Rent —.. 8.. —
Possr Amos Peirpoint.

Greenifston

700 A: Sur: 29. Sept. 1681 for James Greeniff & assigned Nich Painter four miles above the head of Severn River 1.. 8.. —
Nich. Painter made a will in this Province wherein he disposed of his Lands but it's sayd he made another will after in England and there again Divised them, none claimes this Land at present.

Wheeler's Lott

200 A: Sur. 23 Janry 1681 for John Wheeler on Cattayl Creek Rent —.. 8.. —
Possr Matt: Beard.

Content

150 A: Sur: 4: Aug. 1681 for Geo: Saughier joyning to Aldridges Beginning Rent —.. 6.. —
Possr Rd Cromwell.

Proctor's Park

518 A: Sur: 4: May 1682 for Rob. Proctor on the North side of Maggoty River Rent 1.. —.. 8¾
Possr Hen: Maynard.

Foothold

135 A: Sur: 7: Sep: 1682 for Tho: Pennington on the So. Side of Maggoty at Luffmans Lands —.. 5..
Possr 67½ A: Alexr Gardiner
67½ A: William Pennington

135

Addition

22½ A. Sur. 29. Sep: 1682 for Samuell Underwood on the No: Side Severn Rivr Rent —.. —.. 11
Possr John Hurst of Balt. Co.

Howards Addition

22½ A: Sur: 28: Sep: 1682 for Matt: Howard on the Nor: Side Severn River by Underwoods Land Rent —.. —.. 11
Possr Wm Crouch for Jno Howards Orpn.

Burles Park (Nil)

200 A. Sur: 21: May 1689 for
C. Not in C.

Cockey's Addition

25 A: Sur. 23 May 1683 for Wm Cockee joyning to his other Land Rent —.. 1.. —
Possr Tho. Cockee.
C. Thomas Cockey.

Orwicks Fancy

150 A. Sur. 15th May 1683 for James Orwick on the North side of Severn River on the East side of Eaglenest Bay Rent —.. 6.. —
Possr Mary Eagle.

Milford

717 A. Sur. 17. July 1683 for Robert Proctor on the North side of Maggoty River Rent —.. 8.. —
Possrs 200 A: John Wood
The rest of this Land Rob. Proctor never sold & is Escheat for want of Heires of him.

Dorsey's Addition

50 A. Sur: 19. Octob 1683 for Joshua Dorsey in the Woods at a bo^{d} Hiccory on John Howards Land Rent —.. 2.. —
Poss^{r} John Dorsey.

Mutuall Consent

50 A: Sur. 20 June 1683 for W^{m} Cockey between Severn & Magotty Rivers Rent —.. 2.. —
Poss^{r} John Hurst of Baltemore Co:

Howards Pasture

200 A. Sur: 18 July 1684 for Tho: Lytfoot assign^{d} Geor: Yates & from him to Geo. Burges on the North of Magotty River Rent —.. 9.. 5½
Poss^{r} John Gresham Jun^{r}.

C. Howards Pasture, 200 a. Sur. 18 July 1683 for Math Howard on y^{e} W Side y^{e} heead of Maggoty river Poss^{r} John Brice for Worthingtons orpn^{s}.

The next entry in C is The Health 236 a with text identical with that here given for Howards Pasture. Evidently copyists error in mixing up two different entries.

Peasly's Lott

109 A. Sur. 20 July 1684 for John Peasly on the North side of West River. Rent —.. 4.. 4½
Poss^{r} Wid^{o} Boston.

Gibbs's Folly

200 A: Sur. 5. July 1684 for W^{m} Gibbs on the South Side of Maggoty River at abo^{d} tree of Suttons Choyce Rent —.. 8.. —
Poss^{r} Tho: Robinson.

Chance

32 A: Sur: 3: Sep. 1684 for Robert Taylor on the South Side of Maggoty River Rent —.. 1.. 3½
Poss^{r} Alex^{r} Gardiner.

Murphys Choice

125 A: Sur. 19. July 1684 for Pat: Murphy on the N. E. side of Grayes Creek in Mag. Riv^{r} Rent —.. 5.. —
Poss^{r} Zachary Gray.

Luck

155 A: Sur. 27: Aug. 1684 for Mary Gardiner on the So: Side of Magotty River Rent —.. 6.. 2½
Poss^{r} Edw^{d} Gibbs for Mary Gardiner.

Nicholson's Addition

32 A. Sur: 29 Aug: 1684 for John Nicholson on the So: Side of Cornfeild Creek on the No. of Mag. Riv^{r} —.. 1.. 3½
Poss^{r} Wid^{o} Boston.

Homewoods Outlett

60 A. Sur. 24: Mar. 1684 for James Homewood on the No. side of Maggoty River Rent —.. 2.. 5
Poss^{r} John Ingram for Homew^{ds} Orp^{n}

Litleworth

132 A: Sur: 25th July 1684 for Cap^{t} Richard Hill on the North side of Severn River R. —.. 5.. 3
Poss^{r} Jos. Hill.

Bettys Point

90 A: Sur: 7: Aprill 1684 for Rich^{d} Bayly on the West side Maggoty Creek Rent —.. 3.. 7¼
Poss^{r} Joshua Merrikin.

Pyney Plain

70 A: Sur: 8-Apr. 1684 for Rich^{d} Bayly on the North side of Maggoty River Rent —.. 2.. 9¾
Poss^{r} Wid^{o} Ann Lewis.

C. Piny Plain.

Bennets Chance

124 A: Sur: 25 May 1684 for John Bennet on

the North side of Homewoods Creek near Blay's Branch Rent —.. 4.. 11½
Possr Tho: Homewood.

Floyds Chance

60 A: Sur. 17 June 1686 for John Floyd on the South side of Maggoty Rivr Rent —.. 2.. 5
Possr John Floyd.

Gray's Adventure

184 A: Sur. 24 July 1685 for John Gray and Assd Ralph Bazill on the No. Side of Maggoty Creek Rent —.. 7.. 4½
C.—Possr Jno Cooly's orpns.

Mosses Purchase

32 A. Sur: 24 Apr. 1685 for Richd Moss on the So. Side of Maggoty River Rent —.. 1.. 3½
Possr Tho: Cockey for Rd Mosses Orpns.

Luffman's Due

131 A: Sur: 5th Sept. 1685 for Wm Luffman on the South Side of Maggoty River Rent —.. 5.. 3
Possrs 65½ John Hurst of Baltemore Co.
65½ Wm Pennington.

131

Bayly's Content

24 A: Sur. 24: Aprill 1685 for Richd Bayly on the South Side of Maggoty Rivr Rent —.. —.. 11½
Possr Joshua Merrikin.

Gray's Lott

239 A: Sur: 24: July 1685 for John Gray on the No: Side of Magotty River Rent —.. 9.. 6¾
Possr Thomas Bank's heires in England.

Tryall

164 A: Sur: 15 Aprill 1685 for Edward Jones on the South Side of Maggoty River Rent —.. 6. 6¾
Possr Henry Brown.

Ray's Chance

115 A: Sur: 27 Mar: 1687 for John Ray on the So. Side of Maggoty River Rent —.. 4.. 7¼
Possr Joshua Jones by Marriage with Ray's daughter.

Dorrills Luck

76 A. Sur: 27th Mar. 1687 for Paul Dorrell on an Island the mouth of Maggoty River Rent —.. 3.. 0½
Possr John Ingram for Robinsons Orpns.

The Pound

68 A. Sur. 6. June 1687 for Tho: Richardson & Assigned to Richd Beard on the So: Side of Maggoty on the West of Beards Creek Rent —.. 2.. 8¾
Possr Matt: Beard.

Huckleberry Forrest

1611 A: Sur. 6: June 1687 for Tho: Richardson & assigned Richd Beard on the So. Side of Maggoty Rent 3.. 4.. 5½
Possrs 545 A: Matt: Beard.
138 A: Tho. Robinson
330 A: Tho. Johnson
114 A: Edwd Hall
375 A: John Harwood by his marrying the relict of Cosins
130 A. Fran: Mead
100 A. Escheat to his Lott for want of heirs of Ann Bernard.
1611

Midleborough

11 A. Sur: 26: Mar. 1688 for Nich. Greenbury on the No. side of Severn River Rent —.. —.. 5½
Possr Charles Greenberry.

Ironstone Hill

115 A: Sur: 10 May 1687 for Edward Gibbs on the South Side of Maggoty River Rent —.. 4.. 7½
Possr Edwd Gibbs.

Bennets Park

81 A: Sur: 7: Octob 1687 for John Bennet on the South Side of Homewoods Creek Rent —.. 3.. 3
Possr Tho: Homewood.

Clarks Purchase

70 A: Sur: 20 June 1686 for Wm Clark on the No. Side of Maggoty River Rent —.. 2.. 9¾
Possr Wm Clark.

Gadsby's Adventure

33 A. Sur. 28 Xber 1694 for John Gadsby on the No: side Severn River Rent —.. 1.. 4
Possr Same Gadsby.

Neal's Purchase

198 A: Sur: 23: June 1694 for Jonathan Neal on the Nor: Side of Maggoty River Rent —.. 7.. 11¼
Possr Rob: Judd for Jona: Neal's Orphns.

Nicholsons Addition

36 A: Sur: 16: Jan. 1694 for John Nicholson on the No. side of Severn Rent —.. 1.. 5½
Possr Wido Boston.

Homewood's Enlargemt

100 A: Sur: 6: Aug. 1695 for James Homewood lying on the North of Maggoty Rivr Rent —.. 4.. —
Possr John Ingram for Ja: Homewoods Orpns.

Kendall's Purchase

100 A. Sur. 6: Aug. 1695 for John Kendall on Magotty River Rent —.. 4.. —
Possr Jacob Peacock by Marr: Kendalls Widow.

Penningtons Search

100 A: Sur. 6. Sep: 1695 for W^m^ Pennington North of Severn River Rent —.. 4.. —
Poss^r^ . . . Pennington.

C. Poss^r^ William Pennington.

Marsh's Forrest

60 A. Sur. 30. Octob^r^ 1696 for John Marsh lying near the Bra. of Severn River Rent —.. 2.. 5
Poss^r^ same Marsh.

Homewood's Search

78 A: Sur. 20. Jan^ry^ 1698 for Tho. Homewood on the So: side of Magotty River Rent —.. 3.. 1½
Poss^r^ John Ingram for Ja^s^ Homew^ds^ Orp^n^.

Mosses Discovery

80 A: Sur: 19: July 1702 for Ralph Moss on the North side Blay's Branch near Maggoty R: Rent —.. 3.. 2½
Poss^r^ Hen. Brown for Rd: Mosses Orp^ns^.

Davistone

240 A: Sur: 17 Xber 1702 for Thomas Davis at the head of Severn near Rogues Harb^r^ Rent —.. 9.. 7¼
Poss^r^ Same Davis.

Laylards Enlargem^t^

54 A: Sur: 10 Jan^ry^ . . . for W^m^ Laylard on the So: Side of Maggoty River Rent —.. 2.. 3
Poss^r^ Same Laylard.

Dawson's Guift

80 A. Sur: Jan^ry^ 1701 for Mary Fuller near Maggoty Rent —.. 3.. 2½
Poss^r^ Tho: Dawson.

Contents of the Hundreds in the Whole County

Herring Creek Hund: £ 36.. 10.. —¾
West River Hund: 19.. 5.. 1¾

South River Hund.	61..	2..	9½
Midle-Neck Hund:	49..	6..	5
Broad & Town Neck H.	44..	6..	5½
	£210..	10..	10½

Lands in Ann Arrundell County Escheatable to His Lordsp

		pa
100	pt. Dinah Ford's Beaver dam upon the death of John Standforth who holds by the Curtisy of England	3
200	pt Hunts Chance upon the death of John Gadscross who holds by the same Curtisy	5
54	Holloways Encrease	12
100	Parrishes delay	25
150	Comb	57
70	Angle	74
50	Lusby	84
517	pt. Milford	96

GEORGE CALVERT (1700-1771) AND SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS (1731-1931).

By John Bailey Calvert Nicklin.

George Calvert, son of George and Elizabeth (Doyne) Calvert (See *Maryland Historical Magazine,* volume 16, page 192), was born in Stafford County, Va., about 1700 and died in Prince William County, Va., in 1771; he was twice married: firstly (according to private records of the Harrison Family), about 1725, to Sytha Elizabeth Harrison (See Harrison note); and, secondly, in 1741, to Mrs. Esther Stone, widow of Francis Stone of Prince William County, who died in 1740. (As Prince William County was formed from Stafford County in 1730, there was no change of residence, but merely one of county lines.)

Issue (by first marriage):

I. George Calvert "the Younger," who died in 1802; he married ——— ———.

Issue:

1. George.
2. John, who married Susannah ———.
3. Cynthia, who married ——— Calvert, her cousin.
4. Levi.
5. Margaret(?), who married Hezekiah Fairfax (See Fairfax Note).

II. John, who died in 1788; he married Elizabeth ———.

Issue:

1. Enoch.
2. John
3. ———, who married her cousin, Francis Calvert.
4. Chloe, who married John Jackson.
5. Charlotte, who married John Davis.
6. Elizabeth, who married John Redman.

(1) III. William (1732-1812), who married Hannah ———.

IV. Humphrey, who died in 1802; he married Catherine ———.

Issue:

1. Humphrey, who died in 1823.
2. George.
3 William.
4. John, who died in 1815; he married Elizabeth ——— (d. 1829).

Issue:

(1) Elias.
(2) Susannah.
(3) Elizabeth.
(4) Nancy.
(5) Catherine.
(6) Ada.
(7) Jesse.
(8) James.
(9) Pressley.
(10) Barrard (?Gerrard?).

(1) William Calvert, son of George Calvert, Sr., and his first wife, Sytha Elizabeth Harrison, was born in Prince William County, Va., Feb. 22, 1732, and died in Kentucky, Aug. 17, 1812; he married, about 1757, Hannah (?Harrison?), who died in Kentucky on Aug. 17, 1807.

ISSUE:

I. Elisha, who was born about 1758 and died before June 22, 1784, when Basil Calvert was called "brother and heir-at-law of Elisha Calvert, deceased," a Revolutionary Soldier.

(8) II. Basil (1760-1833), who married Nancy Triplett.

(15) III. John (1762-1824), who married twice: firstly, Mary McCurdy; and, secondly, Grace Appleby.

(1a) IV. Landon (1764-1809), who married Anne Wood Howison.

(19) V. Gerrard (1765-1840), who married Rosanna McIlwaine.

VI. William, who was born in 1768.

(1a) LANDON CALVERT, son of William and Hannah Calvert, was born in Prince William County, Va., March 17, 1764, and died in Lewis County, Ky., Jan. 2, 1809; he married, Jan. 30, 1787, Anne Wood Howison (who was born June 8, 1766, and died Dec. 28, 1845), daughter of Stephen Howison (who died Feb. 1, 1815) and his wife, Mary Brooke (who died Oct. 14, 1808), daughter of Basil Brooke. (See Brooke note.)

ISSUE:

I. John Wood, who was born Nov. 19, 1787, and died ———; he married twice: firstly, Oct. 13, 1822, Sarah McDaniel (who was born Sept. 19, 1802, and died July 2, 1839), daughter of John and Martha (Carrington) McDaniel and granddaughter of William and Nancy Carrington; and, secondly, Feb. 11, 1845, Nancy Davis.

(2) II. William Howison (1790-1861), who married Lavinia Stratton.

III. James, who was born Oct. 5, 1792, and died ———; he married, Jan. 3, 1839, Mary Friar (who died Aug. 8, 1842).

ISSUE:

1. Tilsman Stephen, who was born March 20, 1842.

IV. Mary Anne, who was born Dec. 16, 1795, and died Aug. 19, 1829; she married, March 10, 1814, Samuel Foxworthy, son of William and Clarissa (Calvert) Foxworthy of Prince William County, Va. (See Foxworthy Note).

(5) V. Nancy Brooke (1799-1873), who married John McDaniel, Jr.

VI. Stephen, who was born Oct. 28, 1802.

(18) VII. Sally, who was born May 2, 1805; she married, Nov. 18, 1828, Craven Calvert.

(16) VIII. Dudley, who was born Oct. 27, 1808, and died April 22, 1881.

(2) William Howison Calvert, son of Landon and Anne Wood (Howison) Calvert, was born May 27, 1790, and died Jan. 2, 1861. He moved to Lewis County, Ky., with his father in 1800. Records of the War of 1812, War Department, Washington, D. C., show that he was a sergeant in Capt. Richard Seward's Company, 3rd (Page's) Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Volunteers, from Aug. 28, 1813, to Nov. 3, 1813. These records also show that his father-in-law, Col. Aaron Stratton, was a major in the same regiment. On Nov. 24, 1814, William Howison Calvert married Lavinia Stratton, a daughter of Col. Aaron Stratton (supra) and his wife, Lavinia ———. (Aaron Stratton was probably identical with the Aaron Stratton born Nov. 16, 1773, son of Johnathan and Abigail Stratton, nee Barnes, of Marlboro, Mass.) William Howison Calvert and his wife, Lavinia Stratton, settled at Helena, Ark., in 1826.

Issue:

(3) I. Joel Stratton (1817-1860), who married Elizabeth Tulley.
II. Mariah Anne, who was born April 28, 1818.
III. John Wood, who was born April 7, 1820.
IV. Fulton, who was born March 17, 1822.
(7a) V. Lavinia Jane (1824-1905), who married Hansbury Dickerson Turner.
VI. William Dudley, who was born April 16, 1829.
VII. Amelia Sarah.
VIII. Bedford N.
IX. James Howison.

(3) Joel Stratton Calvert, son of William Howison and Lavinia (Stratton) Calvert, was born March 3, 1817, and died Aug. 5, 1860; he married, March 8, 1842, Elizabeth Tulley (who was born Nov. 19, 1825, and died July, 1896), daughter of Berry and Lucrecia (Young) Tulley of Bedford County, Tenn.

Issue:

I. William Howison, who was born April 1, 1843; d. y.
II. Leonidas Johnson, who was born March 2, 1850; he married, Feb. 4, 1872, Priscilla Jane Nichols, daughter of Shadrach Anderson Nichols and his wife, Ellen Jane (McAhran) Jones.

III. Mary Rankin, who was born July 18, 1853; d. y.

IV. Lavinia Jane, who was born Jan. 17, 1856; d. y.

(4) V. Joel Stratton, who married Avarilla Nichols, Dec. 22, 1878.

VI. Mayberry Tulley, who was born March 7, 1860; d. y.

(4) Joel Stratton Calvert, Jr., son of Joel Stratton and Elizabeth (Tulley) Calvert, was born Feb. 5, 1857; he married, Dec. 22, 1878, Avarilla Nichols (who was born Feb. 1, 1858, and died Oct. 18, 1927), daughter of Shadrach Anderson Nichols and his wife, Ellen Jane (McAhron) Jones Nichols (supra).

Issue:

I. Clemency Benham, who was born Sept. 26, 1879; she married, April 14, 1907, John Edgar Harris of El Dorado, Ark.; s. p.

II. Ellen Jane, who was born Feb. 16, 1882; she married, Dec. 26, 1917, James Daniel O'Donnell, III, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Issue:

1. James Daniel O'Donnell, IV., who was born May 5, 1919.
2. Beatrice Calvert O'Donnell, who was born Nov. 13, 1923.

III. Frederick Milton, who was born Oct. 20, 1883, and died Aug. 3, 1886.

IV. Preston Rucks, who was born July 13, 1886; he married, Dec. 5, 1915, Alma Webb; s. p.

V. Norma Leone, who was born Sept. 18, 1900; she married, March 18, 1921, Elmer Jay Brown.

Issue:

1. Avaellen Calvert Brown, who was born Dec. 28, 1921.
2. Elmer Jay Brown, Jr., who was born April 8, 1925.
3. Katherine Joel Brown, who was born March 12, 1927.

(5) Nancy Brooke Calvert, daughter of Landon and Anne Wood (Howison) Calvert, was born April 5, 1799, and died Sept. 15, 1873; she married, March 16, 1820, John McDaniel, Jr. (who was born Jan. 25, 1799, and died Oct. 31, 1869), son of John and Martha (Carrington) McDaniel (supra).

Issue:

I. Randolph McDaniel, who was born Nov. 30, 1820, and died Aug. 14, 1821.

II. James Howison McDaniel, who was born Feb. 10, 1822.

III. Antoinette McDaniel, who was born July 14, 1824, and died Nov. 29, 1843; she married James M. Halbert.

ISSUE:

1. Andrew Jackson Halbert.
2. James A. Halbert, who married, in 1869, C. L. Hannah.

ISSUE:

(1) Lee Halbert.
(2) J. J. Halbert.
(3) Bell Halbert.
(4) Blanche Halbert.

IV. Ambrose Dudley McDaniel, who was born Oct. 6, 1826, and died Sept. 6, 1888; he married Marie E. Osborne (who died Jan. 22, 1889).

ISSUE:

1. Martha Antoinette McDaniel, who was born Aug. 6, 1854, and died May 3, 1906; she married Dr. Allen G. Gray (who was born June 19, 1839, and died Dec. 11, 1895).

ISSUE:

(1) Pinkney Gray, who was born Oct. 15, 1874, and died Dec. 2, 1883.
(2) Molly Grey, who was born June 17, 1877; she married, Jan. 21, 1903, Joseph Moore Campbell.

ISSUE:

(a) Joseph Ernest Campbell, who was born Oct. 12, 1904.

(3) Allen Bertrand Gray, who was born Oct. 30, 1882; he married Lenice Halbert.
(4) Albert Ernest Gray, who was born Nov. 20, 1887; he married Ivy Hasley.

2. John McDaniel, who was born Dec. 2, 1855, and died in 1867.
3. Leonidas Osborn McDaniel, who was born Oct. 18, 1857; he married twice: firstly, Feb. 7, 1883, Ida B. Casteel *; and, secondly, Nov. 28, 1899, Callie Scott.

ISSUE (by first marriage):

(1) Eula Mae McDaniel, who was born June 5, 1886; she married Henry H. Carroll.

ISSUE:

(a) Snowden Pressley Carroll.

(2) Monie Lee McDaniel, who was born Jan. 16, 1889; she married Wiley Jones.
(3) Grover McDaniel, who died young.

* She was born Feb. 15, 1861, and died Oct. 6, 1898.

(4) Clara McDaniel, who died young.
(5) Luther Webb McDaniel, who was born March 16, 1893.
(6) Josephine McDaniel, who was born Feb. 26, 1895.

ISSUE (by second marriage):

(1) Mary Louise McDaniel, who was born Sept. 21, 1902.
(2) Ruth McDaniel, who was born Nov. 5, 1903.
(3) Leonidas Osborne McDaniel, Jr., who was born Jan. 18, 1906.
(4) Sidney Scott McDaniel, who was born July 21, 1908.
(5) Juanita McDaniel, who was born Aug. 29, 1918.

4. Sidney Thomas McDaniel, who was born June 1, 1859; he married twice: firstly, Louise Kirby (who was born May 5, 1864, and died Dec. 19, 1898); and, secondly, Lizzie Worrell (who was born Feb. 1, 1877).

ISSUE (by first marriage):

(1) Louis McDaniel, who was born July 3, 1890; he married, April 16, 1914, Montine Kirkpatrick.
ISSUE:
(a) Montine McDaniel, who was born April 9, 1915.
(b) Jennie Lou McDaniel, who was born Aug. 14, 1916, and died Dec. 2, 1916.
(c) Laura Louise McDaniel, who was born Dec. 2, 1917.
(d) Marjorie McDaniel, who was born March 7, 1920.
(2) Sidney Ambrose McDaniel who was born Aug. 14, 1891; he married, Oct. 2, 1909, Annie Mae Stewart.
ISSUE:
(a) Sarah Evelyn McDaniel, who was born Oct. 2, 1910.
((b) Annie Louise McDaniel, who was born Jan. 20, 1915.

ISSUE (by second marriage):

(1) Carl McDaniel, who was born Dec. 19, 1901.
(2) Samuel McDaniel, who was born Jan. 9, 1903.
(3) Mildred McDaniel, who was born Nov. 9, 1909.
(4) Thomas McDaniel, who was born Jan. 9, 1915.
(5) Elizabeth McDaniel, who was born Oct. 9, 1916.

5. Ella Dudley McDaniel, who was born 1862 and died in 1876.
6. Sterling Price McDaniel, who was born Dec. 17, 1864; he married twice: firstly, Marjorie R. Lewis; and, secondly, Sarah Jane Evans.

Issue (by second marriage):

(1) Charles Wellington McDaniel, who was born Sept. 10, 1886; he married, March 18, 1906, Emily Joe Mitchell.

7. Ambrose Dudley McDaniel, Jr., who was born Nov. 22, 1869; he married, in 1892, Bessie Davis Lynch.

Issue:

(1) Beatrecia McDaniel, who was born Jan. 8, 1893.
(2) Finis Dudley McDaniel, who was born Jan. 4, 1896; he married, Sept. 12, 1926, Alta Calhoun.

8. Arthur Jackson McDaniel, who was born Jan. 10, 1875; he married, March 15, 1907, Clyde Mae Conlan.

Issue:

(1) Annie Mae McDaniel, who was born March 22, 1909.
(2) Kathryn Elise McDaniel, who was born Sept. 2, 1910.

V. Martha Anne McDaniel, who was born Feb. 12, 1828; d. y.

(6) VI. John Landon McDaniel (1829-1902), who married Margaret Eleanor Davis.

VII. William Howison McDaniel, who was born in 1834 and died Oct. 21, 1904; he married Mollie Fondren (who was born Aug. 11, 1842, and died Sept. 26, 1919).

Issue:

1. Willie McDaniel, who was born July 24, 1870, and died Feb. 3, 1915; she married John W. Naylor.

2. Nannie Eleanor McDaniel, who was born June 21, 1877, and died Sept. 21, 1919; she married Syd Benjamin Trapp.

Issue:

(1) Syd Benjamin Trapp, Jr., who was born June 2, 1897, and died April 6, 1921.
(2) Mary Howison Trapp, who was born Aug. 4, 1906, and died Jan. 11, 1910.

3. Ada McDaniel, who was born April 15, 1878, and died April 17, 1910; she married Percy Harrison Barker.

Issue:

(1) Percy Harrison Barker, Jr., who was born Dec. 26, 1904; he married, Jan. 27, 1925, Frances McDougal.

(6) John Landon McDaniel, son of John and Nancy Brooke (Calvert) McDaniel, was born Sept. 29, 1829, and died

March 14, 1902; he married, March 15, 1851, Margaret Eleanor Davis, daughter of John and Lavicy (Tygart) Davis.

ISSUE:

I. William McDaniel, who was born April 24, 1852; he married, Oct. 9, 1873, Nancy Rebecca Bell (who was born March 5, 1855, and died Sept. 7, 1926), daughter of David and Sallie Bell.

ISSUE:

1. Kenneth Bell McDaniel, who was born Sept. 3, 1874, and died Sept. 7, 1889.
2. Mattie Bernice McDaniel, who was born Jan. 21, 1876; she married twice: firstly, April 12, 1895, Benjamin Davis; and, secondly, Sept. 15, 1916, William Bartie Parker.

ISSUE (by first marriage):

(1) Emmet Theodore Davis, who was born Oct. 23, 1896; he married, Dec. 23, 1917, June Petty.

ISSUE:

(a) June Marcette Davis, who was born March 3, 1924.

(2) David William Davis, who was born March 6, 1898, and died July 2, 1898.

ISSUE (by second marriage):

(1) Eunice Pearl Parker, who was born Oct. 29, 1881; she married three times: firstly, Feb. 15, 1896, Omar Steward Gibson (who died Feb. 5, 1899); secondly, Oct. 25, 1902, Paul J. Kibby; and, thirdly, July 1, 1922, Price Hill.

ISSUE (by first marriage):

(a) Eunice V. Gibson, who was born May 3, 1897; she married, Dec. 3, 1914, Porter Goodrich.

ISSUE:

Paul Franklin Goodrich, who was born Dec. 22, 1916.

Georgia Evelyn Goodrich, who was born Nov. 11, 1917.

Porter Jack Goodrich, who was born Jan. 23, 1925.

(2) Rubin Harold Parker, who was born March 4, 1883, and died Sept. 9, 1899.

(3) Wirta Lee Parker, who was born Jan. 22, 1892; she married, May 6, 1914, Louis Bray Matsinger.

ISSUE:

(a) Louis Bray Matsinger, Jr., who was born Jan. 5, 1916.

(b) Mattie Lee Matsinger, who was born Feb. 8, 1918.

(4) Cecil Herbert Parker, who was born Oct. 27, 1894.

(7) II. Elizabeth McDaniel (1855-1927), who married Louis Rollwage, son of Frederick Rollwage and his wife, Mena Kuker of Hanover, Germany.

III. Mary Frances McDaniel, who was born Sept. 17, 1857, and died June 1, 1861.

IV. Katherine McDaniel, who was born Sept. 6, 1859; she married Benjamin Perkins.

ISSUE:

1. Louis Rollwage Perkins, who was born Sept. 29, 1884; he married, July 27, 1915, Eloise Leake.

ISSUE:

(1) Margaret Worthington Perkins, who was born Sept. 23, 1918.

(2) Jane Day Perkins, who was born March 22, 1921.

2. Margaret Elizabeth Perkins, who was born Oct. 24, 1892; she married, May 7, 1919, Stephen Frank French, D. O. S.

ISSUE:

(1) Stephen Frank French, Jr., who was born May 7, 1920.

(2) Robert Perkins French, who was born June 16, 1922.

(3) Katherine Louise French, who was born March 8, 1924.

V. Robert Jackson McDaniel, who was born June 11, 1862; d. y.

VI. John Landon McDaniel, Jr., who was born March 22, 1865, and died 1879.

VII. James Henry McDaniel, who was born Jan. 12, 1867; he married twice: firstly, Lela Eugenia Usery (who was born Dec. 18, 1879, and died Aug. 20, 1906); and, secondly, Nora Laura Shillings.

ISSUE (by first marriage):

1. James Clyde McDaniel, who was born Jan. 28, 1898, and died Nov. 15, 1898.

2. Lela Laura McDaniel, who was born March 6, 1900.
3. Claud McDaniel, who was born July 22, 1902.

Issue (by second marriage):

1. Nena Mae McDaniel, who was born Feb. 28, 1908.
2. Mollie McDaniel, who was born Jan. 29, 1909, and died Jan. 10, 1919.
3. James Henry McDaniel, Jr., who was born Sept. 1, 1911.
4. Jessie Lee McDaniel, who was born Jan. 29, 1915.
5. Rodney Woodroe McDaniel, who was born Oct. 10, 1918, and died April 16, 1920.
6. Margaret Beatrice McDaniel, who was born March 15, 1921.

VIII. Nancy Brooke McDaniel, who was born Aug. 24, 1869, and died in 1908; she married William Hargraves.

Issue:

1. Edna Hargraves.
2. Gladys Hargraves.
3. Frederick Hargraves.
4. Lola Hargraves.
5. Katie Hargraves, who married Marcus Brown.

IX. Dudley Calvert McDaniel, who was born Aug. 24, 1869; he married Lula Thomas.

Issue:

1. Dudley Landon McDaniel, who was born Oct. 12, 1892; he married, Dec. 28, 1921, Laura E. Wadsworth.

   Issue:

   (1) Bernadine Jarvis McDaniel, who was born Nov. 29, 1923.

2. Hugh Ernest McDaniel, who was born Feb. 3, 1895; he married, April 13, 1913, Clyde Ione Long.

   Issue:

   (1) Willie Belle McDaniel, who was born Feb. 7, 1914.
   (2) Dudley Calvert McDaniel, who was born April 5, 1916.
   (3) Hugh Gilbert McDaniel, who was born April 23, 1918.
   (4) Thelma Ione McDaniel, who was born July 17, 1920.

X. Malissa McDaniel, who was born Sept. 14, 1871; she married, Feb. 4, 1890, John Iva Whittington (who was born Oct. 4, 1870, and died May 28, 1912).

Issue:

1. Emma Sue Whittington, who was born Nov. 11, 1891; she married, Aug. 1, 1910, William Richard Fisher.

   Issue:

   (1) John Edward Fisher, who was born May 24, 1911.
   (2) Margaret Louise Fisher, who was born March 3, 1913.
   (3) William Richard Fisher, Jr., who was born Sept. 28, 1914.
   (4) Juanita Fisher, who was born Nov. 3, 1916.
   (5) Gladys Marie Fisher, who was born Aug. 20, 1918, and died Sept. 6, 1921.
   (6) Robert Whittington Fisher, who was born July 28, 1920.
   (7) Emily Malissa Fisher, who was born Aug. 30, 1922.

2. Joe Clifford Whittington, who was born June 9, 1893; he married, Dec. 22, 1912, Zelma Luvenia Royal.

   Issue:

   (1) Johnnie Luvenia Whittington, who was born Oct. 8, 1914.
   (2) Clifford Harold Whittington, who was born May 6, 1916.
   (3) Eloise Whittington, who was born Feb. 2, 1918.
   (4) Ralph Malden Whittington, who was born Feb. 14, 1920.
   (5) Ernest Steward Whittington, who was born Sept. 2, 1922.
   (6) Doris Virginia Whittington, who was born Aug. 1, 1924.
   (7) Mary Luvinia Whittington, who was born Aug. 15, 1926.

3. John Claud Whittington, who was born June 9, 1893, and died in 1894.

4. Nora Louise Whittington, who was born Sept. 5, 1895; she married, Nov. 4, 1914, Everett Anderson.

   Issue:

   (1) Mildred Anderson, who was born Aug. 1, 1915.
   (2) Stella Mae Anderson, who was born Oct. 20, 1916.
   (3) Gladys Anderson, who was born Dec. 20, 1918.
   (4) Clayborne Anderson, who was born Aug. 6, 1920.
   (5) Helen Anderson, who was born March 13, 1924.
   (6) Vernon Curtis Anderson, who was born Aug. 2, 1925.

5. Erwin Whittington, who was born Aug. 12, 1897, and died in 1911.
6. Lela Maurice Whittington, who was born Sept. 10, 1899.
7. James Jones Whittington, who was born Nov. 11, 1901.
8. Mabel Whittington, who was born Nov. 27, 1903.
9. Ola Mae Whittington, who was born Sept. 9, 1905.
10. Thomas Henry Whittington, who was born Oct. 11, 1907.
11. Hubert Whittington, who was born Feb. 12, 1909, and died Jan. 6, 1924.
12. Margaret Malissa Whittington, who was born Dec. 3, 1911.

XI. Margaret Ella Nora McDaniel, who was born Sept. 25, 1874; she married, Feb. 27, 1900, Edward Bruce Smith.

ISSUE:

1. Jessie McDaniel Smith, who was born Dec. 16, 1901, and died in 1901.
2. Edward Bruce Smith, Jr., who was born April 18, 1902; he married, Aug. 28, 1928, Nancy Scott (who was born Sept. 30, 1905).
3. William Archibald Smith, who was born Sept. 2, 1905; he married, Oct. 28, 1926, Jenelle Eldridge.
4. Gene Vertriece Smith, who was born June 11, 1907.
5. John Landon Smith, who was born March, 1912, and died April, 1913.

XII. Lloyd Guy McDaniel, who was born May 27, 1878; he married, Dec. 23, 1899, Rachel Phillips.

ISSUE:

1. Gladys McDaniel, who was born Sept. 30, 1901.
2. Chester McDaniel, who was born Aug. 3, 1902; he married, June 2, 1927, Arline Sprott.
3. Lloyd Guy McDaniel, Jr., who was born Feb. 1, 1905.
4. Rachel Eugene McDaniel, who was born Aug. 27, 1906.
5. Mayme Evelyn McDaniel, who was born Nov. 5, 1908.
6. Marvin McDaniel, who was born Feb. 22, 1910.
7. Marcus T. McDaniel, who was born Aug. 4, 1914, and died Oct. 8, 1915.
8. Robert Landon McDaniel, who was born Feb. 3, 1916.

(7) ELIZABETH MCDANIEL, daughter of John Landon and Margaret Eleanor (Davis) McDaniel, was born Dec. 14, 1855, and died Nov. 14, 1927; she married, Oct. 9, 1873, Louis Rollwage (who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 24, 1851, and died April 11, 1905).

ISSUE:

I. Minnie Louisa Rollwage, who was born Aug. 26, 1874; she married twice: firstly, Nov. 9, 1898, Charles T. Harrison (who died Dec. 3, 1899); and, secondly, Dr. John Lemuel Jelks.

ISSUE (by second marriage):

1. John Lemuel Jelks, Jr., who was born Dec. 25, 1904; he married, Dec. 6, 1925, Marie Spicer.

ISSUE:

(1) John Lemuel Jelks, III., who was born Sept. 23, 1926.
(2) Joan Jelks, who was born Nov. 8, 1928.

2. Louis Rollwage Jelks, who was born Nov. 16, 1906; he married, May 5, 1929, Ruth Goddard (who was born Dec. 5, 1908).

II. Alice May Rollwage, who was born July 30, 1876; she married twice: firstly, Oct. 30, 1901, Chester McRae (who was born Dec. 23, 1873, and died Oct. 9, 1904); secondly, April 15, 1909, the Rev. Watson Mumford Fairley of Raeford, N. C.

III. Louis Frederick Rollwage, who was born June 24, 1878; he married, Aug. 16, 1905, Myrtle Mizell.

ISSUE:

1. Mizell Rollwage, who was born May 27, 1906.
2. John Edgar Rollwage, who was born Feb. 16, 1908.

IV. Anna Katherine Rollwage, who was born April 22, 1880; she married, Oct. 30, 1901, John William Alderson.

ISSUE:

1. Ada Louise Alderson, who was born Sept. 1, 1903; she married, Sept. 3, 1922, James Prentice DeRossitt.

ISSUE:

(1) James Prentice DeRossitt, Jr., who was born Dec. 27, 1923.
(2) Martha Anne DeRossitt, who was born Dec. 12, 1925.
(3) Ada Louise DeRossitt, who was born July 12, 1928.

2. John William Alderson, Jr., who was born Jan. 6, 1906.

V. Robert Allison Rollwage, who was born April 6, 1882, and died March 23, 1899.

VI. Margaret Alleyne Rollwage, who was born Nov. 20, 1894; she married, Sept. 5, 1914, Edwin Price Wright.

ISSUE:

1. Edwin Price Wright, Jr., who was born Dec. 13, 1916.
2. Robert Louis Wright, who was born April 3, 1918.

(7a) Lavinia Jane Calvert, daughter of William Howison and Lavinia (Stratton) Calvert, was born Sept. 6, 1824, and died ——, 1905; she married Hansbury Dickerson Turner.

Issue:

I. James Hansbury Turner.
II. Lawson Dickerson Turner.
III. William Sumpter Turner.
IV. Thmosa Landon Turner.
V. John Calvert Turner.
VI. George Bedford Turner, who was born in 1846; he married Henrietta Davis.

Issue:

1. Ruby Sidney Turner.
2. Thomas Lindsay Turner.
3. Sidney Surrey Turner.
4. Shelby George Turner.
5. Chester Lawson Turner, who was born in 1873; he married Virginia Evelyn Butler.

Issue:

(1) Virginia Lucile Turner.

(8) Basil Calvert, son of William and Hannah Calvert, was born about 1760 in Prince William County, Va., and died in 1833 in Mason County, Ky.; he married, about 1780, Nancy Triplett. (According to the List of Revolutionary Soldiers of Virginia there was a Basil Calvert in the Spottsylvania County Militia and as this is an unusual name, it is probable that the Basil Calvert of Prince William County was identical with the Basil Calvert of Spottsylvania, who was a Revolutionary Soldier.)

Issue:

(11) I. Walter, who was born in 1781; he married Pamelia Calvert.
II. Elizabeth, who married, March 24, 1808, John Foxworthy. (See Foxworthy Note.)
III. Dilly, who married Charles Daugherty.
IV. Nancy, who married Timothy Bray.
(12) V. Mansfield, who was born in 1792; he married Anne Triplett.
(13) VI. William C., who was born in 1794; he married Mary Calvert.
(14) VII. Basil, who was born in 1796; he married Elizabeth Green.
(9) VIII. Thomas, who married twice: firstly, Maria Stephenson; and, secondly, Eliza Hord.
IX. Fannie, who married, May 20, 1802, Henry Feagan.

(9) Thomas Calvert, son of Basil and Nancy Calvert, was born Jan. 9, 1798, and died Sept. 25, 1874; he married twice: firstly, Dec. 9, 1819, Maria Stephenson, a daughter of John and Alcy Stephenson of Lewis County, Ky.; and, secondly, Elizabeth Hord (1814-1879). (Note: John Stephenson died in 1832; he was a son of Colonel Hugh Stephenson, who died in 1776, of the Continental Line, Revolutionary War, and his wife, Anne ———. Among the heirs of Col. Hugh Stephenson who were granted land by the State of Virginia for his services, under date of June 22, 1842, were: Mary, Julia, Thomas and Clifton Calvert. In one record they were mentioned as: Thomas and Mary Calvert, Clifton and Julia A. Calvert, which seems to mean two husbands and two wives. Compiler.)

Issue (by first marriage):

I. Harriet, who died young.

II. Helen, who was born in 1833; she married Alexander Hamilton Conner, Dec. 18, 1854.

(10) III. Walter Stephenson (1822-1896), who married Louisa Maria Evans.

IV. Thomas, who was born in 1830; he married Judith Robinson, Feb. 10, 1857.

V. Louise Anne, who married Charles Pearce.

VI. Susan, who married, in 1837, John Grant.

Issue (by second marriage):

I. Delia, who married Orville Mitchell.

II. Oscar, who was born in 1841 and died in 1897; he married Lida E. Dawson.

III. Laura Baltimore, who was born in 1844; she married twice: firstly, William E. Moss; and, secondly, Dr. Shackleford, her brother-in-law.

IV. Robert Anderson, who was born Jan. 18, 1849, and died Jan. 31, 1884. He married Clara Keyes.

V. Mary Eliza, who was born in 1855; she married Dr. Shackleford.

VI. Belle, who married, Nov. 25, 1873, Thomas Calvert.

VII. Harriet, who married William McIlvaine.

VIII. Jesse, who married Mrs. Carrie Early Duvall, Feb. 26, 1885.

IX. Hamilton.

X. Josephine, who married twice: firstly, Jacob Keller; and, secondly, Thomas Kelly.

(10) Walter Stephenson Calvert, son of Thomas and Maria (Stephenson) Calvert, was born Oct. 20, 1822, and died Jan. 22, 1896; he married, Sept. 9, 1847, Louisa Maria Evans (who was born Nov. 9, 1827, and died Aug. 24, 1901).

Issue:

I. Elizabeth Gorsuch, who was born in 1849; she married Archibald Piper.
II. Alexander Hord, who married Mrs. Kate Reed; s. p.
III. Sarah Katherine, who married Charles Meng.
IV. Helen Maria, who married Dr. Weaver.
V. James Gorsuch.
VI. Pearce Thomas, who married Fannie Reed.

(11) Walter Calvert, son of Basil and Nancy Calvert, was born in 1781 and died in ——; he married four times: firstly, —— Stevenson; secondly, Dec. 10, 1832, Pamela Calvert *; thirdly, Mahala Calvert; and fourthly, Harriet Brown.

Issue (by first marriage):

I. Jane Reed, who was born in 1826.
II. Charles, who married, June 6, 1855, Lucy White, daughter of Peyton White.

Issue:

1. Helen Toy, who married Robert Applegate.

III. Clifton, who married, Dec. 22, 1847, Jane Leach.†

Issue:

1. Elizabeth, who married Robert Lovel.

Issue (by second marriage):

I. Alcey, who was born July 20, 1836.
II. Walter, who was born Oct. 11, 1841.

Issue (by fourth marriage):

I. John.

(12) Mansfield Calvert, son of Basil and Nancy Calvert, was born in 1790 and died April 8, 1872; he married, Aug. 22, 1815, Anne Triplett (who was born Dec. 25, 1794, and died Aug. 6, 1876).

* She was born April 19, 1801, and was a daughter of James and Alcey Calvert (q. v.).

† He married, March 14, 1845, Julia Anne Stephenson, so Jane Leach may have been the wife of another Clifton Calvert.

ISSUE:

I. William, who was born Oct. 31, 1822, and died Jan. 22, 1896.
II. Francis, who was born June 1, 1835, and died June 16, 1901.
III. Mary, who was born in 1838; she married Andrew Jackson Calvert (q. v.).
IV. Thomas J., who married Mary Evans.

(13) WILLIAM C. CALVERT, son of Basil and Nancy Calvert, was born in 1794 and died June 13, 1875; he married, Jan. 31, 1813, Mary Calvert (who was born in 1797 and died Nov. 20, 1856, a daughter of Mrs. Jane Calvert).‡

ISSUE:

I. Mary Jane, who was born in 1826 and died April 8, 1845.
II. James, who died Feb. 29, 1853; he married Mary Lloyd.
III. William, who was born Oct. 28, 1829, and died March 14, 1898. He married, in 1859, Louisa White.
IV. Sarah Anne, who was born in 1831 and died July 8, 1871; she married John C. Arthur (who died July 7, 1875).
V. Maximillian Owens, who was born June 30, 1834 and died ———; he married, May 15, 1860, Margaret Poe (who died Dec. 15, 1896).

ISSUE:

1. Margaret Anne, who was born March 18, 1861; she married ——— Smith.
2. William J., who was born Feb. 7, 1863; he married Jessie Swartz.

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‡ William Calvert married, about 1792, Jane Calvert.

ISSUE:

I. Allison, who was born in Charleston, S. C., 1794, and died in Mason Co., Ky., 1870; he married, in 1816, Catherine Bramel.

ISSUE:

1. William Thomas, who was born in 1828; he married Julia Anne Calvert, daughter of Archibald Calvert, who married, April 13, 1831, Caroline Clift.

ISSUE:

(1) Allen, who married Ella McDonald.
2. Cebron.
3. George Washington, who married, Oct. 23, 1854, Clarissa Foxworthy.
4. Jasper, who married, in 1859, Osa Williamson.
5. Harriett.
6. Delilah.

II. William F.
III. Mary, who married her cousin, William C. Calvert (supra).

ISSUE:

(1) Margaret.
(2) Neva.
(3. Eula, who married John Pollard.
(4) Bernice, who married Manford Pickrell.
(5) Clyde S., who married Rebecca Redmond.
(6) Woods, who married ——— Spencer.

3. Maxmillian C., who was born April 18, 1865; he married twice: firstly, Nov. 30, 1887, Elizabeth Peyton; and secondly, June 24, 1896, Elizabeth Calvert, daughter of the Rev. William H. Calvert.
4. Minnie Bell, who was born Nov. 30, 1867; she married George Caywood; s. p.
5. Lou Odie, who was born March 14, 1870; she married ——— Royse.
6. Marguerite Elizabeth, who was born July 4, 1872, and died unmarried.
7. Thomas J., who was born April 4, 1874; he married Maude ———.

VI. Charles M., who married Mary Stiles.

(14) BASIL CALVERT, JR., son of Basil and Nancy Calvert, was born about 1796 and died in 1845; he married, Feb. 12, 1822, Elizabeth Green.

ISSUE:

I. Harriett, who was born in 1825; she married, June 12, 1845, Stephen Chandler (who was born in 1820).
II. Basil, who was born in 1830; he married, Jan. 20, 1851, Mary Aetna Wallingford.
III. William, who was born in 1832 and died in 1888; he married twice: firstly, Eliza Heth; and secondly, Mary Bramel.

ISSUE (by second marriage):

1. William Southern.
2. Alice, who married Abner Bramel.

IV. Elizabeth, who was born in 1834; she married Enoch Berry.
V. Alice, who was born in 1842; she married ——— Owens.
VI. Anne Eliza, who was born in 1844; she married W. F. Thomas.
VII. Malinda, who married Stephen W. Parker.
VIII. Nancy, who married Thomas Berry.
IX. Andrew Jackson, who married his cousin, Mary Calvert, daughter of Mansfield Calvert (q. v.).

ISSUE:

1. Ida, who married Frank Strode (who died in 1929).

(15) JOHN CALVERT, son of William and Hannah Calvert,

was born about 1762 and died in 1824; he married twice: firstly, in 1792, Mary McCurdy; and, secondly, Grace Appleby.

Issue (by first marriage):

I. James Morris.
II. John Napoleon.
III. Jane McCool.
IV. Nancy Brewer.
V. Mary, who was born in 1793 and died in 1851; she married, in 1812, Isaac Alldred.

Issue:

1. John Calvert Alldred, who was born in 1813 and died in 1893; he married Elizabeth C. Bates.

Issue:

(1) Huldah Elizabeth Alldred.
(2) Permelia Louise Alldred.
(3) Mary Levonia Alldred.
(4) Martha William Alldred.
(5) Elizabeth Ellen Alldred.
(6) Eliza Massie Alldred.
(7) Edward Anne Alldred.
(8) William Henry Clay Alldred.
(9) Huldah Bates Alldred, who was born in 1841 and died in 1911; she married John Thomas Grimm.

Issue (by second marriage):

I. George Washington, who was born in 1816 and died 1876; he married, in 1840, Elizabeth M. Rogers.

Issue:

1. Mary Anne Americus, who was born in 1841 and died in 1879; she married, in 1857, George, George W. Hart.

Issue:

(1) Elizabeth Hart, who was born in 1860; she married, in 1880, D. R. Bass.
(2) James Sterling Hart, who was born in 1868; he married Claudie Goss.
(3) George Calvert Hart, who was born in 1870; he married, in 1894, Hattie Tucker.
(4) Annie Hart, who was born in 1872; she married in 1896, L. A. Clark.
(5) Margaret Hart, who was born in 1876; she married, in 1895, J. W. Clark.
(6) John N. Hart.
(7) Henry Hart.
(8) Sarah Hart.

2. John Napoleon, who was born in 1843; he married, in 1866, Margaret McCurdy.

ISSUE:

(1) Edward.
(2) Franklin.
(3) Bracie Jane.
(4) William D.
(5) George N.
(6) Mary M.
(7) Elizabeth.

II. David Carol, who was born in 1818 and died in 1882; he married Mary Hart.

ISSUE:

1. David.
2. Sarah Anne, who was born in 1841 and died in 1896; she married Marion Taylor.

ISSUE:

(1) Emma Taylor.
(2) John William Taylor.
(3) Vannie Taylor.
(4) Lucius Taylor.
(5) Maud Taylor.
(6) Josie Taylor.
(7) Florence Taylor.
(8) Arzilla Taylor.

3. Amy, who was born in 1845 and died in 1910; she married John Duffey.

ISSUE:

(1) Ida Duffey.
(2) Alta Duffey.
(3) Mary Duffey.
(4) Grace Duffey.
(5) Zelah Duffey, who married William Spencer.

ISSUE:

(a) Amy Spencer.
(b) Elton Spencer.
(c) Ethel Spencer.
(d) Grace Spencer.

4. Henry, who was born in 1847 and died in 1878; he married Laura Tucker.

ISSUE:

(1) Georgia.

(2) Norah.
(3) Margaret.
(4) James.
(5) John E., who married Lillie Patterson.

Issue:

(a) Clarence.
(b) Lola.
(c) Zana.
(d) Dena.
(f) Nola.

(16) Dudley Calvert, son of Landon and Anne Wood (Howison) Calvert, was born Oct. 27, 1808 and died April 26, 1881; he married three times: firstly, in 1834, Eliza Thomas, s. p.; secondly, in 1838, Phoebe Richards (who died without issue in 1839); thirdly, in 1841, Elizabeth Richards (who was born in 1822 and died Dec. 9, 1876), sister of his second wife and daughter of Caleb and Mary Jane (Kinnard) Richards.

Issue (by third marriage):

I. Martha Anne, who married George Washington Cooper.
II. Lewis Campbell, who married Mary Burris.
III. Mary Jane, who married William Joseph Hendrickson.
IV. William Howison, who married Olive J. Campbell.
V. Daniel Richards, who was born in 1855 and died, unmarried, Dec. 4, 1876.
VI. Harriet Amanda, who married twice: firstly, David Hull; and secondly, George A. Fitch.
(17) VII. Landon Caleb, who married Sarah Amanda Cropper.

(17) Landon Caleb Calvert, son of Dudley and Elizabeth (Richards) Calvert, was born in Concord, Ky., July 7, 1861; he married, Nov. 27, 1884, Sarah Amanda Cropper, daughter of William Edward and Anne (Bales) Cropper. They live in El Dorado, Kansas.

Issue:

I. Elmer Milton, who was born Nov. 9, 1885; he married twice: firstly, Jan. 25, 1918, Nellie May Blackwell (who was born May 1, 1894 and died June 18, 1927); secondly, Edith Markle.

Issue (by first marriage):

1. Anna Pearl, who was born April 24, 1919.
2. Sarah May, who was born April 22, 1921.

II. Clarence, who died young.
III. Anna Belle, who was born, July 16, 1889.
IV. Mabel Esther, who was born Feb. 8, 1894; she married, Nov. 27, 1912, Seth F. Greeley (who was born April 2, 1894).

ISSUE:

1. Barbara Lou Greeley, who was born Dec. 31, 1913.
2. Wilda Faye Greeley, who was born Feb. 15, 1917.
3. Raymond Edmond Greeley, who was born March 21, 1920.

(18) SALLY CALVERT, daughter of Landon and Anne Wood (Howison) Calvert, was born May 2, 1805 and died ——; she married, Nov. 18, 1828, her kinsman, Craven Calvert, son of James Calvert (1766-1823), who married, Feb. 7, 1797, Alcy Cheek; grandson of Jesse Calvert (1742-1802), who married Mollica Brown; and great-grandson of Obed Calvert, Sr. (1720-1806), of Prince William County, Va.

ISSUE:

I. Robert.
II. Francis.
III. James.
IV. William.
V. Anne Wood, who was born Sept. 25, 1829.

(19) GERRARD CALVERT, son of William and Hannah Calvert, was born in Prince William Co., Va., in 1765 and died in Kentucky in 1840; he married, March 18, 1798, Rosanna McIlvaine (1781-1850).

ISSUE:

(20) I. William Baltimore, who married Hettie Rigdon.
II. Jane, who married William Calvert.
III. Page, who married Sallie Day.

ISSUE:

(1) Jesse, who married twice: firstly, ——— Moore, and, secondly, ——— Davis.

ISSUE (by first marriage):

(a) William, who married Sallie Perkins.

ISSUE:

(a1) Foster.
(b1) Lou Ann, who married Samuel Vice.
(c1) Fenton, who married John Shultz.
(d1) Dame, who married John C. Emmons.

(e1) William.
(f1) Ella, who married James Riley.
(g1) Laura, who married Samuel Rogers.
(h1) Emma, who married ——— Sousley.

Issue (by second marriage):

(a) Jesse.
(b) George Watson.

(20) William Baltimore Calvert, son of Gerrard and Rosanna (McIlvaine) Calvert, was born in Mason Co., Ky., in 1799 and died in 1864; he married twice: firstly, Dec. 15, 1815, Hettie Rigdon; and, secondly, in 1856, Mrs. Elizabeth (Evans) Jackson (1817-1870), widow of Houston Jackson.

Issue (by first marriage):

(21) I. James McIlvaine, who married Janet E. Razor.
II. William.
III. Vincent, who married twice: firstly, ——— ———; and secondly, in 1884, Elma Crawford.

Issue:

1. Hettie.
2. Mary.
3. James, who was a Captain, C. S. A.

IV. Marion.
V. William Burgess, who was born in 1832 and died in 1924; he married his step-sister, Louisa Jackson, daughter of Houston and Elizabeth (Evans) Jackson (supra).

Issue:

1. Corilla, who married William McKissick.
2. William.
3. Serelda, who married Albert Fizer.
4. Curtis, who was born in 1870 and died in 1885.
5. Carrie, who married twice: firstly, Edward Plummer; and, secondly, Alfred Bailey.
6. Lula, who married Ira Jones.
7. Oddie, who married Charles Jordan.
8. Charles.
9. Annie, who married John Carpenter.

VI. Corilla, who married, in 1844, Samuel Humphrey.
VII. Nancy, who married William Hardaman.
VIII. Melissa, who died young.
IX. Marshall.
X. Sanford, who died in the War Between the States.
XI. George.

Issue (by second marriage):

(22) I. Isaac, who married four times.
II. Melissa.
III. Myra Frances.
IV. John, who died young.

(21) James McIlvaine Calvert, son of William Baltimore and Hettie (Rigdon) Calvert, was born Nov. 16, 1816 and died June 29, 1861; he married, Jan. 19, 1837, Janet E. Razor (who was born Jan. 17, 1819, and died April 30, 1908).

Issue:

I. Elizabeth, who was born in 1842 and died in 1909; she married, in 1857, James Nelson Padgett.

II. John Baltimore, who was born Nov. 14, 1857; he married, Sept. 3, 1902, Gertrude Goodrich.

Issue:

1. John Dewitt, who was born April 25, 1903.

III. George William, who was born in 1846 and died in 1925; he married three times: firstly, Margaret Thompson; secondly, Elizabeth Cogswell; and, thirdly, Sarah Rachel Caskey, daughter of Robert Franklin and Lucinda (Blair) Caskey.

(22) Isaac Calvert, son of William Baltimore and Elizabeth (Evans) Jackson Calvert, was married four times: firstly, to Sophia Mahala Wallingford; secondly, to Sarah Teager; thirdly, to Serelda Gibbs; and, fourthly, to Elizabeth McCarty.

Issue (by first marriage):

I. Laura, who was married twice: firstly, ——— Hurst; and secondly, Price Hinton.

Issue (by second marriage):

I. Marshall.

Issue (by third marriage):

I. Myrtle.
II. Benjamin.
III. Mabel.

Issue (by fourth marriage):

I. Rowena.
II. Frailey.
III. Dell Mary.
IV. Lutie.
V. Helen.
VI. Jasper.
VII. Leona.
VIII. Mattie.
IX. Eunice.
X. Charles.

(*To be continued.*)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.*

March 9th, 1931.—The regular meeting of the Society was held to-night with the President in the chair.

Mr. Louis H. Dielman presented on behalf of Mrs. Katherine Mackenzie Brevitt a collection of old deeds and indentures dated about 1687. Mrs. Brevitt presented also a number of old newspapers and books.

The Society was advised of the purchase of a letter of Maxilliam Godefroy, dated Baltimore, August 13, 1819.

It was stated that the wonderful collection of sheet music, now in possession of the Society, made it possible for us to lend to St. John's College two original pieces of music composed especially for the reception to Lafayette, held at St. John's about 1824. These pieces are to be used for the Lafayette celebration to be held at the College.

It was reported that a sword and the original letter of presentation, presented to John O'Neill of Havre de Grace for his valor by citizens of Philadelphia in 1813, had been presented to this Society by the great grandson of John O'Neill.

The following persons were elected to membership:

Mrs. George Tyler Smith
Col. John D. Long
Mr. Watson E. Sherwood
Mr. W. Allan Rhode
John P. Pace, Jr., Esquire
Mr. Stirling Graham

Vice-President Thom presented the following resolution, which was duly seconded and unanimously carried:

Whereas: The Maryland Historical Society possesses some two hundred thousand historical papers which among the similar collections of the forty-eight States of our country are unexcelled, but are uncatalogued, uncalandered and, therefore, unavailable; and,

* Inadvertently omitted from June number of Magazine.

WHEREAS: All such buried treasures should be brought into usefulness; and,

WHEREAS: The National Society of the Daughters of the Founders and Patriots of America have undertaken to restore physically our papers at a cost of $300. or more, not to exceed $400., our valuable Robert Gilmor papers and so make them useful; and

WHEREAS: Such generous service is not only cordial and helpful in itself, but, also, and most importantly, tends to encourage similar public service on the part of other such Associations;

Be It Resolved: That The Maryland Historical Society in regular session on this ninth day of March, nineteen hundred and thirty-one, takes keen pleasure in now recording the gratitude it feels for this bounteous coöperation and directs that a copy of this resolution bearing the seal of the Society be promptly forwarded by our Recording Secretary to The National Society of Daughters of the Founders and Patriots of America.

The following deaths were reported from among our members:

Dr. Samuel T. Earle, February 19, 1931.
Mr. John P. Horsey, February 22, 1931.
Mr. John O'Neill, February 27, 1931.
Mr. Henry C. Shirley, March 1, 1931.
Mr. J. Clinton Watts, March 1, 1931.

Dr. David Allan Robertson, President of Goucher College, gave a very interesting talk on "Some Notes on Higher Education in Maryland."

A unanimous vote of thanks was extended to Dr. Robertson.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

James Rumsey, Pioneer of Steam Navigation. By Ella May Turner. Scottsdale, Pa. Mennonite Publishing House, 1930.

Toward the end of the eighteenth century a war of pamphlets was waged between James Rumsey and John Fitch in the matter of the invention of the steamboat, which controversy has been kept alive to the present day. In Miss Turner's monograph on Rumsey, which presents many of the documents in the case, the argument seems to be settled in favor of Rumsey as the originator of the idea of steam navigation. In the brief foreword to the volume the author gives due credit to Fitch and Fulton for their part in the development of this idea. The story of Rumsey's life, with its succession of trials and discouragements, its partial success and his untimely death when success seemed assured, is interestingly told and is supported by numerous documents not heretofore presented. The book is well illustrated and has an index. It has been reviewed at length in "The Saturday Review of Literature," for August 29, 1931. We quote a part of the concluding paragraph: ". . . But James Rumsey, who conceived the idea of the propulsion of boats by means of steam, before either Fitch or Fulton, who made trials of his steamboat before Fitch and Voight had completed models of a steam engine, and who first demonstrated to the public the praticability of steam navigation, has apparently been forgotten by his native State and by his country, for Maryland has erected no memorial to her distinguished son, and the United States has made no public recognition of the debt that she owes Rumsey for his 'high agency in giving to the world the benefits of the steamboat,' and in the churchyard of St. Margaret's, far from his homeland, far from everything that he once held dear, James Rumsey, pioneer in steam navigation, sleeps in an unmarked grave."

"Mount Royal" in 1931.

Photo by Dr. Yuzo Tohyama.

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"MOUNT ROYAL" AND ITS OWNERS.

By ELLA K. BARNARD.

It is a trite but true saying that the roots of the present extend far into the past—one of these we have traced back into old England almost to the very beginning of Quakerism—when in 1654, Christopher Birckhead, a worthy merchant of Bristol, became a follower of George Fox, convinced of the truth of "The Inner Light" and felt called on to "testify" and teach the people not only in England but in France and Holland [See "Besse," "Sewell" and "Gough" for quotations, volume and page], for which he and his family suffered much persecution until they finally sailed (1661), traditions say, in their own ship for Maryland where he took up land in Anne Arundel County.

Of him little further is known—but Christopher Birckhead of the *fifth generation,* his descendant, was a judge in Talbot County and also a Colonel in the Revolutionary Army, having left the Friends before this time.

A passing glance in the old records of Easton Meeting (Talbot Co.), gives the names of Abraham Birckhead, Ann Birckhead, Christopher Birckhead and Solloman Birckhead, as serving on various committees of the meeting.

Dr. Solomon Birckhead (son of Christopher), of the sixth generation (1761-1836), of Baltimore, married (1786), Jane McCulloh. As a physician he had a large practice and lived

nearly opposite the Battle Monument in Baltimore. He came into possession of and bought large tracts of land which he farmed. On one of these tracts was a small house and a mill.

What is now North Avenue was formerly a deep ravine, down which in the memory of oldest citizens a good sized stream was flowing. Some years ago when the sewer was laid there forty feet under ground stumps of good sized trees were found. Possibly the old mill was located here.

Beyond the farmed land were wooded heights and an alluring hill top on which Dr. Birckhead built (probably 1792), or about the time of his marriage, a *summer* residence and named it with surrounding grounds "Mount Royal," and probably made it later his permanent home. [His name not in Baltimore Directory, 1802.]

One tract bought by Dr. Birckhead was said to be from the *estate* of his contemporary townsman, Charles Carroll of Carrollton (1737-1832), who died just 4 years before him, so it is not possible that any part of the Carroll estate is a part of the present Mt. Royal.

The house was of stone, built in the square Georgian Colonial style, two stories and a half with old style Gothic dormer windows in the roof and some back buildings.

On the first floor were two large rooms, on either side of a wide hall with winding stairway.

At his death (1836) Dr. Birckhead willed Mt. Royal with surrounding lands to his daughter Christiana who had married (1807) Dr. Thomas Emerson Bond, Sr. and was then living in New York. (Christiana died 1858.)

Dr. Bond too came of an old Quaker family, being fifth in descent from Peter Bond "Immigrant," and Alice his wife, who came in that early wave of Quaker emigration in 1660 to Maryland and who settled in Anne Arundel County. [On Lesser Bond's Forest, later included in Baltimore Co.].

His son Thomas became a large landowner and his "Bond's Forest" included many tracts with the quaint old names then common and his "Forest" included parts of both Harford and Baltimore counties.

Thomas Bond was a member of Gunpowder Monthly Meeting and a record states—"8th mo. 22, 1749" Thomas Bond, Sr., gave 1 acre of land to his sons Thomas and John for the use of Friends forever "and on it later Little Falls or Fallston Meeting house was built. A later record states that in "1753 Thomas Bond, Sr., Thomas Bond, Jr., John Bond, and others, were appointed by the meeting to see to the proper surveying of the land." This land the record states was part of "Bond's Forest." Again in 1773 an additional acre of land was given.

These families remained strict Friends. John later called "Gentleman John" of Fell's Point, etc., and Dr. Bond in his recent work on the family gives interesting anecdotes of him. His purchase of the slave "King Ben" from a slave vessel at Joppa, his being "dealt with" by the meeting, his "Blazoned coach," his various business ventures, etc.

Soon after the death of Dr. Solomon Birckhead (1836), in a fire at "Mount Royal," much of the interior of the house was burned but it was later rebuilt in the old walls.

After the death of Christiana B. Bond (1858), Judge Hugh Lennox Bond chose "Mt. Royal" and surrounding land as his share of the estate that was divided among her ten children, and later Hugh Lennox Bond, Jr., inherited the property and lived there the latter part of his life.

During these two generations many changes were made but outwardly the old building remained the same—excepting that a new portico—designed by Hugh L. Bond, Jr.—with fluted Doric columns and paneled roof replaced the older one and a tiled terrace extended along the entire front of the house. The two old Gothic dormers in the roof were replaced with three more modern ones of greater width, with flat roof covering each of the three opening windows on a level with those of the other stories—admitting much more light and sunshine into these sleeping rooms. "Judge Bond improved the library part and made some other alterations." To him then is owing the handsome mahogany woodwork, the solid doors and mantel and the bookcases surrounding the room with mullioned doors and over

all the heavy cornice ornamented with Wall of Troy and Egg and Dart mouldings.

The parlor is finished in white with the heavy cornice and Greek mouldings—the mantel handsomely fluted with central panel on which two griffins guard the altar fire—presumably the home fires: These fires are literally well provided for in the ample fireplaces that Dr. Birckhead thoughtfully provided in every room of the old house, to furnish cheer and brightness and possibly even warmth in those earlier days.

The new or shingled addition added much to the size and interior elegance of "Mt. Royal" but detracted from the weathered beauty of the old walls.

Leaded glass doors open from the parlor into the "Den," a large room, one entire end of which is a handsome bay with seven leaded glass windows, opening over a comfortable surrounding seat. In the large dining room, from which the conservatory opens, the ceiling is beautifully decorated with a moulded wreath of fruit and flowers.

Scarce two acres of the old lawns and gardens remain terraced and hedged, so that in summer time, one scarce knows that the city presses close about it. A driveway leads to the dwelling and again to the street below, or a flight of 32 steps for those who love to climb.

Formerly the terraces ran one after the other down the hillsides to Jones Falls, the Northern Central tracks and with Southern boundary the present North Avenue. The terraces were laid out by the same man who laid out the terraces at Hampton on the Ridgley estate near the same time.

In the grounds a few veteran trees that bear many scars of the surgeon's knife remain and many of younger growth—trees that the birds love—trees for the squirrels—many shrubs —beautiful flowering crab-trees and magnolias—so many magnolias!

Hugh Lennox Bond was a great lover of wild flowers and caused many loads of woods earth to be brought to encourage their growth, some were imported, some gathered in family excursions, and today they are blooming in many nooks and

corners. In earliest spring time come snow drops and snow flakes, scilla, aconite and chinodoxia and many more, each in season to make glad the hearts of the present owners.

"Mount Royal" however, no longer bears the old historic name—it is right that it should be known by the name of the friends who made its ownership possible for us—it is now The Taylor, but one must ever regret that such change was necessary.

At the death of Hugh Lennox Bond, "Mount Royal" came into possession of the Friends of Baltimore Meeting, Park Avenue.

I am indebted to Miss Christiana B. Bond, to Professor J. Russel Hayes of Swarthmore College, and Mr. S. W. Shaw, for assistance kindly given.

2001 Park Avenue,
May 7, 1931.

GEORGE CALVERT (1700-1771) AND SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS (1731-1931).

By John Bailey Calvert Nicklin.

(Continued from Vol. XXVI, p. 307.)

Foxworthy Note.

William Foxworthy, born in Prince William County, Va., was a Revolutionary Soldier; he married Clarissa Calvert, whose parentage does not appear.

Issue:

I. William, who married Elizabeth Hester.
II. John, who married Elizabeth Calvert (q. v.), evidently a cousin.
III. Samuel, who married Mary Anne Calvert (q. v.), evidently a cousin.
IV. Thomas, who married Nancy Evans.
V. Sallie, who married Rodham Kenner.
VI. Delila, who married Isaac Evans.
VII. Charlotta, who married John Fleming.
VIII. Alexander (nicknamed "Sandy.") who married Nancy Glascock.

William Foxworthy, Jr., son of William and Clarissa (Calvert) Foxworthy, married Elizabeth Hester.

Issue:

I. James, who died young.
II. Henry.
III. Huldah.
IV. Joseph.
V. John.
VI. Sarah Mary.

John Foxworthy, son of William and Clarissa (Calvert) Foxworthy, married Elizabeth Calvert, daughter of Basil Calvert (q. v.). She was evidently a cousin on his mother's side.

Issue:

I. Baldwin Clifton, who married Sarah Anne DeBell.
II. Urith, who married William Walker.
III. Mary Anne, who married S. Clark Colter.
IV. Melva Jane, who married Reese Davis, as his second wife.
V. William, who married twice: firstly, Alice Everett; and, secondly, Polly Goddard Power.
VI. James, who died young.
VII. John, who died young.
VIII. Elizabeth, who married Reese Davis (q. v.), as his first wife.
IX. Nancy, who married Matthew S. Tolle.
X. Thomas, who died young.
XI. Ferdinand, who died young.

Samuel Foxworthy, son of William and Clarissa (Calvert) Foxworthy, was born Oct. 4, 1788 and died June 9, 1875; he married, March 10, 1814, Mary Anne Calvert (q. v.); both of them were under age at the time.

Issue:

I. Landon William, who was born Jan. 30, 1815, he married Sept. 12, 1849, Armilda Bassett.
II. Alexander, who was born April 4, 1817, died Jan. 9, 1899; he married, Sarah Goddard.
III. James Houston, who was born April 4, 1817, died July 9, 1909.
IV. Belleville, who was born Aug. 25, 1820, died July 9, 1871.
V. Felitha May, who was born March 3, 1823, died Nov. 29, 1868.
VI. Thomas Dudley, who was born Nov. 30, 1825, died 1893.
VII. Nancy, who was born April 1, 1828; she married, in 1850, John Watts.

Thomas Foxworthy, son of William and Clarissa (Calvert) Foxworthy, married Nancy Evans.

Issue:

I. Mary, who married Joseph Glascock.
II. Joseph.
III. Evaline, who married William Clary.
IV. Squire Evans, who married Sarah Catherine Kelly.
V. Elizabeth, who died young.
VI. John, who married ———, daughter of Reason Becket.

Delila Foxworthy, daughter of William and Clarissa (Calvert) Foxworthy, married twice: firstly, Isaac Evans; and secondly, Obed P. Nute.

Issue (by first marriage):

I. Charlotte Evans.
II. Alexander Evans, who married ——— Norwood.

Issue (by second marriage):

I. Charles Nute, who married Malinda Glascock.
II. William Nute, who died young.
III. Louisa Nute, who married Newman Glascock, brother of Malinda Glascock (q. v.).
IV. James Nute, who married Sarah Seybold.

Charlotta Foxworthy, daughter of William and Clarissa (Calvert) Foxworthy, married John Fleming.

Issue:

V I. William Fleming, died aet. 22.
II. George Fleming, who died aet. 22.
III. Clarissa Fleming.
IV. Alexander Fleming.
V. Stephen Fleming.

Alexander Foxworthy, son of William and Clarissa (Calvert) Foxworthy, married Nancy Glascock.

Issue:

I. Martha Anne.
II. Kittie.
III. Leroy.

Squire Evans Foxworthy, son of Thomas and Nancy (Evans) Foxworthy, was born Oct. 8, 1821 and died Jan. 27, 1895; he married Sarah Catherine Kelly (who was born Aug. 13, 1839 and died Sept. 19, 1910).

Issue:

I. Mary Eveline, who was born Nov. 4, 1863 and died Aug. 11, 1909; she married James Arlington Stanley.

Issue:

1. Edgar Rice Foxworthy Stanley.

II. Sarah Margaret, who was born Nov. 29, 1865; she married Henry Bascom Norwood.

III. James Edgar, who was born Feb. 11, 1868; he married Sarah Matilda Hendry.

Issue:

1. Julia Catherine.
2. Lois Matilda.

IV. Isaac Evans, who was born Dec. 8, 1869; he married Lena Rivers Alexander.

Issue:

1. Ralph Morris, who died in infancy.
2. Lynn Evans.

V. Bettie Franklin, who was born Nov. 13, 1871 and died July 30, 1878.

VI. Charles Maltby, who was born April 18, 1875 and died May 1, 1930; he married Anna Louise Lukins.

Issue:

1. Margaret Cumber.
2. Mary Louise.

VII. Boyd Clifton, who was born April 28, 1878; he married Mary Norwood Turner.

Issue:

1. Eloise Nute, who was born Aug. 5, 1905.
2. Clifton Norwood, who born June 29, 1916.
3. Robert Evans, who was born Sept. 4, 1922.

Sallie Foxworthy, daughter of William and Clarissa (Calvert) Foxworthy, married Rodham Kenner.

Issue:

I. Leroy Kenner, who married Mary Bell.

II. Willis Kenner, who died young.

III. Francis Kenner.

IV. Samuel Kenner, who married Emeline Given.

Alexander Foxworthy, son of Samuel and Mary Anne (Calvert) Foxworthy, married Sarah Goddard.

Issue:

I. Mary Anne Foxworthy, who was born in 1844 and died in 1924; she married Thomas Power.

ISSUE:

1. Annie Laura Power.
2. Clarence Lamoine Power.

II. Laura Foxworthy, who was born June 1, 1846; she married Michael Trimble Goddard.

ISSUE:

1. Amy Goddard.

III. James Alexander Foxworthy, who was born March 19, 1848 and died Jan., 1871; he married, Dec. 25, 1869, Leila Josephine Browning, daughter of Lewis Dabney Browning and his third wife, Nancy Johnson.

ISSUE:

1. Nannie Lewis Foxworthy, who was born Oct. 29, 1870; she married, Nov. 12, 1891, George William Davis (who was born March 9, 1872).

ISSUE:

(1) Emily Leila Davis, who was born March, 1895 and died March 31, 1895.

(2) William Browning Davis, who was born Dec. 12, 1896; he married, Dec. 25, 1929, Elizabeth Karnes.

(a) William Browning Davis, Jr., who was born May 15, 1931.

(3) James Foxworthy Davis, who was born Nov. 24, 1898. and died May 9, 1931.

(4) George Norwood Davis, who was born Feb. 23, 1903 and died March 4, 1903.

(5) Helen Morrill Davis, who was born Jan. 5, 1905; she married, Dec. 31, 1926, F. Gerard Johns of Lexington, Ky.

(6) Mary Bruce Davis, who was born July 6, 1908; she married, Aug. 31, 1930, Marion Sidney Wallace.

IV. Elizabeth Masterson Foxworthy, who was born in 1850 and died in 1927; she married Dr. Alvin Wallingford.

ISSUE:

1. Alexander Mark Wallingford.

V. Alice Sarah Foxworthy, who was born in 1852 and died April 29, 1923.

VI. Jane Avis Foxworthy, who was born May 25, 1855 and died Aug. 11, 1882.

VII. Kittie O'Bannon Foxworthy, who was born in 1857; she married Joshua Bell Glascock.

ISSUE:

1. Joshua Alexander Glascock, who married Alice Seybold.
   (a) Kittie Glascock.
2. Alice Glascock.

VIII. Francis Goddard Foxworthy, who was born March 18, 1860; he married Ella Wallingford; s. p.

William Foxworthy, who married Clarissa Calvert, on May 10, 1778, was a son of John and Sarah (Northcutt) Foxworthy of Overwharton Parish, Stafford County, Va. He was born April 1, 1753 and died June 17, 1837. His wife, Clarissa Calvert, was born May 19, 1758 and died in 1846.

Fairfax Note.

William Fairfax, son of John and Mary (Scott) Fairfax, was born in Charles Co., Md., about 1720 and died in Prince William Co., Va., in 1793; he married twice: firstly, Benedicta Blancett; and, secondly, in 1762, Elizabeth Buckner. (His will was dated Oct. 4, 1793 and probated Dec. 2, 1793.)

Issue (by first marriage):

I. Ada, who married Burr Calvert.
II. Anne, who married William Warder.
III. Johnathan, who died in 1787; he married Sarah Wright.
IV. Benedicta.
V. Hezekiah, who married twice: firstly, Anne Mills; and secondly, Margaret Calvert (q. v.).
VI. William, who married twice: firstly, Anne King; and secondly, Letitia Adams.
VII. Elizabeth, who married John Pell.
VIII. Sarah.

Issue (by second marriage):

I. John, who was born Dec. 10, 1763 and died Dec. 25, 1843; he married twice: firstly, 1792, Mary Byrne (1770-1802); and secondly, 1808, Mrs. Nancy (Loid) Franklin (1772-1850).
II. Catherine, who married James Gainer.

John Fairfax died in Charles Co., Md., in 1735, and in his will, probated Jan. 13, 1735/6, he mentioned his daughters: Catherine, Elizabeth, Mary and Anne; his son William (then under eighteen years of age) and his wife, Jean.[1] The witnesses were: William Warder and John Machilevra.

[1] Evidently a second wife and *NOT* the mother of his son William (c. 1720-1793).

Harrison Note.

Burr Harrison, I., the Immigrant to Virginia, was born in London, England, Dec. 28, 1636 and was baptized in St. Margaret's, Westminster, Jan. 3, 1636/7.[2] He came to Virginia before 1660 and settled in that part of Stafford County which later became Prince William County. Hening's *Statutes* states that "In 1670 Burr Harrison was chosen one of His Majesty's Honourable Justices of the Peace." He was also appointed by the Governor of Virginia to be one of the ambassadors to the Emperor of the Piscataways. In the Virginia Calendar of State Papers are many references to him and his offices. He seems to have died in 1706. According to family records he married Frances Burdette of Maryland and had several children. A grant of land in 1698 shows that he also married the widow of William Mansbridge who died in Stafford Co., in 1697. Burr Harrison, I., had

Issue:

I. Cuthburt.
II. Burdette.
III. Burr, who died in 1722; he married Mrs. Lettice Smith, nee Green.
IV. Thomas (1665-1746), who married Sythia Elizabeth Short, of Maryland.
V. William, who died Dec. 1, 1745; he married Sarah Hawley who survived him and married, secondly, Thomas Lewis (d. 1749).
VI. Frances Anne.
VII. Sarah Burdette.
VIII. Sybil, who married Thomas Whitledge.
IX. Mary.

Thomas Harrison, son of Burr Harrison, I., and his wife Frances Burdette, was born Aug. 7, 1665 and died Aug. 13, 1746; he married Sythia Elizabeth Short. Thomas Harrison patented tracts of land in four counties. He and his brother William, had large grants. Later he and another brother, Burdette, received grants. Capt. Thomas Harrison, as he was

[2] He was son of Cuthbert Harrison (baptized at St. Margaret's, Westminster, Jan. 11, 1607), son of Cuthbert and Alexander Harrison.

known, John West and Simon Pearson patented land together. In 1706 they received a grant of 4,639 acres. His estate on the Chappawamsic River was named for this river. He was vestryman, crown justice, captain of the militia and a member of the House of Burgesses from 1741 until his death in 1746.

Northern Neck Land Book No. 2, page 305. Land Office, Richmond. Feb. 12. 1698. "William Mansbridge of Stafford County died in 1697 seized of 200 acres of land in Quanticott Creek in the said county, leaving no heirs but his wife, Mary, with whom Burr Harrison hath intermarried." Mansbridge's deed was dated March 4, 1695/6, being for the uppermost part of a Patent of Thomas Dayes for 500 acres, of which the said Mansbridge, Matt Martyn and Thomas Burton did purchase 200 acres March 4, 1695/6. (Deed Book 1738-1741, Prince William Co., Va., Feb. 20, 1738. Between Thomas Calvert alias Harrison and Sarah, his wife, of the said county, and John Carr. Sell to the said Carr 200 acres on the north side of Quanticott Creek, it being the land that Burr Harrison left between George Calvert alias Harrison, Burr Calvert alias Harrison, and Thomas Calvert alias Harrison.)[3]

In 1700 Burr Harrison had married "the widow of Edward Smith and as she is now dead" he asked to be appointed guardian to Smith's children. In 1702 there was a deed from Burr Harrison as guardian of William, Edward and Katherine Smith, children of Edward Smith and Lettice, his wife, and grandchildren of Anne Scarlett of Stafford County. (*Virginia Magazine of History & Biography,* vol. 23, p. 315.) (Whether this was Burr Harrison I, or his son, Burr Harrison II, does not appear, but it is probably the latter as it would seem improbable that Burr Harrison I, had three wives in so short a period of time.—*Compiler.*)

[3] One might wonder if these 200 acres were the same 200 acres of land, and if this was the same Burr Harrison, of the patent of Feb. 12, 1698!

Brooke Note.

(Neale-Taney-Howison Connection.)

Richard Brooke, died Jan. 16, 1633/4; he married, in 1552, Elizabeth (who died May 20, 1599), daughter of John Twyne.

Thomas Brooke, son of the preceding, was born 1561 and died Sept. 14, 1612; he married, about 1590, Susan (who died Sept. 15, 1612), daughter of Sir Thomas Foster, Knight, and his wife, Susan, daughter of Thomas Foster, Esquire.

Robert Brooke, son of the preceding, was born June 3, 1602 and died July 20, 1655; he came to Maryland on June 30, 1650 and became Lord of De la Brooke Manor; he married, secondly, May 11, 1635, Mary (who died Nov. 29, 1663), daughter of Dr. Roger Mainwaring, Bishop of St. David's.

Roger Brooke, son of the preceding, was was born Sept. 30, 1637 and died April 8, 1700; he married, secondly, in 1676, Mary Wolseley, daughter of Walter Wolseley and granddaughter of Sir Thomas Wolseley of Staffordshire.

John Brooke, son of the preceding, was born in 1687 and died in 1735; he married, in 1709, Sarah (Wargent?).

Basil Brooke, son of the preceeding, was born about 1714 and died in 1757; he married, firstly, about 1735, Dorothy Taney, daughter of Michael Taney (who died in 1743) and his first wife, Mary Neale, daughter of Capt. James Neale, Jr.

Issue:

I. Basil, born about 1736.
II. Michael, born about 1738.
III. Mary, born about 1740 and died 1808; she married, about 1757, Stephen Howison (who died in 1815).

Issue:

1. John, who was born Aug. 25, 1758 and died young.
2. William, who died, without issue.
3. James, who was born March 27, 1765.
4. Anne Wood (1766-1845), who married Landon Calvert (q. v.).
5. Sarah Anne, who was born in 1768; she married Peter Trone.
6. Stephen, who was born in 1770 and died young.
7. Alexander, who was born in 1773.
8. Stephen Howison III, who was born in 1776.
9. Samuel, who was born in 1780.

10. Mary Anne, who was born in 1780 and married John Pott; s. p.
11. William (1782-1805); s. p.
12. Robert D., who was born Nov. 24, 1787.

Stephen Howison (d. 1815) was a son of John Howison, the Immigrant to Maryland and Virginia, and his wife, Anne Wood; grandson of James Howison (d. 1680) of Scotland and his wife, Alison Ramsey; and great-grandson of Alexander Howison (d. 1637) of Scotland.

The will of Michael Taney, who died in 1743 in Calvert County, Maryland, was dated June 2, 1743 and probated March 24, 1743. He mentioned his wife, Sarah Taney; his son, Michael Taney, and his daughter, Dorothy Brooke, and her husband, Basil Brooke. The will of William Wargent of Dorchester County, Maryland, dated May 26, 1709, was probated March 14, 1710 and mentioned his wife, Mary Wargent, and his daughter, *Sarah Brook.*

Capt. James Neale (1615-1684) married Anne (died 1698), daughter of Benjamin Gill (who died Nov. 22, 1655). James Neale, Jr., their son, died in 1727; he married twice: firstly, in 1681, Elizabeth Calvert, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Stone) Calvert; and, secondly, in 1687, Elizabeth (1666-1734), daughter of Capt. John Lord of Westmoreland County, Virginia. Capt. James Neale (1615-1684) was a son of Raphael Neale of London, England, who married Mrs. Jane Forman; he was a grandson of John Neale of Bedfordshire and Wollaston, Northamptonshire, who married Grace Butler, and a great-grandson of Thomas Neale of Velden, Bedfordshire, who married Godiva, daughter of Richard Throckmorton. Mary Neale, daughter of Capt. James Neale, Jr. (who died in 1727) and his second wife, Elizabeth Lord (1666-1734), married Michael Taney (who died in 1743) and their daughter, Dorothy Taney, married Basil Brooke (q. v.). Capt. James Neale (1615-1684) was Lord of Wollaston Manor, in Maryland. He was very prominent in the early days of the Colony. His daughter, Henrietta Maria Neale, who was a God-daughter of Her Majesty, Henrietta Maria of France, wife of Charles I,

King of England, married twice: firstly, Richard Bennett, Jr.; and, secondly, Colonel Philemon Lloyd, both prominent Marylanders of Colonial Days.

Landon Calvert (1764-1809) was a descendant of Gov. Leonard Calvert (1606-1647), Lord of Trinity, St. Gabriel's and St. Michael's Manors, and of Gov. William Stone (1603-1660), Lord of Poynton Manor. Anne Wood Howison (1764-1845), wife of Landon Calvert (supra), was a descendant of Robert Brook, Lord of De la Brooke Manor, and of James Neale, Lord of Wollaston Manor.

Michael Taney, the Immigrant, came to Maryland in 1660 and was High Sheriff of Calvert County from 1685 to 1689; he died in 1692. His first wife, Mary Taney, was living in 1685; he married, secondly, Jane Trueman, daughter of Henry Trueman. Michael Taney, son of the preceding, died in 1703; he married Dorothy Brooke,[4] daughter of Roger and Dorothy (Neale) Brooke and granddaughter of James and Anne (Gill) Neale. Michael Taney III, son of the preceding, died in 1743; he married his cousin, Mary Neale, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Lord) Neale (q. v.). In 1687 (Liber IX, page 476, Land Office, Annapolis, Md.) the account of Thomas Banks shows that Michael Taney was the "husband of Margaret Beckwith," daughter of George Beckwith, deceased. Just which Michael Taney this was does not appear. Liber Xa, page 3, shows that Michael Taney died on May 22, 1692. This was, of course, the Immigrant, and Margaret Beckwith must have been one of his wives or a wife of his son, Michael Taney, II.

Miscellaneous Records from Original Sources.

Prince William County, Va.

Will Book C., page 107, March 23, 1737. George Calvert was a witness to the will of John Walker. George Colvert (sic), a witness to the "annex" to the same will, with the same witnesses as to the will itself.

[4] She was born in 1678 and died in 1730.

Ditto, page 162, Nov. 23, 1738. Esther *Stone* was a witness to the will of Joseph Buchanan.

Ditto, page 246, June 23, 1740. Esther Stone returned an inventory of her deceased husband's (Francis Stone) estate.

Ditto, page 302, April 27, 1741. An additional inventory of the estate of Francis Stone, deceased, returned by Esther *Colvert* (sic).

Ditto, page 401, March 28, 1743. George Colvert (sic), Burr Harrison and Thomas Dowell were appraisers of the estate of Thomas Wallis, deceased, whose widow was Mary Wallis.

Will Book I, page 65. "Washington, Nov. 15, 1804. Most honored parents." A letter from William Howison on his departure, making disposition of his property. "Mr. Trone is to pay Samuel Howison." He mentioned John Howison and Samuel Howison; his brother Robert and his sister, Mary Ann Howison; also his brother, Stephen. The letter was addressed: "Mr. Stephen Howison, Sr., P. Wm. County, Virginia," and was probated on Sept. 2, 1805, as his will.

Will Book G., page 7, July 6, 1778. The inventory of the estate of Reuben Calvert, dec'd, was returned, appraised by: Francis Cornwell, Charles Stewart and Francis Jackson. Ditto, page 31, Dec. 8, 1778. Reuben Calvert's estate account with Sarah Calvert. Paid William Calvert, £6/4/6.

John Dowell, £5/0/0.

George Latham, £0/6/0.

Will Book K, p. 356, Jan. 9, 1815; probated March 6, 1815. Will of John Calvert. Wife Elizabeth; sons: Elias, Jesse, James Pressly and Barrard (Gerrard?); daughters: Susanna, Elizabeth, Nancy, Catherine and Ada. Witnesses: Charles Purcell, Charles Goodwin and Peyton Calvert.

Deed Book R., page 302, Aug. 7, 1770. Bond. Archibald Bigby, George Calvert and Jacob Marshall in regard to the execution of the will of George Bigby, late of Prince William County, dec'd. Signed: Arch: Bigbie, Geo. Colvert, Jacob Marshall. (Compiler's note: Jacob Marshall married Sarah Butler, a daughter of William Butler.)

Order Book 1, page 105, May 28, 1753. "Ordered that George Calvert Overseer of the Road with his hands clear the Road to Quantico Church."

Ditto, page 118, May 30, 1753. "The Trustees of the Town of Dumfries acknowledged a Deed to George Calvert for a lot in the said Town and was admitted to record."

Ditto, page 313, Nov. 27, 1753. "Ordered the Churchwardens of Dettingen parish bind Samuel Dobbins to George Calvert the younger, he obliging himself to teach him the shoemaker's trade."

Order Book, 2, page 117, June 25, 1754. The last will and Testament of Thomas Calvert als Harrison was presented in court by Sarah Calvert, the widow, and relict of the said deceased, and Thomas Calvert, the other exor named in the said will, refusing to take the burthen of the executorship and the said widow and relict refusing to abide by the said will, is admitted to administration with the will annexed is granted the said Sarah, she having taken the oath of an administratrix and entered into and Executed bond according to law with Thomas Reeves and John Calvert for her faithful administration of the said Estate."

Order Book 3, page 19, Nov. 24, 1755. "To George Calvert (the) Younger, patroler, five pounds of tobacco."

Ditto, page 46, March 21, 1756. "George Calvert the Younger made oath to the amount of services done by for his Majesty. Ordered the same to be certified."

Ditto, page 244, Nov. 22, 1756. County Levy: To John Calvert, Patroler, fifty pounds of tobacco. To Obed Calvert, Patroler, the same.

Ditto, page 255, Feb. 28, 1757. "Ordered that the Churchwardens of Dettingen Parish bind John Crupper, orphan of Robert Crupper, dec'd., to Jacob Calvert until he attain to lawfull age, Elizabeth Crupper, mother of the said John, Consenting freely to same."

Ditto, page 262, March 7, 1757. Proof of Public Claims:

Gilbert Crupper, Humphrey Calvert and John Calvert furnished same and were ordered paid.

Order Book 4, page 4, Oct. 12, 1761. Richard Sturman and wife, Charity, vs John Calvert and wife, Susannah.

Ditto, page 38, Oct. 12, 1761. William Calvert is appointed Constable in place of John Calvert and ordered to be sworne.

Ditto, page 41, Nov. 24, 1761. George Calvert the Younger is appointed Constable in place of Charles Davis and ordered to be sworne.

Ditto, page 443, April 5, 1763. Reuben Calvert was appointed constable in room and precincts of William Calvert.

Bond Book, 1753-1786, page 7, June 25, 1754. Sarah Calvert, John Colvert and Thomas Reeves, bond for £200, acknowledged April 25, 1754, for the administration of the estate of Thomas Calvert, dec'd.

Ditto, page 21, Aug. 23, 1756. Lucy Peake, William Peake, Edward Hunston, Richard Rixey and George Calvert, bond for £1,000, acknowledged Aug. 13, 1756, for the administration of the estate of John Peake, dec'd. (Compiler's note: it is a matter for conjecture if the wife of this George Calvert was not a Peake.)

Ditto, page 97, Dec. 2, 1771. Obed Calvert, Thomas Stone, Esther Calvert, Foushee Tebbs and Thomas Blackburn, bond for £500, for the administration of the estate of George Calvert, dec'd.

Bond Book, 1815-1826, page 113, Aug. 4, 1823. Constant Cornwell, Thomas Nelson, Jr., Charles Beach, bond for the administration of the estate of Humphrey Calvert, dec'd.

Ditto, page 122, Jan. 6, 1824. Nathan Haislip, James Foster and James Terrell, bond for the administration of the estate of Reuben Calvert, dec'd.

Will Book C., page 377, March 29, 1742. Jane Colvert (sic) was a witness to the will of Francis Wright.

Will Book H, page 400, Sept. 1, 1788. Inventory of John Calvert, dec'd, filed by William Alexander, Benjamin Materson, Scarlett Madden and James Gwatkins.

Ditto, page 508, Jan. 5, 1803. Estate of Jesse Calvert, dec'd, appraised by James Howison, Alexander Howison and Obed Calvert, Junr.

Ditto, page 524, April 2, 1802. The inventory of the estate of George Calvert, dec'd, was recorded by Stephen Howison, Peter Trone and Alexander Howison.

Deed Book M, page 1, Sept. 28, 1749. John Taylor, Gent., to George Calvert of Dettingen Parrish, 150 acres of land lying on the branches of Quantico and on the west side of the road to Quantico Mill. "The said George Calvert now dwelleth on the said land." Witnesses: Thomas Leys and Richard Kenner.

Will Book G, page 395, June 9, 1788. The inventory of the estate of John Calvert, dec'd, was returned by William Alexander, Benjamin Matteson, Scarlett Madden and James Gwatkins. Among his possessions were: 6 negroes, 9 horses, 2 clots, 16 head of cattle and hogs, 40 sheep, 4 beds and furniture, 4 sets of weaving gear, 1 loom, 2 cotton wheels, 5 linen wheels, carpenters and plantation tools, the house Bible, 12 books, 5 tea cups & saucers, 5 coffee cups and saucers, a cream pot, 2 teapots, 2 quart and snuff bottles, 18 pewter spoons, 3 pewter soup dishes, and other small articles. Valued at £599-5-0.

Will Book H, page 102, Aug. 21, 1788. A sale of the personal property of John Calvert. Among the buyers were: Elizabeth Calvert, John Calvert, Francis Calvert, Zelah Calvert and Thomas Calvert.

Order Book, 1753-1755, page 183. Court held, Nov. 27, 1754. "George Calvert acknowledges deed of gift to his son, George Calvert. Esther, the wife of the said George Calvert, being first privately examined and thereto consenting, acknowledges her right of dower in the land given and it was thereupon admitted to record." (At the same Court similar deeds of gift were recorded from the said George Calvert to his other sons, John Calvert, William Calvert and Humphrey Calvert.—Compiler.)

Book 2, page 397, Sept. 24, 1804. Cynthia Calvert of the County of Bedford and State of Virginia to her son, Alexander

Calvert of Bedford County, power of attorney "to call upon John Calvert of Prince William County, the administrator of my father, George Calvert, deceased, for a just and full settlement."

Deed Book, Sept. 5, 1796. William Calvert and Hannah, his wife, to Arrington Wycliffe. Sale of land, "part given the said William Calvert by his father, George Calvert, dec'd, in the year 1754 and is bounded as followeth: Beginning at a red oak the beginning tree of the aforesaid George Calvert, Dec'd, Patent, and running along the line of the said patent till it encloses 65 acres," etc.

Will Book, Nov. 21, 1808; probated May 1, 1815. Will of Stephen Howison. Sons: John, Samuel, Robert, James, Alexander and Stephen Howison; daughters: Anne Wood Calvert, Sarah Anne Trone and Mary Ann Howison.

Will Book H, page 82. Dated Oct. 4th and probated Dec. 2nd, 1793. Will of William Fairfax. Wife Elizabeth. Six daughters: Anne Warder, Benedicta Fairfax, Catherine Gainer, Elizabeth Pell, Eada Calvert and Sarah Fairfax. Sons: Hezekiah, William and John Fairfax. To son Hezekiah, 300 acres of land "whereon he now lives." To son William, 400 acres of land "whereon I now live, . . . to let his mother and single sisters live on the land as long as they remain single or unmarried." To son John, 250 acres of land "purchased of Mr. Rodham Blancett." Executors: sons Hezekiah and William. Witnesses: John Thorn and Cornelius Davis.

Order Book, Sept. 8, 1762. John Calvert the younger, having attended 7 days as witness for John Calvert at the suit of John Hedges, it is ordered that John Calvert pay the said John Calvert the younger 175 pounds of tobacco.

Order Book, May, 1768. John Calvert, Junr., is appointed Surveyor of the Road in place of John Lansdal.

Dettingen Parish Vestry Book.

1765, Nov. 25. To John Calvert for keeping a child 6 months.
1767, Dec. 4. To Jacob Calvert for building a vestry house at Occoquam.

1772, Nov. 7. To John Calvert for keeeping a poor child 3 months.
1773, Nov. 27. To John Calvert for keeping Jean Gibson.
1782, Apr. 2. To Elijah Calvert per account.
1782, Apr. 2. To Sarah Dial per account.
1790, Oct. 15. To Sarah Calvert for keeping James McIntosh.
1790, Oct. 15. To Humphrey Calvert for keeping a child 12 months.
1795, June 4. To Humphrey Calvert per account.
1795, June 4. Ordered paid Humphrey Calvert and Burr Peyton amount of their accounts.

"At a Vestry held at Quanticot Vestry House, 19 Nov., 1750, Ordered that a vestry house be built at the Most Convenient Place by Burr Colbert's plantation for holding of vestreys for the Parish of Dettingen and that the church wardens agree with workmen to build the same to which order."

Vestry, 9 Dec., 1757. To Sarah Harris alias Calvert for burying Griffith Watkins.
1758, Dec. 11. To John Calvert one levy overcharged.
1758, Dec. 11. To George Calvert the younger one levy overcharged.
1760, Dec. 15. To Obed Calvert one levy overcharged.
1763, Jan. 17. To William Calvert 3 Parish Levys overcharged.
1763, Jan 17. To George Calvert one Parish Levy overcharged.
1763, Nov. 28. To Jacob Calvert per account.
1764, Feb. 19. To John Calvert per account.
1764, Feb. 19. To Reuben Calvert per account.

Order Book, November, 1768. William Calvert appointed Constable in the room of John Calvert. Ditto, George Calvert the younger appointed Constable in room of Joseph Davis, April, 1763. Reuben Calvert appointed Constable in the room and precincts of William Calvert.

Fee Book, June, 1813. John Calvert ordered to rescind administration on the estate of Humphrey Calvert, dec'd. Ditto, Winifred Calvert, administratrix of the estate of John Calvert, dec'd. (In the Fee Book between 1815 and 1837 are to be found the names of: Vincent Calvert, Rhodam Calvert, Tazewell Calvert, William Calvert and Elias Calvert.)

Deed Book L, page 196, May 22, 1749. Between Francis Watts and Thomas Calvert alias Harrison for and during the lives of the said Thomas Calvert als Harrison, Sarah, his wife, and William, son of Thomas Calvert als Harrison.

Bond Book, March, 1813. Levi Calvert appointed ord. for John Calvert, administrator of George Calvert, dec'd, to settle his administration.

Deed Book D, page 47, Feb. 20, 1745. Between Thomas Calvert alias Harrison and Sarah, his wife, on the one part, and John Carr, on the other part, land left by Burr Harrison, dec'd,[5] between George Calvert alias Harrison, Burr Calvert alias Harrison, and Thomas Calvert alias Harrison.

Deed Book Q, page 623, July 5, 1768. Kincheloe to Calvert. Mentioned land sold to John Kincheloe, about 1736/7, by George Calvert, lying in Powell's Run.

Deed Book W, page 245, Sept. 6, 1785. Mention of George Calvert, deceased,[6] and two of his sons, viz.: George and Humphrey Calvert, in a deed between Calvert and Chick.

Rule Book, 1803-1806, March 8, 1806. Susanna Calvert, widow of Jesse Calvert, deceased, vs James, Vincent, Obed, Jesse, William, Priscilla Calvert (wife of John Leatherwood), Jane Calvert (wife of William Calvert), Anne Calvert (wife of Francis Davis), children of the said Jesse Calvert, deceased, and William Leatherwood.

Deed Book Y, page 418, Sept. 2, 1794. Between Charles Dial and Sarah, his wife, formerly Sarah Calvert, widow of

[5] Died between 1721 and 1730. His will was recorded in Will Book K, of Stafford County, Va., which covers the beforementioned dates. He is said to have died in 1722. Will Book K is still missing from Stafford Court House.

[6] Died in 1771.

Reuben Calvert, deceased, and Thomas Calvert, son and heir-at-law of the said Reuben Calvert, deceased, and Mary Embly Calvert, his wife, all of Prince William County, and Zachariah Allen, 100 acres of land formerly granted to Burdett Harrison by the Proprietors of the Northern Neck on March 2, 1730, and conveyed to Reuben Calvert by Peter Cornwalt and Sarah, his wife, by deed bearing date of Dec. 3, 1773.

Bond Book, Dec. 2, 1771. Estate of George Calvert, deceased. Executors: Obed Calvert, Thomas Stone and Esther Calvert. Securities: Foushee Tebbs and Thomas Blackburn.

Will Book K, page 494. Dated 494. Dated Nov. 20, 1798 and probated Dec. 6, 1802. Will of Richard Grey. Wife Mary; daughters: Ellender Nelson and Emly Calvert; sons: Benjamin, Samuel, Charles, William, Richard and James Gray.

In the application for pension of George Mills, a Revolutionary Soldier, of Prince William County, Va., dated Aug. 7, 1832 (at which time he was 76 years old, hence born about 1756), it was stated that he died May, 27, 1838 and that he married, on March 9, 1785, Mrs. Lydia Cooksey, nee Calvert, widow of Obed Cooksey. They lived "about three miles from the Town of Occoquam." The application of Spencer Calvert of Caldwell County, Ky., dated May 20, 1833, when he was "aged about 72 years" (hence born about 1760), stated that he served from Prince William County, Va., in the Third Virginia Regiment under Capt. Valentine Peyton and that he had a brother in the same regiment. In another place it was stated that Raleigh Calvert was a brother of this Spencer Calvert.

Hening's *Statutes of Virginia,* volume 7, page 24, March, 1756, Prince William County. Colonial Soldiers: Corporal Lewis Reno, Corporal William Farrow, and Trooper William Peake. "To George Calvert, Jr., for an express, 6 s. 8 d."

Warrant 3185, Elisha Colbert, private Continental Line for 3 years. A warrant to Bazil Colbert, brother and heir-at-law to Elisha Colbert, June 22, 1784. (Virginia Land Office.)

Fayette County, Ky., March 5, 1821; probated April, 1821.

Will of Levi Calvert. Wife Veny; granddaughter Nancy Moore; daughter-in-law, Catherine[7] Calvert (widow of deceased son, Peyton Calvert); "late daughter," Sally Moore; "late son, Jesse Calvert"; son George Calvert; daughters Eleanor Machifee (McAfee) and Polly Calvert.[8]

"A List of Claims of Prince William County for provisions taken for Public Service," allowed in 1783, includes the names of John Calvert, Sr., Humphrey Calvert, Sarah Calvert, Obed Calvert, Obed Calvert, Jr., and Jesse Calvert. (From a photostatic copy of the original in the Department of Archives of the State Library, Richmond, Virginia, said copy being in the possession of the compiler.)

Northern Neck Book A, page 43, Land Office, Richmond, Va. July 16, 1724. 92 acres of land granted to George Calvert in Stafford County, being on both sides of the Main Run of Powell's Creek; the lines joins George Enoe. On Dec. 28, 1722, a warrant was obtained for laying out this land which was surveyed by Capt. Thomas Hooper, deceased, late surveyor, under date of April 5, 1723. Ditto, page 45, July 18, 1724. To Jacob Gibson and John Calvert, 306 acres in Stafford County. On Dec. 28, 1722, they "obtained a warrant, from the office for laying out this land and having returned a survey under the hands of Capt. Thomas Hooper, Dec'd, late surveyor, dated April 6, 1723," etc. The land was situated between the Branches of Powell's Creek and the North Run of Quantico Creek in Stafford County,—to a small oak on a Ridge on the South East side of Neil Cobby's Branch.

Mason County, Kentucky. Will of James Calvert, dated June 6, 1823 and probated in July, 1823. Wife Alcey. Sons: Sanford, Craven, James, Redman, Charles, Madison and Jesse Calvert. Daughters: Permelia Calvert, Caroline Peed and Mary Calvert. Grandson Edward, son of Jesse and Nancy Calvert. Witnesses: William Berry and Walter Calvert. Administration granted to James Peed.

[7] Nee Neal (or O'Neal).
[8] Married ——— Cavanaugh.

Lewis County, Kentucky. Marriage Bonds. Sanford Calvert, Widower, and Mariah Wilson, Widow, Jan. 16, 1834. Dudley Calvert and Eliza Thomas, Sept. 20, 1834. Dudley Calvert and Phoebe Richards, April 18, 1838. Dudley Calvert and Elizabeth Richards, Sept. 29, 1841. Clifton Calvert and Jane Leach, Dec. 22, 1847. Craven Calvert and Sarah Calvert, Nov. 18, 1828.

Lewisburg, Ky. Baptist burying ground at the Baptist Church. Grave-stone inscriptions: Mansfield Calvert died April 8, 1872, in the 82nd year of his age. Nancy, wife of Mansfield Calvert. Born Dec. 25, 1794. Died Aug. 6, 1876. F. M. Calvert. Born June 1, 1835. Died June 16, 1901. Thomas J. Calvert. Born May 22, 1819. Died Oct. 26, 1876. Mary H., daughter of T. J. and M. F. Calvert. Born Feb. 23, 1867. Died Dec. 21, 1882. Mary F., wife of T. J. Calvert. Born Feb. 3, 1832. Died Feb. 22, 1882. Robert Anderson Calvert. Born Jan. 18, 1849. Died Jan. 21, 1884. William Calvert. Born March 24, 1832. Died March 8, 1888. William S. Calvert. Born Oct. 31, 1822. Died Jan. 22, 1896. Louise M., wife of William S. Calvert. Born Nov. 1, 1827. Died Aug. 24, 1901. Oscar M. Calvert. Born 1841. Died 1897. Fannie B., daughter of Oscar M., and Lida D. Calvert. Born Nov. 8, 1877. Died Dec. 20, 1879. Elizabeth Hord Calvert. Born 1818. Died 1879. Capt. Thomas Calvert. Born Jan. 9, 1798. Died Sept. 25, 1874. A. J. Calvert. Born 1834. Died 1903. Inscriptions from the Goddard, Fleming Co., Ky., burying ground. Burgess Calvert. Born 1832. Died 1924. Elizabeth Calvert. Born May, 1817. Died July 16, 1870. Curtis Calvert. Born March, 1870. Died Oct. 6, 1885.

Mason Co., Ky. Will of William Calvert, dated May 23, 1811, and probated Sept. 9, 1811. Sons Jarrard (Gerrard?) and William heirs. Other children referred to, but not named. Witnesses: John Rust, David Corman and Nathaniel Harland.

Marriages on Mason Co., Ky., Records.[9]

Henry Feagan and Fannie Calvert, May 20, 1802.
John Foxworthy and Betsy Calvert, March 24, 1808.
James Peed and Caroline Calvert, Sept. 2, 1819.
Robert Young and Nancy Calvert.
Archibald Calvert and Caroline Clift, April 12, 1831.
Harrison Calvert and Elizabeth Feagan, Feb. 14, 1828.
James Calvert and Amanda W. Clift, Oct. 31, 1833.
George Calvert and Eleanor Thompson, Oct. 19, 1832.
Basil Calvert and Elizabeth Green, Feb. 12, 1822.
Walter Calvert and Parmelia Calvert, Dec. 10, 1832.
Fielding G. Calvert and Emily King, March 28, 1833.
Stephen Chandler and Harriet Calvert, June 12, 1845.
Basil Calvert and Mary Etna Wallingford, Jan. 30, 1851.
Alexander H. Conner and Helen M. Calvert, Dec. 18, 1854.
Charles G. Calvert and Lucy Anne White, June 6, 1855.
Jasper N. Calvert and Osa Williamson, December, 1859.
William F. Calvert and Louisa White, 1859.
Maximillian O. Calvert and Margaret Poe, May 15, 1860.
Gerrard Calvert and Rosanna McIlvaine, March 18, 1798.
Burwell Calvert and Anne Jervice, Oct. 10, 1797.
Hedgeman Triplett and Catherine Calvert, Oct. 21, 1817.
William Calvert and Polly Calvert, Jan. 31, 1813.
Mansfield Calvert and Anne Triplett, Aug. 22, 1815.
Jesse Calvert and Harriett Davis, April 18, 1816.
Allison Calvert and Catherine Bramel, Feb. 8, 1816.
Vincent Calvert and Sally Pool, Jan. 10, 1808.
Thomas Calvert and Susan A. Bolenger, March 22, 1882.
Richard Carr and Amelia Calvert, Jan. 13, 1881.
Charles T. Calvert and Lizzie D. Kirk, Dec. 30, 1885.
A. H. Calvert and Lucy C. Reed, Dec. 8, 1886.
Jesse Calvert and Carrie Duvall, Feb. 26, 1885.
Maximillian Calvert and Lizzie Peyton, Nov. 30, 1887.
C. S. Calvert and Nannie Glascock, June 21, 1894.

[9] From Mrs. G. W. Davis, Flemingsburg, Ky.

R. L. Calvert and Stella Vice, Sept. 30, 1894.
Maximillian Calvert and Elizabeth Calvert, June 24, 1896.
Clarence Calvert and Millie Bramel, Feb., 1904.
James Tamer and Julia Anne Calvert, Aug. 5, 1829.
Thomas R. Calvert and Judith Anne Robinson, Feb. 10, 1857.
Thomas G. Calvert and Belle Calvert, Nov. 25, 1873.
Charles G. Calvert and Mary Angeline Calvert, April 27, 1870.
R. C. Calvert and Eva Hughes, Dec. 29, 1887.

Feb. 10, 1832. John Foxworthy and Walter Calvert, administrators of the estate of Zeal (sic) Calvert. Allison Calvert, Mansfield Calvert, John D. Burgess, William Calvert, John Foxworthy, Thomas Calvert, James Calvert, Jesse Calvert, Jarred (sic) Calvert and others mentioned as having bonds or notes held by deceased. Mason Co., Ky.

Mason Co., Ky. Basil Calvert's division of land and slaves. Estate of Zeal Calvert a. 15. 3. 24. Ann Eliza a. 32. 3. 05. Alice, Hopper Place, a. 18. 3. 30. Harriett, Andrew Jackson, Basil, Nancy, Elizabeth, Malinda and William Calvert, children of deceased. Abner Hord and Thomas Ensor were appointed to settle this estate. Thomas and Mansfield Calvert were the executors. "Settlement was sworne to by Stephen Chandler and Stephen W. Porker, 4th day of April, 1849." This estate was divided, as to land and slaves, on March 11, 1848. (This settlement seems to indicate that Zeal Calvert was a son of Basil and predeceased his father.—Compiler.)[10]

"William Calvert. 1811. Agreeable to an order of the Court of Mason Co., Ky., to us directed for the purpose of appraising the personal estate of Wm. Calvert, deceased, after being duly sworne," etc. "Sworne and subscribed to before a justice of the peace for Mason County. J. Brown." The appraisement of slaves amounted to $1640. There were bonds due as follows: by William Calvert, Gerrard Calvert, John Foxworthy, Zeal Calvert, Jesse Calvert, S. Triplett, Gerrard Calvert, Basil Calvert, John Bray, Henry Feagan, Walter

[10] A plat of the division of the land of Basil Calvert shows that 38.2.00 acres went to Andrew Jackson Calvert.

Calvert, Jane Calvert and others. Sept. 30, 1811. Lawson Dobyns, Elias Hord and Dominick Harrison were the appraisers. (These names of appraisers also appeared as: Lawson Dobyns, John Howison and Elias Hord previously—Compiler.)

Will Book N, page 219, Mason Co., Ky. Will of Basil Calvert, dated March 18, 1845, and probated May, 1845. Children: Anne Eliza, wife of W. F. Thomas; Malinda, Nancy, Harriett, Basil, William, Andrew Jackson, Elizabeth and Alice Calvert. Brothers Mansfield and Thomas Calvert, exors. Witnesses: Addison Dimmitt and C. T. Marshall. Mansfield and Thomas Calvert made bond for $6.000 with William Sedden and Walter Calvert as their securities.

The will of Jane Calvert was dated Sept. 11, 1840. She mentioned her grandson, Adolphus Calvert, son of her deceased son, William F. Calvert; her son Allison Calvert and her daughter Mary Calvert, wife of William C. Calvert. Witnesses: Peter Lashbrook and Robert Humphrey.

NELSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY. CENSUS OF 1850.

Page 608.	Foxworthy,	James.	Aged 49.	Born	Va.
		F. (female),	52.	"	"
		S. (female),	20.	"	Ky.
		A. (male),	19.	"	"
		James,	16.	"	"
		M. (female),	14.	"	"
		C. (female),	12.	"	"
		L. (female),	8.	"	"
Page 611.	Foxworthy,	James.	Aged 80.	Born	Va.
		L. (female),	75.	"	"
		B. (male),	45.	"	"
		N. (female),	43.	"	"
Page 747.	Calvert,	Jefferson.	Aged 28.	Born	Ky.
		Fannie,	20.	"	"
		Meloy A. (female),	4.	"	"
		Elizabeth,	2.	"	"
		Mary E.,	5/12.	"	"

Family 537.	Calvert,	Richard,	Aged 56.	Born	Ky.
		Elizabeth,	58.	"	"
		Harrison,	26.	"	"
		Jordan,	22,	"	"
		Walton,	18,	"	"
		Melvinia,	20,	"	"
Family 538.	Calvert,	Garrett,	Aged 47.	Born	Ky.
		Diana,	33.	"	"
		Dudley,	16.	"	"
		Mary E.,	13.	"	"
		Ellen,	11.	"	"
		Reuben,	6.	"	"
		Permelia,	3.	"	"
	Hahn,	Samuel,	23.		
		Elizabeth M.,	21.		
Page 715.	Marshall,	T. K.	Aged 34.	Born	Ky.
		Mary F.,	22.	"	"
	Calvert,	Sarah E.,	4.	"	"
		R. K.[11]	87.	"	"
		Elizabeth,	77.	"	"
1820 Census.	Page 68.	Richard Calvert.			
		Thomas R. Calvert.[12]			
	Page 76.	Richard Calvert.			
	Page 78.	Thomas R. Calvert.			

SPENCER COUNTY, KENTUCKY. CENSUS OF 1850.

Page 144.	Boyle,	James,	Aged 45.	Born	Ky.
		Mary,	40.	"	"
		Ellen,	18.	"	"
		Charles,	16.	"	"
		Elizabeth,	14.	"	"

[11] Evidently Richard Kirkland Calvert (Compiler).

[12] These two Thomas R. Calverts seem to have had almost identical records, so they were probably the same person. The first Richard Calvert was listed as 45 years of age and upwards, while the second Richard was listed as being between 26 and 45 years of age.

		Marian (male),	11.	"	"
		Andrew,	9.	"	"
		James,	4.	"	"
		Catherine,	1.	"	"
	Calvert,	Sarah,	13.	"	"
		Mary C.,	11.	"	"
Page 149.	Calvert,	Isobel,	Aged 19	Born	Ky.
	(In the family of Judith Crook.)				
Page 191.	Calvert,	Richard,	Aged 19.	Born	Ky.
	(In the family of George Mason, a saddler.)				
Page 191.	Calvert,	Robert A.,	Aged 21.	Born	Ky.
		Susan M.,	19.	"	Va.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, KENTUCKY. CENSUS OF 1850.

Colbert,	Isaac,	Aged 68.	Born	Va.
	Elizabeth,	50.	"	"
	Samuel,	19.	"	Ky.
Colbert,	Cyrus, Aged 20, 23 or 28.		Born	Ky.
	Susanna R.,	19.	"	"

NOTE: The foregoing Census records have been furnished the Compiler by Mrs. Ella Foy O'Gorman of Washington, D. C. Acknowledgement is hereby made to her.

By request the Compiler states that all descendants of Gov. Leonard Calvert (1606-1647), through his great-grandson, George Calvert (1700-1771), are eligible to the following societies: Lords of Colonial Manors, Descendants of Colonial Governors, Colonial Wars, Colonial Dames, Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims, Orders of Founders of America, etc. The description of the Calvert coat-of-arms is Quarterly, first and fourth, paley of six, or and sable, a bend counterchanged; second and third, quarterly, argent and gules, a cross flory counterchanged. Crest: out of a ducal coronet or, two pennons, the dexter of the first and the other sable, staves gules. Motto: Fatti maschi, Parole femine. (Deeds for men, words for women).

Acknowledgments.

The Compiler wishes to thank all those members of the Calvert Family who have, in any way, assisted him in gathering data of this distinguished family, and especially the following: Mrs. Ella Foy O'Gorman, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. William Mumford Fairley, of Raeford, N. C.; Mrs. John W. Alderson, of Forrest City, Ark.; Mrs. G. W. Davis, of Flemingsburg, Ky., and Mrs. John E. Harris, of El Dorado, Ark. It is always a matter of regret that there are so often members of this family, as in all others, who have no interest in the history of their forebears and who, as a result, ignore letters written to them or refuse their co-operation. Had all members of the Calvert Family (whom he requested for family data) complied with the Compiler's request, this sketch would have been more complete. However, he sends this forth, to join his other sketches of the Calverts, as a pioneer, with the hope that all interested descendants will send in their correct lines to him and also assist him in correcting the data already published so that at some future date he may be able to publish a book on the Calvert Family of Maryland and Virginia, descendants of the first Lord Baltimore, Sir George Calvert (1579-1632), through his second son, the Honorable Leonard Calvert (1606-1647), first governor of the Colony of Maryland and brother of Cecil Calvert (better known by the Latinized form of his name, *Cecilius*), second Lord Baltimore and first Proprietor of the Maryland Colony, the eldest son and heir of the first Lord Baltimore. The address of the Compiler is: 516 Poplar Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee. He will be glad to hear from any descendants who are interested in the history of their family, but he is not at all interested in the so-called Calvert Estate, the myth that has lured some descendants hitherto.

Recent investigations of Mrs. Ella Foy O'Gorman show that there is *proof* of only three children of the Immigrant, Burr Harrison, viz: Thomas, William and Sybil, who married Thomas Whitledge. It is probable that Burr Harrison who married Mrs. Lettice Smith, was also a son, but of Cuthbert, Burdette, Frances Anne, Sarah Burdette and Mary, *there is no proof whatever!* Also there is no proof that the Immigrant married Frances Burdette. [J. B. C. N.]

COMMISSION BOOK, 82.*

(Continued from Vol. XXVI, p. 263.)

Hodgkin, Thomas, merchant, register for brigantine "Lucy and Jannett", 80 tons, Richard Russell, master, built in P. G. Co. in 1748, Thomas Hodgkin and Stephen Jermain, owners. 13 Sept. 1748. (136)

Binney, Paul, Merchant of New England, register for ship "Lyon" of Boston, 380 tons, built in Boston, 1747. Richard Courtney, master, Paul Binney, owner. 19 Sept. 1748. (136)

Higginson, Charles, Of Anne Arundel co., reprieve for * * * 21 Sept. 1748. (136)

Macclester, George, Register for sloop "Sally and Betty", 16 tons, George Macclester, master, built in Somerset co. 1748, George and Samuel Macclester, owners. 26 Sept. 1748. (136)

Sutton, Ashbury, Register for schooner "Samuel", 8 tons, built in Annapolis, 1742, Ashbury Sutton, master and owner. 28 Sept. 1748. (136)

Lowes, Henry, Register for schooner "Ogle", 40 tons, John Richardson, master, built in Somerset co. 1747, Henry Lowes, owner. 26 Sept. 1748. (137)

Walls, Henry, Of Annapolis, commissioned Master Gunner. 29 Sept. 1748.

Bacon, Anthony, Register for sloop "Rachel", 40 tons, John Coward, master, built in Balto. Co. 1748, Anthony Bacon, Robert Morris and James Dickinson, owners. 4 Oct. 1748. (137)

Thornton, *Rev.* John, Induction to Christ Church Parish, Kent Island. 10 Oct. 1748. (137)

Green, Charles, Commissioned Ranger in Charles county. 25 Oct. 1748. (137)

Chalmers, *Rev.* Walter, Induction to St. Margaret's, Westminster Parish, Anne Arundel Co. 26 Oct. 1748. (137)

* For description of the original record book, see Vol. XXVI, No. 2, page 138.

Smith, Samuel, Commissioned Coroner of Anne Arundel co. 27 Oct. 1748. (138)

Noble, Joseph, Commissioned Coroner of Prince Georges county. 2 Nov. 1748. (138)

Hemmett, Robert, Commissioned Coroner of St. Mary's county. 2 Nov. 1748. (138)

Brooke, Isaac, Commissioned Deputy Surveyor of Frederick Co. 12 Nov. 1748. (138)

Brooke, Richard, Commissioned Deputy Surveyor of Prince Georges Co. 12 Nov. 1748. (138)

Loyall, William, Register for sloop " Elizabeth ", 70 tons, formerly called " Spadille ", a French vessel captured by H. M. S. " Bellona " 22 Aug. 1748 and condemned as a lawful prize. Richard Hill, & Rees Meredith of Pennsylvania, and William Loyall, owners. 3 Sept. 1748. (138)

Coulbourn, William, Register for sloop " Two Brothers ", 20 tons, William Coulbourn, master, built in Somerset co. 1748, William and Jacob Coulbourn, owners. 3 Dec. 1748. (139)

Hoggins, Peter, Commissioned Ranger for Prince Georges county. 6 Dec. 1748. (139)

Bealle, Josiah, Commissioned Coroner for Frederick county. 13 Dec. 1748. (139)

Clagett, *Rev.* [Samuel], Of Calvert county, Induction to . . . 23 Feb. 1748/9. (139)

Lake, *Rev.* [Charles], Of Anne Arundel county, induction to . . . 23 Feb. 1748/9. (139)

Gordon, *Rev.* John, Resignation from St. Ann's Parish, A. A. County. Induction [same day] to St. Michael's Parish, Talbot county. 1 March, 1748/9. (139)

Baird, Alexander, Of Cecil county, commissioned Receiver of his Lordships Quit Rents in said county. 17 March, 1748/9. (139)

Howard, John, Commissioned Ranger of Anne Arundel county. 18 March, 1748/9. (139)

Gassaway, Nicholas, Commissioned Coroner of Anne Arundel county. 18 March, 1748/9. (139)

Rigbie, Skipwith, Commissioned Deputy Surveyor of Baltimore county. 18 March, 1748/9. (139)

Lendrum, *Rev.* Andrew, Induction to St. Anns Parish, Ann Arundel county. 25 March, 1749. (140)

Lane, William, Register for sloop "Sally and Leah", 35 tons, William Townshend, master, built in Worcester county, 1749, William Lane and John Dennis, owners. 11 Feb. 1748/9. (140)

Lamden, Thomas, Merchant, register for ship "Polly", 150 tons, Thomas Elmore, master, built in Worcester county, 1749. 17 May, 1749. (140)

Ensor, John, Jr., Commissioned Coroner of Baltimore county. 25 May, 1749. (140)

Hopkins, Matthew, Commissioned Coroner of Frederick county. 25 May, 1749. (141)

Griffith, William, Commissioned Ranger of Frederick county. 26 May, 1749. (141)

Slater, Ellis, Commissioned Coroner of Calvert county. 9 June, 1749. (141)

Swan, Robert, Merchant, register for ship "Newall", 160 tons, Walter Smith, master, built in Ann Arundel County, 1749, Robert Swan and James Johnson of Glasgow, merchant, owners. 5 July, 1749. (141)

Williams, Baruch, Commissioned Coroner of Prince Georges county. 9 Sept. 1749. (141)

Skinner, Maryland, Commissioned Deputy Surveyor of Calvert county. 19 Oct. 1749. (141)

Handy, John, Of Somerset county, register for sloop "Polly", 38 tons, William Winder, master, built in Somerset county, 1749. John Handy, William Winder and William Venables, owners. 9 Dec. 1749. (142)

West, John, of Virginia, Register for schooner "Olive", 45 tons, John West, master, built in Worcester county, 1749, John West, John Carlisle, Richard Jackson, and John Dalton, owners. 31 Jan. 1749/50. (142)

Claggett, *Rev.* Samuel, Induction to William and Mary Parish, Charles county. 7 Feb. 1749/50. (142)

Cooke, *Rev.* George, Induction to Christs Church Parish, Calvert county. 7 Feb. 1749/50. (142)

Wilson, Lingan, Commissioned Coroner of Prince Georges county. 2 March, 1749/50. (142)

Swift, *Rev.* Thomas, Induction to Port Tobacco Parish, Charles county. 18 March, 1749/50. (142)

Adams, *Rev.* Alexander, Induction to Durham Parish, Charles county. 19 March, 1749/50. (143)

Jones, Philip, Commissioned Coroner of Ann Arundel county. 19 March, 1749/50. (143)

Bruff, ———, Of Talbot county, commissioned Coroner of that county. 19 March, 1749/50. (143)

Dickson, James, Commissioned Coroner of Frederick county. 20 April, 1750. (143)

Thompson, Richard, Jr., Commissioned Ranger of Cecil county. 16 May, 1750. (143)

Seegar, John, Register for schooner "Charles Town", 45 tons, Sweetnam Burn, master, built in Cecil co., 1749, Henry Baker, John Hamilton, Edward Mitchell, Herman Husbands and John Seegar, owners. 8 June, 1750. (143)

Creagh, Patrick, Merchant, register for ship "Moses & Rebecca", 200 tons, James Creagh, master, built in Ann Arundel county, 1750. Patrick Creagh, owner. 15 June, 1750. (144)

Steuart, George, Merchant, register for snow "Experiment", 100 tons, Alexander Cumming, master, built in Ann Arundel county, 1750, George Steuart, owner. 20 June, 1750. (144)

Steuart, George, Register for snow "Wallace", 100 tons, Thomas Kemp, master, built in Cecil county, 1750, George Steuart, and John Wallace & Company, owners. 20 June, 1750. (144)

Hoskins, William, Register for brigantine "Free Mason", 50 tons, John Fisher, master, built at Newcastle-upon-Tyne,

1738, William Hoskins, John Fisher, Joseph Ennalls and Thomas Price, owners. 16 July, 1750. (144)

Hodgson, Jonathan, Register for sloop "Speedwell", 50 tons, Jonathan Hodgson, master, built in Cecil county, 1750, Jonathan Hodgson, Jacob Goodwyn, and William Whittill, owners. 17 July, 1750. (144)

Smith, Thomas, Register for sloop "Martha", 60 tons, Elijah Stoddart, master, built in Massachusetts Bay, 1749, formerly the "Molly". Thomas Smith and Richard Gresham, owners. 11 August, 1750. (145)

Scott, Edward, Register for sloop "Molly", 50 tons, William Smith, master, built in New England, 1749, Edward Scott, James Smith, and William Murray, owners. 21 Aug. 1750. (145)

Dallam, William, Register for ship "Fanny & Betsy", 120 tons, Charles Hargrove, master, built in Baltimore county, 1750, William Dallam, owner. 12 September, 1750. (145)

Whitaker, Nathaniel, Register for sloop "Charming Jenny", 40 tons, John Martin, master, built in Worcester county, 1750, Nathaniel Whitaker, owner. 12 Sept. 1750/ (145)

Venables, Benjamin, Register for sloop "Betty", 18 tons, William Venables, master, built in Somerset county, 1750, Benjamin and William Venables, owners. 13 Sept. 1750. (145)

Scott, Day, Register for sloop "Neptune", 50 tons, built in Somerset county, 1750, Day Scott, master and owner. 13 Sept. 1750. (146)

Dickinson, James, Register for sloop "Rachel", 40 tons, Richard Bruff, master, built in Baltimore county, 1748, James Dickinson, owner. 14 Sept. 1750. (146)

Giles, Jacob, Register for sloop "Betty", 30 tons, Daniel Robison, master, built in Baltimore county, 1750, Jacob Giles and Daniel Robison, owners. 19 Sept. 1750. (146)

Giles, Jacob, Register for sloop "Hopewell", 36 tons, David Hughs, master, built in Cecil county, 1750, Jacob Giles and Edward Mitchell, owners. 19 Sept. 1750. (146)

Norris, Thomas, Ship carpenter, register for sloop "Aurora",

25 tons, Joseph Chew, master, built at West River, 1750, Thomas Norris, owner. 19 Sept. 1750. (146)

Hopkins, James, Register for snow "Three Brothers", 90 tons, James Hopkins, master, built in Kent county, 1750. James Hopkins, John Luxon and Thomas Kenney, owners. 24 Sept. 1750. (146)

Allyne, Samuel, Register for ship "Loyd Frigate", 140 tons, built in Cecil county, 1750, Samuel Allyne, master and owner. 17 Oct. 1750. (147)

Winder, William, Register for schooner "Betty", 18 tons, William Venables, master, built in Somerset county, 1750, William Winder, Benjamin Venables and William Venables, owners. 18 Oct. 1750. (147)

Bennett, James, Of Liverpool, mariner, register for snow "Oxford", 90 tons, James Bennett, master, built in Talbot county, 1750, James Bennett, Foster Cunliffe, Ellis Cunliffe, and Robert Cunliffe, owners. 23 Oct. 1750. (147)

Parris, George, Register for sloop "Elizabeth", 30 tons, built in Somerset county, 1750, George Parris, master and owner. 31 Oct. 1750. (147)

Barnes, John, Register for sloop "Unity", Nehemiah Covington, master, built in Kent county, 1750, John Barnes, owner. 5 Nov. 1750. (147)

Chandly, John, Register for sloop "Two Brothers", 15 tons, John Chandly, master, built in Maryland, 1750, John Chandly and James Bayard, owners. 1 Dec. 1750. (148)

Galloway, Samuel, Register for sloop "Greyhound", 30 tons, George Eager, master, built in Ann Arundel county, 1750, Samuel Galloway and Kensey Johns, owners. 3 Dec. 1750. (148)

Cooper, John, Register for schooner "Speedwell", 15 tons, Joseph Larey, master, built at Annapolis, 1747, John Cooper, owner. 17 Dec. 1750. (148)

Brown, *Rev.* Richard, Induction to King and Queen Parish, St. Mary's county. 21 Jan. 1750/51. (148)

Isaac, Jacob, Commissioned Coroner for Calvert County. 14 Feb. 1750/51. (148)

Beaver, Sarah, Of Cecil county, Pardon granted. 15 April, 1751. (148)

Owen, John, Of Talbot County, pardoned for horse stealing. 15 April, 1751. (149)

Fitz, John, Register for sloop "Molly", 35 tons, John Fitz, master, built in Worcester county, 1751, John Fitz, owner. 4 May, 1751. (149)

Scott, Day, Register for snow "Neptune", 50 tons, built in Somerset county, 1750, Day Scott, master and owner. 29 May, 1751. (149)

King, Robert, Register for schooner "Two Brothers", 20 tons, Nehemiah King, master, built in Somerset county, 1751, Robert King, Nehemiah King, and Robert King, Jr., owners. 30 May, 1751. (149)

Lowes, Henry, Register for schooner "Industry", 50 tons, John Caldwell, master, built in Somerset county, 1751, Henry Lowes, owner. 6 June, 1751. (149)

Henry, Robert Jenckins, Register for sloop "Gertrude", 30 tons, John Webb, master, built in Somerset county, 1751, Robert Jenckins Henry, owner. 11 June, 1751. (149)

Campbel, *Rev.* [ ], Induction to Trinity Parish, Charles county. 12 June, 1751. (149)

Lawson, Alexander, Register for ship "Dorothy", 160 tons, James Lucas, master, built in Baltimore county, 1748, Alexander Lawson and James Johnson, owners. 22 Oct. 1748. (150)

Allyne, Samuel, Of Boston, merchant, register for schooner "Speedwell", 15 tons, Stephen Greenleaf, master, built in Annapolis, 1747 and called "The Cumberland", Samuel Allyne, owner. 27 Feb. 1748/9. (150)

Govane, William, Register for sloop "Benedict", 20 tons, Thomas Hammond, master, built in Ann Arundel county, 1747, William Govane, owner. 24 March, 1748/9. (150)

Govane, William, Register for sloop "Swallow", 15 tons, Alexander Cumming, master, built in Ann Arundel county, 1748, William Govane, owner. 24 March, 1748/9. (150)

Williamson, Thomas, Register for sloop "Samuel", 20 tons,

Thomas Clifton, master, built in Worcester county, 1749, Thomas Williamson, owner. 13 April, 1749. (151)

Gresham, Richard, Register for sloop "Dolphin", 12 tons, John Smith, master, built in Kent county, 1749, Richard Gresham, owner. 24 May, 1749. (151)

Fisher, John, Register for sloop "Charming Betty", 35 tons, James Earle, master, built in Pocomoke, 1747, John Fisher, owner. 20 April, 1749. (151)

Bailey, Joseph, Register for sloop "Prudent Mary", Joseph Baily, master, 15 tons, built in Dorchester county, 1746, and called the "Roe", Joseph Bailey and Levin Hodson, owners. 6 May, 1749. (151)

Walker, James, Register for ship "Elizabeth", Alex^{r} Scougall, master, 150 tons, built in Ann Arundel county, 1748, James Walker and Thomas Harrison, owners. 1 June, 1749. (151)

Galloway, Samuel, Register for schooner "Experiment", 35 tons, William Williams, master, built in Ann Arundell county, 1749, Samuel Galloway, owner. 24 June, 1749. (151)

Horsey, Outherbridge, Register for sloop "Speedwell", 65 tons, William Townshed, master, built in Somerset county, 1749, Outherbridge Horsey and Wm. Smith, owners. 12 July, 1749. (152)

Barkley, Thomas, Register for boat "Buxome Jean", 5 tons, William Thomas, master, built in Virginia, 1731. Thomas Barkley, owner. 26 July, 1749. (152)

Young, Henry, Of Biddeford, mariner, register for brigantine "Peace", 80 tons, Henry Young, master, built in Kent county, 1749, Henry Young, John Luxon and Thomas Kenney, owners. 31 July, 1749. (152)

Jackson, John, Register for schooner "Mulberry", 15 tons, John Jackson, master, built in Cecil co., 1746, John Jackson and John Jackson, Sr., owners. 8 August, 1749. (152)

Creagh, Patrick, Register for sloop "Hopewell", 30 tons, William Strachan, master, built in Dorchester county. 1749, Patrick Creagh, owner. 22 August, 1749. (152)

Thornton, William, Register for sloop "Betty", 50 tons, Edward Thornton, master, built in Prince Georges county, 1743, William Thornton, owner. 25 August, 1749. (153)

Travers, Levin, Register for sloop "Endeavour", 15 tons, Levin Hodson, master, built in Dorchester county, 1748, Levin Travers and Henry Travers, owners. 28 August, 1749. (153)

Hayward, Francis, Register for sloop "Diana", 40 tons, built in Somerset county, 1749, Francis Hayward, master and owner. 6 Oct. 1749. (153)

Giles, Jacob, Register for ship "Speedwell Gally", 140 tons, Daniel Robinson, master, built in Baltimore county, 1749, Jacob Giles, owner. 19 Oct. 1749. (153)

Pagan, John, Of Virginia, register for schooner "Cameron", 25 tons, Robert Morrison, master, built in Charles county, 1749, John Pagan, John Brown, John Nelson, Hugh Millikin, William Wallace, and Thomas Wallace, owners. 6 November, 1749. (153)

Gardiner, John, of Liverpool, mariner, Register for ship "Upton", 180 tons, John Gardiner, master, built in Talbot county, 1749, John Gardiner and Foster Cunliffe & Sons, owners. 9 Nov. 1749. (153)

Russell, James, Register for ship "Ogle", 300 tons, Walter Montgomery, master, built in Dorchester county, 1749, James Russell, owner. 6 Jan. 1749/50. (154)

Seegar, John, Register for schooner "Charles Town", 40 tons, Edward Rooke, master, built in Cecil county, 1749, John Seegar, Henry Baker and Richard Patten, owners. 21 Jan. 1749/50. (154)

Rasin, William, Register for schooner "Charming Polly", 30 tons, William Smith, master, built in Kent county, 1747, William Rasin, owner. 27 Jan. 1749/50. (154)

Gilpin, Joseph, Register for sloop "Dolphin", 14 tons, John Lackey, master, built in Cecil county, 1749, Joseph Gilpin and Samuel Gilpin, owners. 6 Feb. 1749/50. (154)

Dickinson, James, Register for sloop "Rachel", 40 tons,

Richard Bruff, master, built in Baltimore county, 1748, James Dickinson and Robert Morris, owners. 12 Feb. 1749/50. (154)

Newbold, John, Register for sloop "Catherine & Ann", 15 tons, William Newbold, master, built in Virginia, 1745, John Newbold, owner. 15 March, 1749/50. (155)

Bouchell, Sluyter, Register for sloop "Bohemia", 30 tons, Joseph Blyth, master, built in Cecil county, 1749, Sluyter Bouchell, owner. 17 March, 1749/50. (155)

Lowndes, Christopher, Register for schooner "Tasker", 45 tons, Henry Parr, master, built in Prince Georges county, 1749, Christopher Lowndes, owner. 22 March, 1749/50. (155)

Waggaman, Ephraim, Register for sloop "Betty & Molly", 40 tons, William Handy, master, built in Worcester county, 1749, Ephraim Waggaman, John Scott, Joseph Scott, William Stevens and Mary Scott, owners. 29 March, 1750. (155)

Lux, Darby, Register for sloop "Baltimore Town", 36 tons, James Saunders, master, built in Baltimore county, 1746, Darby Lux, owner. 9 May, 1750. (155)

Garrett, John, Register for schooner "Benedict", 20 tons, John Garrett, built in Baltimore county, 1749, John Garrett and Moses Garrett, owners. 10 May, 1750. (156)

Williams, John, Register for ship "Integrity", 150 tons, John Coward, master, built in Somerset county, 1750, John Williams and Anthony Bacon, owners. 19 May, 1750. (156)

Govane, William, Register for brigantine "Endeavour", 35 tons, Robert Hamilton, master, built in Ann Arundel county, 1743, formerly a sloop of the same name, William Govane, owner. 11 April, 1750. (156)

Henry, Robert Jenckins, Register for sloop "Charles", 60 tons, Samuel Wise, master, built in Dorchester county, 1749, Robert Jenckins Henry, Isaac Morris, John Henry, and Robert King, Jr., owners. 14 April, 1750. (156)

Roberts, William, Register for snow "Russell", 80 tons, John Mackleraith, master, built in Ann Arundel county, 1750, William Roberts, James Russell and James Dick, owners. 17 April, 1750. (156)

Ringold, Thomas, Register for sloop "Speedwell", 65 tons, George Bell, master, built in Somerset county, 1749, Thomas Ringold and James Tilghman, owners. 20 April, 1750. (157)

Williamson, *Rev.* Alexander, Licensed Curate, vice *Rev.* George Murdock, lately deceased, Prince Georges Parish. 23 Feb. 1761. (158)

Calvert, Benedict, Commissioned Collector of the Port at Patuxent, 9 June, 1761. Qualified 11 Sept. 1761. (158)

West, *Rev.* William, Licensed to preach in St. Margaretts, Westminster, vacant by the death of *Rev.* Mr. Chalmers. n. d. (1763?) (159) Induction to St. Margarets Parish, Anne Arundel co., 5 Aug. 1763. (160)

Keene, *Rev.* Samuel, Licensed to preach in St. Pauls Parish, Queen Annes county, vacant by the death of *Rev.* Alexander Malcolm. 8 July, 1763. (159)

Key, Edmund, Of Annapolis, Commissioned Attorney-General, 26 Dec. 1763. (160)

Lauder, *Rev.* Francis, Induction to St. Andrews Parish, St. Mary's county, 18 Feb. 1764. (161)

Sotheren, Samuel, Commissioned Coroner of St. Mary's county, 18 Feb. 1764. (161)

Harwood, Thomas, Of Annapolis, Commissioned Coroner of Ann Arundel county, 15 March, 1764. (161)

Garnett, Thomas, Commissioned Coroner of Kent county, 26 April, 1764. (161)

Wederstrandt, Conrad Theodore, Native of France, denization, 3 May, 1764. (162)

Adams, *Rev.* Alexander, Induction to St. James' Parish, Ann Arundel county, 4 Aug. 1764. (163)

Dowie, *Rev.* William, Induction to Durham Parish, Charles county, 4 Aug. 1764. (163)

Pearce, Henry Ward, Commissioned Coroner of Cecil county. 6 Aug. 1764. (163)

Rumsey, Charles, Commissioned Coroner for Cecil county. 6 Aug. 1764. (163)

Gibbs, James, Commissioned Collector of the Port at Patuxent, 4 April, 1764. Qualified 27 July, 1764. (163)

Barnes, Richard, Commissioned Coroner of Charles county, 17 Sept. 1764. (164)

Lee, James, Jr., Planter of Baltimore county, pardoned for killing negro slave Nase, 12 Sept. 1764. (165)

Barclay, *Rev.* John, Licensed to preach in St. Luke's Parish, Queen Anns county, vacant by death of the *Rev.* Richard Harrison. 10 March, 1763. (165)

Goldsborough, Charles, Commissioned Commissary General and Judge for Probate. 7 Dec. 1764. (166)

Mills, James, Jr., Commissioned Coroner of St. Mary's county. 18 Jan. 1765. (167)

Garrett, Amos, Commissioned Coroner for Baltimore county. 15 March, 1765. (167)

Stephen, *Rev.* John, Licensed to preach in All Faith's Parish, St. Mary's county. 15 March, 1765. (167)

Scarborough, John, Jr., Commissioned Coroner of Worcester county. 22 May, 1765. (168)

Derrickson, Levin, Commissioned Coroner of Worcester county. 22 May, 1765. (168)

Dulany, Walter, Commissioned Naval Officer of Patuxent. 18 June, 1765. (168)

Ireland, John, Pardoned for killing of Negro Frank, Anne Arundel county. 17 Aug. 1765. (169)

Benson, Fleetwood, Labourer late of Frederick county, pardoned for horse stealing. 12 Sept. 1765. (172)

Griffith, Orlando, Commissioned Deputy Surveyor of Ann Arundel county. 19 Sept. 1765. (172)

Lauder, *Rev.* Francis, Induction to Christ Church Parish, Calvert county. 25 Oct. 1765. (175)

Ranny, *Rev.* Robert, Licensed to preach in St. Andrew's Parish, Calvert county. 25 Oct. 1765. (175)

Maynadier, *Rev.* Daniel, Induction to Great Choptank Parish, Dorchester county. 29 Oct. 1765. (175)

Love, *Rev.* David, Induction to All Hallows Parish, Ann Arundel county. 29 Oct. 1765. (175)

Quynn, Allen, Commissioned Coroner of Ann Arundel county. 7 Nov. 1765. (175)

Hamett, John, Commissioned Coroner of Charles county. 21 April, 1766. (177)

Howard, *Rev.* Samuel, Licensed to preach in Christ Church Parish, Calvert county, vacant by the death of *Rev.* Mr. Dingle. 4 June, 1766. (177)

Goldsborough, Robert, Commissioned Attorney-General. 4 June, 1766. (177)

Sloan, *Rev.* Samuel, Licensed to preach in St. Pauls Parish, Kent county, vacant by the death of *Rev.* James Sterling. 27 June, 1766. (178)

Hooe, Robert, Commissioned Deputy Surveyor of Charles county. 7 July, 1766. (178)

Gregory, Henry, Blacksmith of Ann Arundel, pardoned and banished. 9 Sept. 1766. (180)

Leeds, John, Commissioned Treasurer of the Eastern Shore. 29 April, 1766. (180)

Howard, James, Commissioned Coroner of Ann Arundel county. 30 Sept. 1766. (180)

Goldsborough, John, Commissioned Coroner for Dorchester county. 6 Oct. 1766. (181)

Askins, William, Commissioned Coroner of Dorchester county. 6 Oct. 1766. (181)

Wheeler, John, Commissioned Coroner of Dorchester county. 6 Oct. 1766. (181)

Travers, Levin, of Henry, Commissioned Coroner of Dorchester county. 7 Oct. 1766. (181)

Alkin, *Rev.* Thomas, Licensed to preach in St. Johns Parish, Queen Anns county. 9 Oct. 1766. (181)

Leeds, John, Commissioned Naval Officer of Pocomoke. 14 Oct. 1766. (181)

Hands, Bedinfield, Commissioned Treasurer of the Eastern Shore. 14 Oct. 1766. (182)

Beach, Peter, Labourer, late of Prince Georges county, pardoned and banished. 26 Oct. 1766. (182)

Neil, *Rev.* Hugh, Licensed to preach in St. Luke's Parish, Queen Ann's county, vacant by the death of *Rev.* Richard Harrison. 27 Oct. 1766. (183)

Jordan, James, Commissioned Deputy-Surveyor of St. Mary's county. 8 Dec. 1766. (196)

Clapham, John, Commissioner for emitting bills of credit. 22 Dec. 1766. (197)

Couden, Robert, Commissioner for emitting bills of credit. 16 Dec. 1766. (197)

Clarke, John Attaway, Commissioned Coroner of St. Mary's county. 20 Dec. 1766. (198)

Neill, *Rev.* Hugh, Induction to St. Paul's Parish, Queen Ann's county. 1 Jan. 1767. (198)

Allen, *Rev.* Bennett, Induction to St. Anns Parish, Ann Arundel county. 1 Jan. 1767. (198)

Hughs, *Rev.* Philip, Licensed to preach in Worcester Parish, Worcester county. 5 Jan. 1767. (198)

Keene, *Rev.* Samuel, Induction to St. Lukes Parish, Queen Anns county. 1 Jan. 1767. (198)

Reade, *Rev.* Robert, Licensed to preach in Coventry Parish in Somerset and Worcester counties, vacant by death of *Rev.* Nathaniel Whitaker. 13 Jan. 1767. (198)

Howard, Ephraim, Commissioned Coroner in Frederick county. 14 Jan. 1767. (198)

Hanson, Theophilus, Commissioned Deputy surveyor of Charles county. 6 Feb. 1767. (199)

Williams, Aaron, Jr., Commissioned Coroner of Calvert county. 27 Feb. 1767. (199)

Wilson, John, Laborer of Ann Arundel county, under sentence of death, pardoned and banished. 7 May, 1767. (201)

Dulany, Walter, Commissioned Commissary-General and Judge for Probat of Wills. 15 July, 1767. (202)

Jenings, Edmund, Commissioned Coroner of Ann Arundel county. 5 Sept. 1767. (203)

Plater, George, Commissioned Naval Officer of Patuxent. 1 Aug. 1767. (203)

Reade, *Rev.* Robert, Induction to All Hallows Parish, Worcester county. 9 Nov. 1767. (204)

Rosse, *Rev.* John, Induction to Coventry Parish, in Somerset and Worcester counties. 9 Nov. 1767. (204)

Allen, *Rev.* Bennett, Licensed to preach in St. James's Parish, Ann Arundel county, vacant by the death of *Rev.* Alexander Adams. 24 Oct. 1767. (204)

Yates, Theophilus, Commissioned Coroner of Charles county. 26 Oct. 1767. (205)

Joseph, William, *Noli prosequi* ordered to stop all Proceedings against William Joseph of St. Mary's county, being a Papist indicted for keeping School contrary to Law. 28 Oct. 1767. (205)

Ranny, *Rev.* Robert, Licensed to preach in St. Margarets, Westminster, Ann Arundel county, vacant by the removal of *Rev.* William West to the parish of St. Andrews, in Saint Mary's county. 18 Nov. 1767. (205)

West, *Rev.* William, Induction to Saint Andrews Parish, St. Mary's county. 18 Nov. 1767. (205)

Reade, *Rev.* Robert, Induction to Saint Paul's Parish in Kent County. 5 Dec. 1767. (205)

Rosse, *Rev.* John, Induction to All Hallows Parish, Worcester county. 5 Dec. 1767. (205)

Hughs, *Rev.* Philip, Induction to Coventry Parish, in Somerset and Worcester counties. 5 Dec. 1767. (205)

Sloane, *Rev.* Samuel, Induction to Worcester Parish in Worcester county. 5 Dec. 1767. (205)

Howard, Joseph, Commissioned Coroner in Ann Arundel county. 5 Dec. 1767. (205)

Mullin, Patrick Keen, Labourer, late of Baltimore county, under sentence of death for a felony, pardoned and banished to "Pensacola or some of the West India Islands". 5 Dec. 1767. (206)

Brooks, James, Commissioned Clerk of the Court and Keeper

of the Records of the High Court of Appeals and Errors. 15 Dec. 1767. (206)

Allen, *Rev.* Bennett, Induction to St. James's Parish in Ann Arundel county. 11 Feb. 1768. (207)

Jordan, William, Commissioned Deputy surveyor of St. Mary's county. 25 March, 1768. (207)

Clagett, *Rev.* Thomas John, Licensed to preach in St. Ann's Parish in Ann Arundel county, vacant by the removal of *Rev.* Bennet Allen.

N. B. This letter of lycense is withdrawn and induction granted to Mr. Wm. Edmiston; see fol. 209. 19 March, 1768. (207)

Allen, Bennett, Commissioned Escheator and Receiver General. 26 March, 1768. (208)

N. B. The above commission is Superseded in consequence of the one below being filed.

[The second Commission differs slightly from the first and contains a limitation of power.]

Edmiston, *Rev.* William, Induction to St. Ann's Parish in Ann Arundel county. 30 March, 1768. (209)

Howard, *Rev.* Samuel, Induction to Christ Church Parish, in Queen Anns country. 25 April, 1768. (211)

Barriere, Anthony, Native of France, denization. 26 April, 1768. (211)

Gaultier, John, Native of France, denization. 26 April, 1768. (212)

Leitzing, Peter, Native of Germany, denization. 26 April, 1768. (212)

Mansfield, Richard, Labourer, late of Baltimore county, pardoned for horse stealing. 29 April, 1768. (213)

Tubman, Henry, Commissioned Coroner in St. Mary's county. 9 May, 1768. (213)

Allen, *Rev.* Bennett, Induction to All Saints Parish in Frederick county. 27 May, 1768. (213)

Beacraft, Abraham, Of Frederick county, pardoned for stealing hogs from Conrad Dutterer. 4 June, 1768. (214)

Everett, James, Commissioned Deputy surveyor of Baltimore county. 13 Sept. 1768. (215)

Hanson, Jonathan, Commissioned Inspector of flour in Baltimore Town. 13 Sept. 1768. (216)

McClellan, David, Commissioned Culler, Garbler and Counter of Staves and Shingles in Baltimore Town. 13 Sept. 1768. (216)

Harts, John, Commissioned Measurer of Grain Salt and Flax Seed in Baltimoretown. 13 Sept. 1768. (216)

Barney, William, Commissioned Weigher of Hay and a corder of wood in Baltimore town. 13 Sept. 1768. (216)

Leith, Alexander, Commissioned one of the corders of wood in Town of Baltimore. 13 Sept. 1768. (216)

Andrew, William, Commissioned one of the corders of wood in the Town of Baltimore. 13 Sept. 1768. (216)

Constantine, Patrick, Labourer, late of Baltimore county, pardoned for murder of Joshua Constantine. 11 Oct. 1768. (216)

Power, Edward, Carpenter, late of Baltimore county, pardoned and banished for burglary of store of Jonathan Plowman. 11 Oct. 1768. (217)

Robinson, Thomas, Labourer, late of Baltimore county, pardoned and banished for burglary of the Mansion House of Alexander McMechan. 11 Oct. 1768. (218)

Chamberlaine, Samuel, Jr., Commissioned Naval Officer of Oxford. 18 Oct. 1768. (218)

Windfield, Andrew, Labourer, late of Baltimore county, pardoned for murder of Negro Davy. 22 Oct. 1768. (219)

Calder, James, Commissioned Deputy surveyor of Frederick county. 20 Oct. 1768. (220)

N. B. The above commission is granted to Mr. James Calder to be Deputy Surveyor only of that part of Frederick county which lies Westward of the Main Branch or River of Great Conogocheague.

Jenings, Thomas, Commissioned Attorney General. 27 Oct. 1768. (220)

Lucas, Barton, Commissioned Coroner of Prince Georges county. 5 Jan. 1769. (221)

Clagget, *Rev.* Thomas John, Licensed to preach in All Saints Parish in Calvert county. 16 March, 1769. (221)

Richards, James, Late of Baltimore county, pardoned and banished for several felonies. 20 March, 1769. (221)

Ranny, *Rev.* Robert, Induction to Saint Margarets Westminster Parish, Ann Arundel county. 17 June, 1769. (225)

Magowan, *Rev.* Walter, Induction to St. James's Parish, Ann Arundel county. 21 June, 1769. (225)

Clagett, *Rev.* Thomas John, Induction to All Saints Parish in Calvert county. 7 July, 1769. (225)

Alkin, *Rev.* Thomas, Induction to Saint Johns Parish in Queen Anns county. 7 July, 1769. (225)

Hughes, *Rev.* Philip, Resignation of Coventry Parish, 15 July, 1769. (225) Induction to Chester Parish, Kent county, same day.

Stephen, *Rev.* John, Induction to All Faiths Parish, in St. Mary's county. 27 July, 1769. (225)

Harris, *Rev.* Matthias, Induction to Christs Church Parish, in Queen Anns county. 11 Aug. 1769. (225)

Lee, Richard, Of Charles county, commissioned Naval Officer of Patowmack. 28 Aug. 1769. (226)

Plater, George, Commissioned Naval Officer of Patuxent. 28 Aug. 1769. (226)

Ridout, John, Commissioned Naval Officer of Annapolis. 28 Aug. 1769. (226)

Chamberlaine, Samuel, Jr., Of Talbot county, commissioned Naval Officer of Oxford. 28 Aug. 1769. (227)

Leeds, John, Commissioned Naval Officer of Pocomoke. 28 Aug. 1769. (227)

Scott, *Rev.* John, Licensed to preach in Durham Parish, in Charles county. 14 Sept. 1769. (228)

Dicke, Thomas, Labourer, late of Ann Arundel county, pardoned and banished for burglaries of premises of Beriah

Mayberry, Charles Carroll, Barrister, Samuel Chase, Richard Macubbin, and George Steuart. 16 Sept. 1769. (228)

Stinson, John, Under sentence of death, stay of Execution to Sheriff of Baltimore county. 16 Sept. 1769. (229)

Horner, Elizabeth, Spinster of Somerset county, pardoned and banished for horse stealing. 3 Nov. 1769. (230)

Sloan, *Rev.* Samuel, Induction to Coventry Parish in Somerset and Worcester counties. 20 Nov. 1769. (230)

Jordan, John Morton, Of Annapolis, commissioned Chief Agent Escheator and Receiver General. 30 Nov. 1769. (232)

Sherwood, Daniel, Commissioned Coroner of Talbot county. 8 Dec. 1769. (233)

Fendall, *Rev.* Henry, Licensed to preach in Worcester Parish in Worcester county, vacant by the removal of *Rev.* Samuel Sloan. 8 Dec. 1769. (233)

Broome, Henry, Commissioned Coroner of Calvert county. 19 Dec. 1769. (233)

Mitchell, Michael, Labourer, of Ann Arundel, pardoned and banished for murder of Margaret Cumberford. 20 Dec. 1769. (234)

Couden, Robert, Commissioned Commissioner for emitting Bills of Credit. 21 Dec. 1769. (235)

Clapham, John, Commissioned Commissioner for emitting Bills of Credit. 21 Dec. 1769. (235)

Hutchings, James, Sr., Commissioned Coroner for Queen Anns county. 9 Feb. 1770. (236)

Hynson, John Carvill, Commissioned Coroner of Kent county. 28 Feb. 1770. (236)

Williams, Reese, Labourer, late of Queen Anns county, under sentence of death, reprieved. 30 March, 1770. (236) Pardoned and banished for highway robbery of John Foreman. 16 April, 1770. (237)

Scott, Absalom, Labourer, late of Queen Anns county, pardoned and banished for burglary of store of Joshua Clarke. 16 April, 1770. (237)

Vickers, James, *als.* Edward, Labourer, late of Queen Anns

county, pardoned and banished for burglary. 16 April, 1770. (239)

Carr, Moses, Labourer, late of Frederick county, pardoned for horse stealing. April, 1770. (240)

Beard, Alexander, Commissioned Coroner for Kent county. April, 1770. (240)

Ward, John, Commissioned Coroner of Cecil county. April, 1770. (240)

Dawkins, James, Commissioned Coroner of Calvert county. 28 April, 1770. (240)

Edmiston, *Rev.* William, Induction to St. Thomas's Parish, Baltimore county. 9 May, 1770. (241)

Boucher, *Rev.* Jonathan, Induction to St. Anns Parish, Ann Arundel county, 10 May, 1770. (241)

Eden, Robert, Daniel Dulany and John Moreton Jordan, commissioned agents for the sale of his Lordships Reserved Lands and Manors. 17 June, 1770. (241)

Bolton, John, Commissioned Coroner for Kent county. August, 1770. (248)

Scott, *Rev.* John, Induction to Durham Parish in Charles county. 15 Sept. 1770. (249)

(*To be continued.*)

FAMILIES OF CHURCHILL, CROKER, FOX, COPLESTONE, BONVILE, ELLICOTT, ETC., OF DEVONSHIRE, ENGLAND, AND SOME OF THEIR DESCENDANTS IN AMERICA:

The Ellicotts of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, Evans of Buffalo, N. Y., Champline of Wheeling, Curtis of Moundsville, Fisher and Fox of Philadelphia.

Compiled by William M. Ellicott.

Gitto de Lion, a noble of Normandy, living A. D. 1055, had issue two sons, Richard de Lion, Lord of Montalban, and Wandril de Lion, Lord of Courcil, from whom is descended the family of Churchill.

He married Isabel de Tuya, and by her had Roger de Courcil and Rowland (ancestor of the Courcils of Picton).

"Roger de Courcil, being of those who accompanied William, Duke of Normandy, in his invasion of this realm, A. D. 1066, had, in reward of his services, divers lands in Somersetshire, Dorsetshire and Devonshire (as appears by Domesday Book), among which was the Lordship of Churchill, in the County of Somerset, the place of his abode and from which he took his surname, being written in the old records Curichil, Cheuchill, Chirchil, etc."

He married Gertrude, daughter of Sir Guy de Torbay, and by her had—John de Chirchil, who married Joan de Kilrington, and by her had Sir Bartholomew de Chirchil who held the castle of Bristol for King Stephen.

He married Agnes, daughter of Sir Ralph FitzRalph, Lord of Tiverton, Devon, and had Pagan de Cherchill, who also left a son—Roger de Cherchill, living in the time of Edward I. His Son was Elias de Cherchelle. He married Dorothy, daughter of the ancient family of the Columbers, and by her had three sons; viz:

Manor House of the Lineham estate near Plymouth, Devonshire, built by Courtnay Croker, Esq'r., early in the eighteenth century.

(1) John Churchill, married Joan Dwaney, leaving Margaret, and Agnes married to Thomas Gifford upon whom the Lordship of Churchill and other lands devolved.

(2) Giles Churchill, who held the lordship of Yealmpton and Lineham, Co., Devon, and had one daughter Agnes Churchill, who married Sir John Croker (of Crokeren Hele) and carried these estates to his family.

(3) William Churchill, from whom the family of the Dukes of Marlborough spring through eight generations to Sir Winston Churchill, born 1620.

(Taken from *Collins Peerage,* edition of 1810.)

The family of Croker, or Crocker, was one of the most ancient in Devonshire, being undoubtedly one of the old Saxon families. Prince, in his Worthies of Devon remarks, "There is a tradition in this county of three eminent families, that they were settled here before the Conquest, according to the old saw often used in discourse,—

"Crockers, Crewys and Coplestone,
When the Conquerer came, were at home."

He also says that in his time, the heir of this family, Courtnay Croker of Lineham, who died 1740, had told him, "that, when travelling in Saxony, he met some gentlemen of his name, and that they gave the same coat of arms as he doth, a plain argument that originally they came out of that country" This, however, is a trifle naif, in view of the fact that the first recorded ancestor, William Croker, dwelt at Crokeren Hele in 1308 and this place-name, together with Crokeren Tor on Dartmore and Crokeren well near Credition, would seem to carry them back to the period of the drift of the Saxons into Devonshire as early as the 7th, or 8th century, long before there were any arms in use anywhere in Europe.

However, we find that, after three hundred and forty years, the male line of Churchill of Lineham became extinct and that Sir John Croker, of Hele, married the heiress, Agnes, daughter

of Giles Churchill, and thereafter resided at Lineham, a place of nearly three thousand acres which is occupied now by the descendants of James Bulteel, of Flete, who married, Mary, the heiress of Courtnay Croker Esq'r in the first half of the 18th century. It is occupied today by Mrs. W. E. P. Bastard and her daughters, the Misses Bulteel, the twenty-sixth generation of the blood living on the place, descended also from the Earls Grey.

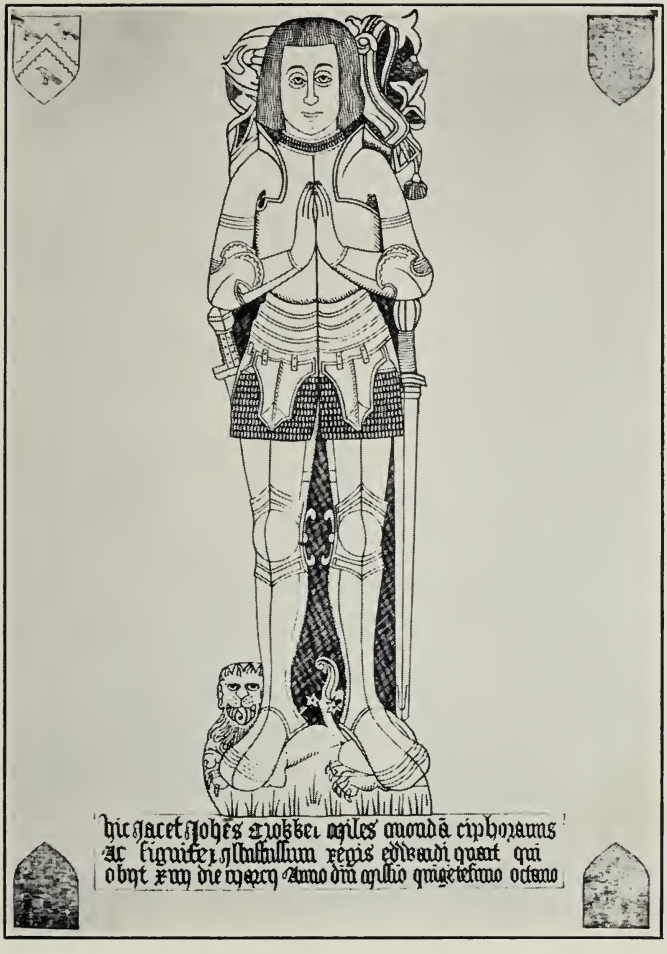
The present house of which we show a photograph, is designed in the Georgian style, having been built by Courtnay Croker, but it stands on the cellar and foundations of an earlier house in the Tudor style, while there are dependencies which are clearly in the style of Queen Ann.

Among the attractions of Lineham are: several hundred acres of well stocked game preserves, three miles of trout fishing in the Yealm river, a lesser trout stream, hunting with the Dartmoor Hounds which are kept at Ivy Bridge, with the Modbury Harriers and with the Otter Hounds.

To return to William Croker of Crokern Hele (OE for Hold or Stronghold): his son, William, of Hele, tempus Edward III, had a son, Sir John Croker who married Agnes Churchill. Their son, Sir John Croker of Lineham, c. 1396, married the heiress of Corim, who brought him the estate of Hamerdon.

Their son, Sir John Croker, of Lineham and Hemerdon, married the heiress of Dawnay. He distinguished himself for his bravery at the battle of Agincourt under King Henry V. Their son was Sir John Croker of Lineham, and Yealmpton died May 8th, 1508, married to Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Yeo, of Heaton Sackville. The illustration here shown is taken from the *Brass* which is in the church at Yealmpton and was formerly attached to his tomb, since destroyed. He was cupbearer and standard bearer to Edward IV, and accompanied him into France and was honored by King Louis XI.

Prince, in his Worthies of Devonshire, says: "As to Sir John Croker, what brought him first into favor at Court, whether courage and skill at arms, or readyness of address, or


hic jacet johēs crokker armiger quondā ciphorarius
ac vigilifer gladiatorum regis edwardi quarti qui
obiit xxvi die mensis Anno dñi millio quingentesimo octavo

Brass in Yealmpton church near Lineham. Effigy of Sir John Croker (Crokker), died 1508.

what else, I do not find, but he became so gracious with king Edward IV, that he was admitted a sworn servant in the honourable office of Cupbearer, who, "in remuneratione servitii" gave him a cup d'or, having in the centre a rose p. p. r. for the crest unto his coat armour, and, moreover bestowed upon him the honour of knighthood. The crest was further augmented in 1475, by Louis XI, of France, with three fleurs de lys."

"The tomb of Sir John Croker, with his effigy in brass, is in the parish church of Yealmpton—a few miles from Plymouth—with the following inscription: "Hic Jacet Johannes Crokker, miles, quondam Ciphoramis ac Signifer illustrissime regis, Edwardi Quarti, qui obit Maii Viii, anno Domini, Millissimo quinquigessimo octavo."

In 1497 he went to the defense of the city of Exeter against Perkin Warbeck, the imposter, represented to be the son of Edward IV, murdered in the Tower by order of Richard, Duke of Gloucester some years before.

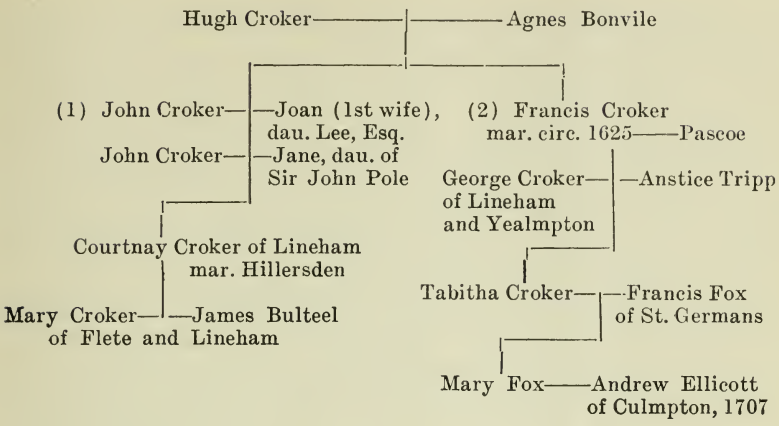
Then came Sir John Croker of Lineham, son of the above and Elizabeth Yeo. He was the High Sheriff of the County, tempus, Henry VIII, and married to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Lewis Pollard of Roborrow, Devon; whose son was John Croker, married to Elizabeth Strode, daughter of Richard Strode of Newnham, Devon; whose son, John Croker of Lineham, married Agnes, daughter and co-heiress of John Servington, of Tavistock.

Their eldest son, Hugh Croker of Lineham, *circa* 1580, married Agnes, daughter and co-heiress of John Bonvile, of Ivy Bridge, descended from Sir Nicholas Bonvile, of Wiscombe, Devonshire, and his son Sir William, who by his wife Joan, had issued Nicholas, who married Matilda, daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Pine, of Shute; of the same family as Sir Adrian du Pin, one of the knights of the Round Table of king Arthur's foundation, of the year of our Lord, 520,—says Prince; a persistent tradition in Devonshire.

Shute is a great estate near Axminster, about which there is much romance. It has given many knights to the crusades and to the wars of England. The gateway, with three towers and of two stories, and the ancient manor house, are in the Tudor style, while the house occupied by the de la Pole family, who now own it, is a large one farther within the park, in the Georgian style. The Bonviles settled at Wiscombe, reign Henry III and paid a rent of 22 Shillings to the Abbots of St. Michels in Normandy. Sir William Bonvile of Shute married Alice . . . and had issue John Bonvile married to Elizabeth, daughter of John Fitz Roger, whose son William Bonvile of Chewton (born at Shute) was knighted before 1447 while with the army in France. He was sheriff of Devon, 1443 and Seneschal of Aquitaine, 1442, 1448. He was summoned to Parliament as Willelmo Bonville, Domine Bonville de Chewton.

King Henry VI, was taken prisoner at the battle of Northampton, 1460, and was put in the custody of Lord Bonvile; but at the second battle of St. Albans, 1461, the Lancastrians were victorious and he was taken and beheaded. His son and grandson had been killed at the battle of Wakefield, and his great grand-daughter, Cicely, became his heiress. She married Sir Thomas Grey, created Marques of Dorset, whose mother was Elizabeth Woodville, whose first husband, Sir John Grey, was killed at St. Albans and she afterwards became the queen of Edward IV. However, William, Lord Bonvile, had by Elizabeth Kirkby, a natural son, John Bonvile, on whom he had settled the estate of Ivy Bridge near Yealmpton; whose name, after four generations, expired in a daughter and heiress, married to Hugh Croker of Lineham. (Prince's *Worthies of Devon*).

The descent from Hugh Croker and Agnes Bonvile is as follows:



Strode—Fortescue.

John Strode, of Strode, by his wife, Jane, daughter of Burleigh, of Clenacomb, had issue, Richard who married Margaret, daughter of Henry Fortescue, of Wood, and it was their descendant who married John Croker, son of Sir John Croker, tempus Henry VIII.

This family and the Earls of Fortescue are descended from Sir John Fortescue, Captain of Meaux, a famous soldier under king Henry V; and from Sir Richard le Forte, who, after the battle of Hastings, was called Fort Escu, because in the battle, he had defended the Conqueror with his *strong shield.*

Pollard—Coplestone.

Walter Pollard of Horwood lived in the time of Henry III and after several generations, to John Pollard who married Eleanor, daughter of John Coplestone of Coplestone—whose son Robert had a son Lewis, 1465-1540, whose daughter Elizabeth married Sir John Croker of Lineham. Of the Coplestones Prince says, "When this family first grew into eminence I do not find. It was eclipsed as most of the Saxon families were, a long while by the interposition of the Norman Conqueror." They appear in the reign of King Edward II in which William de Coplestone and Richard Coplestone are set down as witnesses

to a deed. Which Richard had issue Adam, who had issue John, who, by his wife, daughter of John Graas, of Ting Graas, had issue, John Coplestone, of Coplestone, who by Elizabeth his wife, had a daughter, Eleanor, married to John Pollard, Esq'r of Horwood. "They were wont to be styled Coplestone, the "White Spur." This office was made by creation of the King, the ceremony whereof was thus: What gentleman the king was pleased to bestow this honor upon, he was wont to put about his neck a silver collar of SSSS—and to confer upon him a pair of silver spurs. Whereupon, in the west part of the kingdom, they were called the White Spurs, by which they were distinguished from knights, who were wont to wear guilt spurs, the title being hereditary and belonging to the heir male of the family.

Fox of St. Germans.

Burke, in his History of the Commoners states, that "the numerous families of Fox at present residing in the west of England sprang from one common ancestor, a Francis Fox, who married, in 1646, Dorothy Kekewich. Tradition represents him to have come from Wiltshire, from the parish of Farley, or that of Pitton, somewhere in 1645, during the commotions of the Civil War, and he is stated to have been descended from the same family as the celebrated Sir Stephen Fox, ancestor of the Earls of Ilchester and Lords Holland. Dorothy Kekewich was of a noted family of Exeter, whose house at Catchfrench near Liskeard, became their residence on first settling in Cornwall." At the present moment, the head of the family is Sir Trehawke Kekewich, Baronet and in Exeter Cathedral there is a monument to General Robert George Kekewich, Defender of Kimberly and leader of the Devon troops in the Boer War. The family seat is at Peamore, four miles from Exeter.

The son of Francis Fox and Dorothy Kekewich was Francis Fox (2) who married Tabitha Croker, daughter of George Croker of Lineham, Esq'r. and whose daughter was Mary Fox who married Andrew Ellicott of Culmpton, 1707. The family

of Fox have been distinguished for their scientific and humanitarian activities. Some of them shared in the sufferings of Friends, who were persecuted over a considerable period. One member of the family, Mr. Joseph Fox, surgeon, of Plymouth, in 1778, having a third interest in two vessels at the time war broke out between France and England, disapproved strongly of his partners determination to arm them as privateers to prey on French commerce. Nor would he sell his interest to his partners. As privateers the ships were very successful and Mr. Fox, having exacted his share, made a protracted search for all the French owners who had suffered through the activities of the vessels, and paid each one his share of the losses, so far as they could be ascertained.

Another member of the family of Fox discovered kaolin in Cornwall, the basis of a flourishing industry in the manufacture of porcelain. Robert Were Fox, on the occasion of a visit to his cousins in the United States in 1794, was introduced to President Washington by Andrew Ellicott, and was appointed United States Consul at Falmouth, Cornwall, which office was held after him by his son and grandson.

Mr. Barclay Fox of Grove Hill and Penjerricks, Falmouth Cornwall, is the present head of the family. His landed estate is a very considerable one. The Estate of Penjerricks, many years ago, was developed as an arboretum and on it one finds rare specimens of shrubs and trees from Tasmania, New Zealand, the United States, and other places. Huge tree ferns are placed together with Sequoia Gigantia, the "big trees" of California, and the Rhodadendrons of half a dozen climes are shown in company with our native variety of the Appalachian mountains.

Ellicott of Devonshire and Maryland.

The difficulties surrounding an examination into the origins of this name are so great that it is unlikely that much light will ever be shed upon it beyond the early part of the seventeenth century when the record of the American Ellicotts begins.

The Right Reverend Charles John Ellicott, late Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, Chairman of the Committee for the Revision of the New Testament, whose Gothic monument may be seen in Gloucester Cathedral; and of whom it is said that out of four hundred meetings of the committee, he attended three hundred and ninety-eight,—is authority for the statement that the Ellicotts were a clan in south west England and that there is a church back of Dartmore where may be found numbers of mediaeval brasses of the name, possibly at Bratton-Clovelly. The name is a biblical one in origin, being derived from Elias, the prophet, a very popular saint in the middle ages when the adoption of surnames became common. The ending, -cott, is nothing more than a "diminutive," as is the -ot in Eliot, found in French and English. The two names are interchangeable, and one finds the son or daughter of an Ellicott given as Elliott, or vice versa, in church records of marriages or baptisms.

Thomas Elyat of Exeter, in the sixteenth century, left a house with a beautiful mullioned front running through three stories to the Church, and a Bishop of Exeter, when he built a library at the Palace, removed it bodily and attached it to his new building.

Elyat is, of course, one of the many modifications of the original name of Elicot or Eliot, as found in the Harlean MSS.

The Earls of St. Germans (Cornwall) are Eliots, and some of their monuments may be seen at the chapel of the great house.

This family flourished, says Burke, for several generations in Devonshire before its removal to Cornwall. John Eliot an ancestor, married Joan, daughter of John Bonvile of Shute.

Sir John Eliot of Port Eliot, in Cornwall, M. P. and knight, committed to the Tower for "undutiful speeches"—and afterward because he was one of the managers of the impeachment of the Duke of Buckingham,—is singled out by John Foster, the constitutional historian, as "the most illustrious confessor of the cause of liberty of the time of Charles I." He died a prisoner in the Tower of London. From him the Barons and Earls of St. Germans are descended.

The secretary of the Devon and Cornwall Record Society writes that the church records at Culmpton of the seventeenth century, having been destroyed, it is, so far, impossible to link the Ellicotts of that place with the Exeter family which rose to a position of prominence about 1590, when Henrie Ellacott and his son, George, were successively Governors of the Merchants Venturers Guild and Sheriffs of the city, though they had investments in Culmpton and the period would seem to indicate it.

Their arms are given in the Herald's Visitation of 1620: Lozengy, Or and Azure, a Bordure Gules, while to the Ellicotts of Culmpton has been tscribed, by the author of the Families of Fox, Ellicott and Evans, by Mr. Charles W. Evans of Buffalo, N. Y., the same shield, except that Sable takes the place of Azure. The crest of the Culmpton family, is given as an oak tree, with the motto: Sto Super Vias Antiquas. This may have been an earlier arms, locally used, and those confirmed to the Ellacotts of Exon in 1620, with a "difference," replacing sable with azure, just as the spelling of the name is slightly changed by the use of an *a* to take the place of *i* in the correct manner. This spelling, however, was not recognized by the Herald.

Thus we begin with the research of Dr. R. Hingston Fox, of London, made in 1911. He finds the Ellicotts in the valleys of the Exe, the Clist and the Culm in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries under various spellings, and in the Culm valley they were generally engaged in the manufacture of cloth and allied industries.

The will of John Ellicot of Culmpton was probated in 1677 and lists considerable property in houses, goods and money. Robert Ellicot, the brother, was a merchant and was born about the year 1615. They were both sons of an earlier Robert. He was one of the earliest Friends and showed great zeal for his faith and the protection and encouragement of his fellows in his religion at a time when this entailed severe and repeated persecutions.

The Friends had rediscovered "passive resistance" and, wherever they were at this period, the jails swarmed with them.

Under Charles II, Robert Ellicot spent several months in prison until he was released under the king's proclamation.

He opened his house for worship regularly during the hottest persecution under the Conventicle Act, and for marriages, of which there were several certificates dated at his house. He suffered the distraint of his goods for his steadfast adherence to liberty of worship, besides further imprisonment under the later acts of Parliament. The "Sufferings of Friends" give numerous instances of persistant opposition to the abuses, judicial and otherwise, of a time to which we look back with something less than pride.

The harshness of the law of those days is indicated by the fact that there were on the statutes at least one hundred minor offences for which a child, a woman or a man might be executed; and the maimings, the filthy prisons with their barbarous administration were a by word among those who were cognizant of their abuse. The Westminster Review in an article in 1869 has to say: "Without derogating from the high stand maintained by other bodies of Discenters, we think there is not one among them who will not yield the palm to the 'persistant Quakers' as the foremost champions of civil and religious liberty." Robert Ellicot survived his wife Mary nearly fifty years and died in 1712 at 97 years of age. He leaves his house in Culmpton to his daughter and her husband, Thomas Lake, during their lives and afterward to his son Andrew, who had taken up the cloth making industry. Andrew's name is found among those of Friends imprisoned in Exeter goal, in 1683. He married, in 1677 Elizabeth Hodge, of Zealmanacord parish. It was his eldest son Andrew who married Mary Fox, daughter of Francis Fox (2) of St. Germans, whose mother was Tabitha Croker, daughter of George Croker Esq'r of Lineham and Plymouth. This Andrew Ellicott emigrated to Bucks County, Penna., in 1730 in company with his son Andrew who became the progenitor of the Ellicotts of Bucks County, Penna., and of Maryland. He married Ann Bye, daughter of Nathaniel Bye

of Buckingham, of an influential family of landowners, but the succeeding generation had a hard struggle since they were orphaned when their father died in 1741. Their mother married George Wall, an Englishman, by whom she had a son, George Wall, Jr., who attained to position as a man of scientific knowledge, a member of the American Philosophical Society and "Colonel-Lieutenant" of Bucks County. He was interested with the Ellicotts in the foundation of Ellicotts Mills in Maryland.

Andrew Ellicott and Ann Bye had five sons, Joseph, Andrew, Nathaniel, Thomas and John. In recompense to a benefactor, Samuel Armitage, who seems to have stood in the place of guardian in their early youth, they persuaded him to build a mill (they had all been trained in mechanical occupations which gave them a mastery over mechanical problems and an outlet for their undoubted genius in this department of knowledge). Mr. Armitage afterward acknowledged his indebtedness, saying that the "Ellicott boys" had made him comfortable for life.

Joseph Ellicott, the eldest, born 1732, married Judith, daughter of Samuel Bleaker and Sarah, his wife. In 1766, he sailed from Philadelphia in the ship "Hibernia" to visit England and to receive his greatgrandfather's estate in Culmpton, which amounted to the substantial sum of 1500 pounds Sterling. He visited his relatives, the Foxes in Plymouth and in St. Germans and found them "both agreeable and learned."

In July 1757, he sailed by the "Charming Rachel" for Philadelphia, requiring fifty two days for the voyage. He was High Sheriff of Bucks County, Penna., in 1768-9. He rose to eminence in the arts and sciences, particularly in the art of clock making and mechanical pursuits, and was the companion of Rittenhouse and Franklin. His musical clock is still famous. It has four faces, records the movement of the celestial bodies, the hours, minutes and seconds, and the years, for one century. It also plays twenty-nine tunes of pre-Revolutionary times.

His descendants are numerous and the most famous of the American Ellicotts was his eldest son, Andrew, of West Point

Military Academy, variously known as the Astronomer and the Surveyor. In the Philadelphia Directory and Register of 1794, he is listed as the Geographer General of the United States. He had two other sons, Joseph and Benjamin, who established the Holland Land Company whose holdings bounded on lakes Erie and Ontario, and the Niagara River and covered what are now eight counties of the state of New York. Their headquarters were at Batavia where there are interesting relics, and both Joseph and Benjamin became rich men; but being bachelors, their wealth descended to the children of Andrew, the Astronomer, and other relatives.

Andrew led an exceedingly active and useful life. He was Major of the Elkridge Company. He surveyed parts of the boundaries of several of the original states, including that between Canada and the United States near the Niagara river, and the southern boundary of New York. He and David Rittenhouse continued the Mason and Dixon line, from a point near Cumberland, Md., west, to the south-west corner of Pennsylvania, and then ran the west line north to Lake Erie. He surveyed the boundaries of the District of Columbia, assisting Major Pierre l'Enfant by running lines for his plan of the city of Washington, and later, on the recommendation of President Washington, replaced l'Enfant in planning the city. He has left as a memorial to his work, a Journal covering the four years from 1796 to 1800, when he was engaged in the survey of the boundary between the Spanish and American possessions, now the northern boundary of Florida; an intensely interesting story of how the Spanish king, in spite of the new treaty, gave secret instructions to his representatives to frustrate the running of the boundary line, and how his patience, prudence and good will triumphed and averted hostilities with the Indians who were secretly set upon the small party in the swamps and rivers along the route. He died at the end of his service as the first professor of mathematics at the West Point Military Academy, in 1828.

Andrew and Ann Bye Ellicott had a son, Andrew, who mar-

ried (1) Elizabeth Brown and by her had eight children, the eldest being Jonathan, born 1756.

He married (2) Esther Brown, a cousin of Elizabeth, and had by her six children, among them Thomas, born 1777, father of William M. Ellicott of Montrose, Md.

Jonathan married Sarah Harvey, whose daughter Letitia married Thomas R. Fisher of Philadelphia in 1829, whose ancestor left numerous descendants and had large grants of land from the Penns. From this marriage are descended the Fisher connection of Wakefield, the Carpenters of Germantown and the Foxs of Wakefield and Foxburg, Pennsylvania.

Ellicott's Mills (now Ellicott City) was founded in 1772 by Andrew and John Ellicott, sons of Andrew and Ann (Bye) Elicott. They studied their problem thoroughly and had found a convenient and adequate water power adjacent to a rich farming country where they were to be the first to introduce wheat growing, the Maryland planters having confined themselves almost exclusively to tobacco raising for shipment to Europe. They effected an arrangement with Charles Carroll of Carrollton by which he was to plant a large acreage in wheat and they were to build a road from the mills to his estate at Doughoregan Manor. Flour was also shipped from Elkridge Landing and merchandise brought from England on the return voyage.

During the period of the Revolution the Ellicotts barely sustained themselves, but with peace in 1783, prosperity was resumed and, what with improvements in the mills, wharves in Baltimore with extensive warehouses and a wider market, the fortunes of the family were established. Joseph, Andrew and John Ellicott transacted business as Ellicott and Company, and Ellicotts Mills took on the appearance of a business and social community. The Ellicott graveyard and the old Meeting House stand on a precipitate hill near the Washington road overlooking the gorge of the Patapsco, reminding one of Devonshire scenery, and in the graveyard are to be seen the graves of the founders and numerous others of the family. They

intermarried with the well known Tyson family and were associated with them in business.

The Ellicotts had also iron mills and Thomas Ellicott, the son of Andrew Ellicott, was president of the Union Bank of Baltimore. John H. B. Latrobe the famous engineer and architect of the United States capitol, was one of his directors.

In his Life of Mr. Latrobe, the late John E. Semmes quotes him as follows: "By far the most remarkable person here was the late Thomas Ellicott, a man of rare qualities, of extraordinary intelligence, and as fit to command an army as to determine questions of bank policy. His physique was remarkable. He must have been six feet four inches; a great, thin, broad-shouldered person with a massive square brow, shadowing deep sunk eyes that lit up a face whose complection was a pale, unhealthy one, with a stern determination. A heavy jaw and tightly compressed lips made firmness and iron will the characteristics of his countenance.

"His stride was corresponding to his height; and strangers turned as he passed to look at the commanding person of Thomas Ellicott.

"Eleven men were on the Board, but it was Mr. Ellicott's will that swayed their actions. He was born in 1777 and died in 1859.

"There were few men that the late Roger B. Taney had more regard for than Mr. Ellicott."

However, prior to 1837, a combination was formed against Thomas Ellicott, and fortune turned against the Ellicotts of this line.

Thomas Ellicott married Mary Miller, daughter of William and Ann Emlin Miller of Avondale, Chester County, Pennsylvania. The Avondale grant from William Penn had been one of 12,000 acres. Mary Miller inherited large farms and a house in the Dutch Colonial style built in 1731, where the family subsequently resided. Their son, William Miller Ellicott, born in 1807, married Sarah Cresson Poultney of Baltimore, daughter of Thomas and Ann Poultney. In our

day when cultural matters have, to some extent, been obscured by material expansion, the following note set in the back of a heavy gold watch of the period, made by J. Tobias of Liverpool, is interesting: "My father gave me this watch as a reward for translating the New Testament from Greek and writing it out in English; which I did, beginning the same 1st. mo. 30th 1821 and ending it 9th mo. 9th 1822. This manuscript is among my father's papers at Avondale, Chester Co., Penna. (dated) 5/5/1829. W. M. Ellicott."

The manuscript, too, is carefully preserved, together with a card given him by his loving instructors, the Sulpician Fathers at St. Mary's Seminary, for diligent study and good deportment. He had sufficient command of the Greek language at the age of fourteen years to undertake this translation!

Of the eight daughters of Thomas Ellicott, Elizabeth married James S. Pike, of Calais, Maine, in 1855. He was the Washington Correspondent of the New York Tribune, was given a position in the South in reconstruction days, which he resigned to write a denunciatory book about the abuses in the south. He had been made U. S. Minister to Holland by President Lincoln.

William M. Ellicott and Sarah Poultney Ellicott, of Montrose, Baltimore, Co., Md., had issue, Thomas, William, Lindley, David, Lewis and Mary. Thomas married Caroline Allen and had issue: Thomas, Francis A., Susan, Sarah P., William, Rachel and Nancy P.

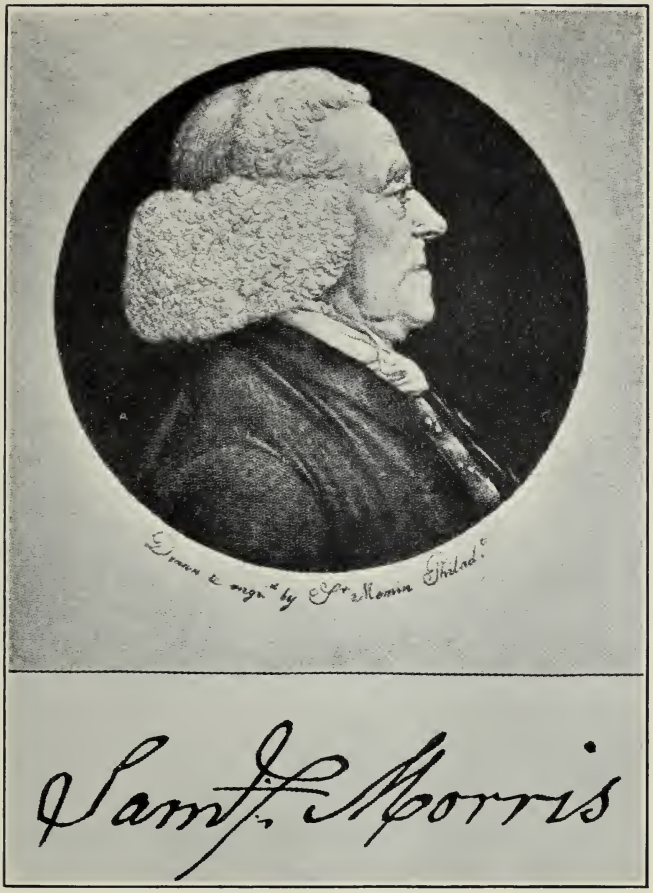
The second son, William M. Ellicott, Jr., married in Philadelphia 1860, Nancy Morris Ellis, daughter of Charles and Mary Luke (Morris) Ellis, who was grand-daughter of Captain Samuel Morris of Revolutionary fame.

The Murrays of Rockburn and Eubank, Howard County, Md., are descended from this family, also, through the marriage of Anthony Morris with his second wife Elizabeth Hudson in 1752. Dr. Thomas Morris Murray, born at Rockburn 1851, married 1900, Eleanor Vinton Clark. They reside at their place, Gwyn Careg, at Pomfret, Conn., and at Boston, Mass. The Chestons of West River, Maryland, are also descended

from Anthony Morris. Samuel Morris, son of Anthony Morris by his first wife Sarah Powel, was born at Philadelphia 1734; died 1812. He was descended from Anthony Morris (2), of London, the immigrant, whose family became active in the affairs of the colony of Pennsylvania, sometimes in opposition to the Penns, and which produced several members of the Provincial Assembly and two colonial mayors of Philadelphia, and were otherwise distinguished. At the beginning of the Revolution he was appointed Captain of the First Troop, Philadelphia Light Horse, the famous "City Troop" of our time, and commanded it throughout the war, being present at the battles of Princeton, Brandywine, Monmouth and Germantown. During the terrible winter of 1777 at Valley Forge they were present and serving as Life Guards to General Washington. In the memorial chapel at that historic place there is a memorial to him with his likeness, after St. Memin, carved in the oak of the choir stalls. The site of the camp is shown near the headquarters of General Washington. Morris was a member of the Committee of Safety, the Council of Safety, the Provincial Assembly, the General Assembly, the Committee of Grievances and the Navy Board. He was also Governor of the "State in Schuylkill" or Fish House Club, the oldest social club in the country; and Master of the Gloucester Fox Hounds, now the Rose Tree Hunt, each for periods of forty-five years. It is interesting to note that his descendant, Major Effingham B. Morris, Jr., who distinguished himself at the capture of Mont Fauçon in the Great War by the American forces, is the present commander of the City Troop.

The Morris House at 225 So. Eighth Street in Philadelphia is one of the few remaining houses of the Revolutionary period still in use by the same family and in its original condition and appearance. It is owned by Effingham B. Morris and is ocupied by his son, Major Effingham B. Morris, Jr., as his winter residence.

Samuel Morris married in St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia,



Samuel Morris of Philadelphia, died 1812.
After St. Memin.

1755, Rebecca Wistar, daughter of Caspar Wistar and sister of the Revolutionary surgeon, who figured notably at the battle of Germantown and for whom the flowering vine, Wistaria, is named.

One of his sons was Luke Morris, who married Ann Pancoast, whose daughter Mary Luke Morris married Charles Ellis of Philadelphia, the well known philanthropist, born 1800 and died 1874.

Charles Ellis was descended from Thomas Ellis, Gentleman of Merionethshire, Wales, who emigrated from Pembrokeshire to Philadelphia in 1680, after suffering persecution, indignities and imprisonment for conscience sake. He became Registrar General of the colony and a member of the committee of three who were appointed to govern it under William Penn. He was a man of wealth and made investments in property in Philadelphia and elsewhere in Pennsylvania.

Nancy Morris Ellis daughter of Charles Ellis (great grandson of Thomas Ellis) and Mary Luke Ellis, married William M. Ellicott, Jr., of Baltimore in 1860. Their children were, Charles Ellis Ellicott and William M. Ellicott, of Baltimore, and Mary M. E. Hess, Edith Ellicott Powers and Lydia E. Morris, of Philadelphia. Their descendants are numerous. The family occupied the homestead of the Ellis family in the Muncy Valley, Pennsylvania, near the west branch of the Susquehanna river, which was built about 1810, destroyed by the Iroquois Indians and rebuilt in 1812. William Ellis, father of Charles Ellis, married Mercy Cox, of Deer Creek, Md., whose mother was of the influential Goldhawk family having large estates near London. On the occasion of the incursion of the Iroquois, William Ellis rode many miles along the Susquehannah, in the direct path of its advance, to warn the inhabitants and to bring the women and children to the frontier fort at Muncy where he cared for them during this foray which caused such havoc in the new settlements.

Charles E. Ellicott of Baltimore and his wife, Madelene Le Moyne Ellicott have two son. C. Ellis Ellicott, Jr., who married

Anne, daughter of the Right Rev. John Gardner Murray, late Bishop of Maryland, and Dr. Valcoulon Le M. Ellicott, who married Mary, daughter of Clarendon I. T. Gould, a member of a well known Canadian family, residing in Baltimore. His brother William M. Ellicott (3rd) married; first Elizabeth Tabor King, daughter of Francis T. King, the philanthropist and financier; and, second, Anna Goldthwaite Campbell, daughter of Duncan G. Campbell, who was son of Mr. Justice John A. Campbell, of the U. S. Supreme Court, her mother being Ella Calvert, of Riversdale, descended from the Lords Baltimore of Woodcote, Surrey, England, Proprietors of the Palatinate of Maryland.

Other descendants of Thomas Ellicott and Mary Miller Ellicott of Avondale, Pa., and of their son William Miller Ellicott, of Montrose, Baltimore County, Md., are: the family of the late Mrs. Arthur Steuart, Mrs. Francis A. White, Mrs. C. Prevost Boyce, Colonel and Mrs. Walter Sturgill, U. S. A.; William H. Ellicott, the family of C. Lewis Ellicott and Lily Thompson Ellicott, his wife, and the late Major William M. Roberts, U. S. Army, whose widow and heir is Ella Prendergast Roberts, of Baltimore Co., Md.

Note: All the facts about the descendants of Andrew Ellicott and Ann Bye of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, may be found in the book of Mr. Charles W. Evans, Buffalo, N. Y., entitled, *The Biographical and Historical Account of the Families of Fox, Ellicott, Evans and Others.*

Other References: Prince's *Worthies of Devonshire;* Risdon; Vivian; Burke's *History of the Commoners;* Burke's *Peerage;* Joseph Foster, *Descendants of Francis Fox of St. Germans.* (Head, Hole & Co., London, 1872, Pub.); Collin's *Peerage,* edition of 1810; *Bank of Maryland Conspiracy,* by Thomas Ellicott, 1839; *Ancestry of Rosalie Morris Johnson,* by R. Winder Johnson (Ferris & Leach); *Andrew Ellicott, His Life and Letters,* C. van C. Mathews (The Grafton Press, New York.)

CLAIBORNE vs. CLOBERY ET ALS. IN THE HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY.

About William Claiborne there has been waged by historians a long and bitter controversy. His acts and motives have frequently been the subject of discussion. Those interested in the interpretation of Claiborne's career will find the conflicting views summed up by Dr. John Herbert Claiborne in his "Life of William Claiborne."

The account of the litigation which follows is taken from the High Court of Admiralty records on file at the Public Record Office in London. The suit grew out of a joint stock or partnership agreement involving Clobery & Company and William Claiborne, their partner and agent in America, for the purpose of establishing a fur trading post on Kent Island. The terms of the partnership agreement are stated in each allegation. It will be seen from even a casual reading of the proceedings which follow that they are much more than a record of a law case. The reader can, if he wishes, form his own judgment of the merits of the case, that is, whether or not Claiborne had properly accounted at Kent Island for the proceeds of the joint stock agreement. Far more important however and the real reason for the publication of these records is the light they shed upon the first white settlement within the bounds of Maryland. These Admiralty Court proceedings are really a chronicle not only of Kent Island but of the similar conditions that existed at St. Mary's. In other words, the student conversant with the first volumes of our Archives descriptive of the life of our pioneers at St. Mary's will notice how much alike the conditions were at Kent Island. The only difference is that the reader of the Archives must dig very patiently for the same information which is more vividly set forth in the court records which will be published in this and subsequent issues of the magazine.

The first of these Admiralty Court records taken from the Examination of Pirates will recall the picturesque though sanguinary conflicts in the Pocomoke River between the rival pinnaces of Lord Baltimore and Claiborne.

Then follows Libel 98, no. 278, in which is set forth Clobery & Company's complaint against Claiborne. There will be found an interesting account of the sailing of the ship "Africa," Isaac Watlington, Master, "laded . . . with goods, wares and merchandises" for the common account of the partners. According to Clobery not only the "Africa" but also the ships "Defense," "James" and "Revenge" had been sent loaded with supplies to Kent Island, for which goods it was alleged Claiborne had failed to render an account. The High Court of Admiralty proceedings Miscellaneous Books 853 and 854 contain Claiborne's personal answer to each allegation in Clobery & Company's libel.

Claiborne, however, was not satisfied with merely answering the charges against him but himself instituted a suit based on exactly the same set of facts against Clobery & Company. This case is set forth in Libel 98, no. 318, and Libel 100, no. 63. Claiborne describes how on Kent Island in the month of April 1631 "there happened a violent and sudden fire in the store houses where almost all the goods belonging to the said joint stock were placed and putt, by means whereof . . . the goods were consumed and burnt in his absence." Claiborne contended that Clobery & Company had failed to send supplies to the islanders with the result that "the people there have indured much want and misery being in danger to be destroyed by the Indians for want of men and munition." At one place Captain Claiborne in an interesting account of the hazards involved in the trade with the Indians described how they usually "traded in a shallopp or small pinnace being six or seven Englishmen encompassed by two or three hundred Indians."

With Libel 100, no. 63, Claiborne attaches a detailed "account of disbursements at Kent Island" from which can be obtained a splendid idea of the food-stuffs, farm implements, arms, and other articles used by the early Kent Islanders. Even more important is the list of persons employed on Kent Island from 1631-1636 with their occupation stated, whether "trader, sawyer and seaman." Clobery & Company's answers to Claiborne's suit will be found in Miscellaneous Books no. 854.

George Evelyn who was sent out by Clobery & Company to relieve Claiborne of his command at Kent Island states his version of the case in Miscellaneous Books no. 854. Then follows the testimony of witnesses summoned to testify regarding the Kent

Island fur trading post. Messers. Grinder, Turtle and Maurice Thompson are among those who give a realistic account of the conditions at Kent Island. Their testimony will be found in Miscellaneous Books nos. 276 and 277.

RAPHAEL SEMMES.

TRANSCRIPTS OF DOCUMENTS
AMONGST THE RECORDS OF THE HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY
AT THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE IN LONDON
IN THE SUITS OF

Cloberry *c.* Cleborne
Cleborne *c.* Cloberry
Cloberry *c.* Calvert
Smith *c.* Cleborne

A. D. 1638–1645

R G. Marsden
13 Leicester Gardens
London W.

Nov. 1902

I

High Court of Admiralty, Examinations of Pirates, 10. 16th Ap. 1638

16 Ap. 1638—Examination of Cleborne upon a charge of piracy & murder

Examinations of Pirates, bdle 10, 16th Ap. 1638

William Cleybourne of Virginia esquire examined before the right worshipfull Sir Henry Marten, the judge of his Majesties highe courte of the Admiralty, and examined upon certain interrogatories ministered on the behalf of his Majesty. To the first interrogatory he sayeth: That he hath had dealeinges in Virginia[1] for many yeares last past, but more to this interrogatory he answereth not. To the seconde he sayeth, That hee did send one lieutenant Ratcliffe Warren in a little boat like a wherry with some menn, having some of them peaces

[1] but not within the province of Maryland (struck out).

to defend them from the Indians in Maryland, but noe other armes, to demand some pinnaces that the Marylanders had taken from him, and gave the said Warren a letter[2] under his hand to demande the said pinnaces and goodes, but the other particulars of that letter hee doth not well remember, neither doth hee remember that hee ever sent any letter of the date interrogate. To the third hee sayeth that[3] hee doth not perfectly remember the perticulers of the said letter[4] Whereas the interrogatory mentioneth that hee should induce the said lieutenant Warren to believe his[5] commission hee sayeth that the said lieutenant Warren and all the inhabitants of the Isle of Kent sufferinge extreame want off corne came to this examinate complayning that the Marylanders contrary to his Majestys expresse commands had taken all their pinnaces from them, soe that they had noe possible meanes to relieve themselves, and therefore urged the examinants to give them leave to goe to redemande the said pinnaces.

To the 4th he sayeth that hee knoweth not whether the first schedule annexed bee a true coppy of the said letter but it is perhapps neare to the same effecte.

To the 5th he sayeth hee cannot saye anything off his own knowledge.

To the 6th hee sayeth that the said lieutenant Warren did bringe a boate with some trucking stuffe belonging to Mariland to the Isle of Kent which this examinate did wholly leave to the custody and possession of the Governor of Marylandes men, and sent the Governor of Maryland worde that hee might fetch the same away.

To the 7th he sayeth that hee knoweth not whether the seconde schedule bee a true coppy of the letter interrogate or not.

W. Claiborne.

[2] Commission (struck out).

[3] in his said commission hee did informe the said Warren that his Majesty had given him this examinate authority & commission to trade in the bay of Chesope (struck out).

[4] "Commission" (struck out).

[5] "said" (struck out).

Officium domini
contra eundem
Willielmum Cleyborne

Die Lune 16° die mensis Aprilis anno domini 1638 coram domino Judice in camera sua etc. presente Johanne Martyn notario publico comparuit Johannes Francklin, parochie Sancti Egidii in campis London scissor et accusavit Anglice Did chardge Eundem Willielmum Cleborne esse seutem et culpabile in uti principale in piratie et mordri, et submittens se etc. obligavit se serenissimo domino nostro Regi in centum marcis legalis monetæ Angliæ de perhibendo testimoniam versus eundem Cleborne apud proximans seniorem gaole deliberationis in Burgo de Southwarcke vel civitate Londini tenendam, et nisi etc. Tunc idem Cleborne post examinationem suam predictam habitam et factam produscit in fidem jussorem Davidem Moreland parochie Sancte Anne, Blackfryers, Londoni, mercatorem qui submittens se etc. predicto Cleborne in centum libris legalis Etc. serenissimo domino nostro Regi quod idem Cleborne personaliter compareat apud proximam sessionem gaole deliberationis predictam, et tunc non recedat absque venia etc. Et dictus Cleborne presens submittens se obligavit se in Summa atque ad effectum predictum, et de conservandi dictum suum fidem jussorem indempnem etc. Et nisi etc.

II

High Court of Admiralty, Libels 98—No. 278.
28 Jan. 1638/9—Cloberry C. Cleborne. Libel.

Libels 98—No. 278.

In Dei nomine Amen coram vobis venerabili et egregio virs domino Henrico Marten Milite ac legum doctore supreme curie Majestatis Admirallitatis Anglie locumtenente judice sive presidente legitime constitutio pars proborum et discretorum virorum Willielmi Cloberrye Davidis Mooreheade eorumque sociorum contra et adversus Willielmam Cleborne ac contra et adversus quemcunque alium sive quoscunque alios coram vobis

injudicis legitime intervenientes per viam querele ac vobis in hac parte querelahtes omnbius melioribus et efficacioribus via modo et juris forma dicit allegat et in his scriptis in jure proponit articulatim prout sequitur:

Imprimis that in the yeares 1630: 1631: 1632: 1633: 1634: 1635 et 1636 all or some or one of them and in the monethes therein respectively concurring—all or some or one of them the said William Cleborne did informe and intimate unto the said William Cloberrye and companie or some or one of them of a very profitable and beneficiall trade that might bee had and made in the bay of Chesopeake in Virginia and some other rivers ports and places there or neere thereunto adjoineinge as also for Delawar bay Hudsons river Newe England and Nova Scotia for furrs beaver skins corne and other commodities. Ac ponit conjunctim diessimet (?) de quolibet.

2. Item that uppon the said notice and information given unto the saied William Cloberrye and companie or some or one of them by the said Clebborne as aforesaid the said Cloberrye and companie did agree and resolve with the saied Clebornne to settle and did settle and undertake a trade discoverye and plantation in a joint Stocke for those parts forgoweinge in account of sixthes viz—Two sixths partes thereof for the account of William Cloberrye one sixt part for the account of John Delabarr one sixt part for the account of Maurice Thompson one sixt part for the account of Simon Lurgis and one other sixt parte for the account of the saied William Cleborne and the said Clebornne was to goe and proceed uppon the said discoverye of plantation and did promise and agree to give just and true accounts of all tradeinge truckeinge buyeinge sellinge barteringe planteinge soweinge increase of cattle and generally that all increase and profitt whatsoever [that] should any manner of waies arise grow or acrew by the said trade discovery and plantation should bee for the use and behalfe of the said joint stocke in sixthes as aforesaid. Ac ponit ut supra.

3. Item that uppon the said promise and agreement mentioned and expressed in the next precedent Article the saied

William Cleborne did saye and affirme unto the said William Cloberrye and companie or some or one of them that unlesse hee had a speciall commission from the kings most excellent Majestie of Great Britaine he could not proceed uppon the said discoverye trade or plantation but should be hindered or opposed in the saied designe by the Governor of Virginia whoe by his power and authoritie might sae doe or to the like effect. Ac ponit ut supra.

4. Item that uppon the saied speech and affirmation made by the saied Cleborne unto the said Cloberrye and companie some or one of them the saied William Cloberrye and companie or one of them did procure or cause to bee procured a commission from the Kings most excellent Majestie of the tenor or effect of the first schedule hereunto annexed to bee granted unto the said Clebornne and the rest of the foresaied Adventurers for the aideinge and assistinge them in the foresaied undertaking and proceedings. Ac ponit ut supra.

5. Item that uppon the obtaineinge of the aforesaid commission and promise and agreement in the precedent Articles the saied William Cloberrye and companie some or one of them on the behalfe of the rest did hier and take to freight a certain shipp called the Affrica of London, Isaac Watlington master, and did victuall man and sett her forth to sea uppon the saied discovery trade and plantacion or imployment and did lade and put abord her a cargazone of goods wares and merchandizes or other necessaries amounting and extendinge to the summe or vallue of 1318£. 19s. 8d. in sixts for which the accounts were made up perfected and subscribed by all the saied parties before the saied Shipps departure of which each of the saied Adventurers paied and satisfied his proportionable part respectively all which saied goods wares and merchandizes were committed to the charge and disposition of the saied William Clebornne for the furnisheinge and prosecuteinge of the aforesaied trade discoverye and undertakeing. And hee the saied Clebornne did take and receave into his power and possession the foresaied goods after the arrivall thereof at Virginia or some other place

neere thereaboutes. Ponit tamen de quolibet alia pecuniarum summa etc. Ac ponit ut supra.

6. Item that the said William Cloberry and companie all some or one of them in partnershipp as aforesaid did likewise put on bord or caused to be put on bord the foresaied shipp the Affrica to the number of twentye men servantes for the better mannageinge and prosecuteinge of the foresaid discoverie trade plantation and undertakeing all which saied men servants or the greatest parte thereof safely arrived at Virginia aforesaid and the saied Clebornne did take and receave them into his possession and custodie and did or was to imploye them in trafficque and trade with Indians and others buildinge of houses mills boates and other such thinges as were fitteinge usefull and necessary for the foresaide trade discovery and plantation and in planteinge of tobaccos and other necessaries fit and convenient for those parts whereine they were imployed by meanes and occation whereof the saied Cleborne did gain and get and make of the employment of the saied men servants by the trafficque and trade with the Indians and others and by the mills boates and houses and other thinges that they built and by the tobaccoes and other commodities that they planted and by other meanes by the labor and industrie of the aforesaied men servants the summe or vallue of 10000—8000—6000—4000—2000 or at the least 500^{li} legalis monete Anglie Ponit tamen de quolibet alio numero personarum et de qualibet alia pecuniarum summa etc. At ponit ut supra.

7. Item that after the receipt of the saied goods by the saied Cleborne in Virginia or some other place thereabouts soe sent out by the saied Cloberrye and companie in the saied shipp the Affrica the saied Cleborne did sell barter and trade away the aforesaid goods wares and commodities for beaver skins tobacco corne deare skins or some other commodities for which he the saied Cleborne did receave and get in beaver skins otter skins and other furrs tobaccoe and deare skins and corne or some other commodities to the summe or vallue of 10000 8000 6000 4000 2000 or at the least 1000 legalis monete Anglie for the

joint stocke and account of the foresaied Cloberry and companie. Ponit tamen de quolibet alia pecuniarum summa etc. Ac ponit ut supra.

8. Item that the saied William Cleborne did likewise receave in goods and commodities or monie to the summe or vallue of 200, 150 100 or at the least 80^{li} for the freight transportation and passage of goods and passengers sent and carried out in the saied shipp the Affrica the voyadge aforesaid five sixt partes whereof did belonge and appertaine unto the saied William Cloberrye and companie. Ponit tamen de quolibet alia pecuniarum summa etc. Ac ponit et supra.

9. Item that after the returne of the saied shipp the Affrica from the voyadge in question the saied Cloberrye and companie did pay and satisfie unto the owners of the saied shipp the Affrica for freight and for mens wages and other pettie charges and expenses in and about the said voyadge the summe of 700^{l} 12^{s} 4^{d} and alsoe 16^{li} paid uppon a bill of exchange from the saied Captaine Cleborne unto Captaine Tucker the one sixt part whereof being the summe of 120^{li} 18^{s} 8^{d} was due and ought to be paied by the saied Cleborne which he did not paye nor satisfie—Ponit tamen de quolibet alia pecuniarum summa etc. Ac ponit ut supra.

10. Item that in the yeares and monethes aforesaied all or some or one of them the saied William Cleborne or some other by his didrection Knowledge and consent did charge uppon the said Cloberrye and companye or some or one of them all and singular the bills of exchange mentioned in the seconde schedule hereunto annexed for goods and commodities which the saied Cleborne did pretend were takn upp by him for the benefitt of the foresaid trade discovery and plantation all which saied summes of monie the saied William Cloberrye and companie some or one of them did satisfie and paye. Ponit tamen de qualis libet aliis pecuniarum summis etc. Ac ponit ut supra.

11. Item that in the yeares and monethes aforesaid all or some or one of them the saied William Cloberrye and companie did send over in the Shipp the Defense of London a cargazone

of goods amounteinge to the summe of 120^{l} 0^{s} 8^{d} legalis monete Anglie and 14^{s} paied unto Humfrey Corbet for iron worke sent him and alsoe tenn peeces of duffils more sent after the former amounteing to the summe of 50^{l} 0^{s} 5^{d} legalis monete Anglie all which saied severall goods and iron worke amounteinge to 120^{l} 0^{s} 8^{d} and 14^{s} and 50^{l} 0^{s} 5^{d} in toto 170^{l} 15^{s} 1^{d} were sent in accompt of sixths as aforesaied and came to the handes possession or disposition of the saied William Cleborne whose sixt parte thereof the saied William Cloberrye and companie did supplie and layed out the money for the same. Ponit tamen de quibus libet aliis pecuniarum summis etc. Ac ponit ut supra.

12. Item that the saied William Cleborne after the receipt of the aforesaid goods wares and merchandizes mentioned and expressed in the next precedent Article did sell barter and trucke awaye the saied goods and commodities for beaver skins corne tobaccoes deere skins and other commodities the vallue or price whereof did extend and amount unto the summe or vallue or 2000: 1500: 1000: 500 or at least 300^{li} legalis monete Anglie etc. Ac ponit ut supra.

13. Item that in the yeares and monethes aforesaid all some or one of them the saied William Cloberrye and companie all some or one of them did send unto the saied William Cleborne for and towards the furnisheinge of the foresaid trade discoverye and plantation in the Shipp James of London a cargazone of goods wares and commodities which with wages and other charges disbursed did amounte to the summe or vallue of 1138^{l} 3^{s} 8^{d} legalis monete Anglie and alsoe thirtye men servantes for the maintaineinge and upholdeinge of the saied trade discoverye and plantation all which saied goods wares and men servantes the saied Cleborne did receave and take into his power possession and custody and sould bartered and trucked awaye the saied goods and commodities for beaver skins corne tobaccoe deere hides and such like commodities to the summe or vallue of 10000—8000—6000—4000—2000 or at the least 1000^{li} legalis monete Anglie. Ponit tamen quibus libet aliis

pecuniariun summis et de quolibet alis numero personarum etc. Ac ponit ut supra.

14. Item that the saied Cleborne did imploye the foresaid men servants soe sent over in the saied Shipp the James in trafficque and trade with Indians and others in planteinge tobaccoes and corne and in buildeinge of houses and mills and in other such imployments as were fitteinge and necessarie to the furnisheinge and upholdeinge of the saied trade discoverye and plantacion by which meanes hee the saied Cleborne hath gotten and receaved in goods and commodities and money the summe or vallue of 5000: 4000: 3000: 2000: or at the least 1000^{li} legalis monete Anglie. Ponit tamen de qualibet alia pecuniarum summa etc. Ac ponit ut supra.

15. Item that in the yeares and monethes aforesaied all some or one of them the saied William Cloberrye and companie did send over unto the saied Cleborne in another Shipp called the Revenge a cargazone of goods which with wages and other charges disbursed did amount to the summe or vallue of 311^{l} 6^{s} 0^{d} legalis monete Anglie and alsoe seven more men servants for the joint stocke of the saied William Cloberrye and companie all which saied cargazoone of goods and men servants the saied Cleborne receaved and tooke into his disposition and custodie and did imploye barter sell and trucke awaye for beaver and other skins corne and other such commodities and in buildeinge of houses boates mills planteinge of tobaccoes and other such like commodities by meanes whereof hee the said Cleborne did get and receave in beavers corne furrs tobaccoes and the like or other commodities or money the vallue of 10000: 8000: 6000, 4000: 2000, 1000, 500 or at the least 400^{li} legalis monete Anglie. Ponit tamen de quolibet alia numero personarum et de qualibet alia pecuniarum summa etc. Ac ponit ut supra.

16. Item that in the yeares and monethes aforesaied all some or one of them the saied Captaine Cleborne being resolved to come for England to answer to certaine complaints and objections that were laied against him by the Governors of Virginia and Maryland or some other concerneinge the takeinge of some

boates that were belonginge to the saied Governor & inhabitants of Maryland and for other accusations and misdemeanors the saied Cleborne did give notice and intelligence thereof unto the saied William Cloberrye and companie or some or one of them that hee would come over for England himselfe to answer to the saied complaints and objections and desired them to send some other in his place and stead to take possession and care of those Islands which hee had possessed himselfe of or caused to bee possessed and of the goods wares and merchandizes houses mills and servantes boates pinnaces and all other thinges then remaineinge and abideinge in his the saied Clebornes custody and possession or any others for the good and benefitt of the saied joint Adventurers thither And for the further prosecuteinge of the saied joint trade discoverye and plantation and that they would alsoe send an accountant to keepe the accounts or whome they should appoint And hee the saied Cleborne did then promise to surrender upp unto them the possession thereof or to the like effect. Ac ponit ut supra.

17. Item that uppon the saied notice and intelligence given unto the saied Cloberrye and companie of his the saied Clebornes intents and resolutions the saied Cloberrye and companie did send over one Captaine George Evelin as theire factor or agent and one Herriote accountant with order to rectifie all accounts and reckonings with him the saied Cleborne concerneinge the saied trade discoverye and plantation in any manner of waies whatsoever and to take the possession and charge of the saied Iland—and other places by him held and inhabited by vertue of the foresaid patent or commission and alsoe all such goods wares and merchandizes mills houses boates and servantes and all other thinges and commodities belongeinge to the foresaied partners by Inventory as were then remaineinge and abideinge in his the saied Clebornes hands possession and custodye or in the hands possession or custody of any other by the saied Clebornes direction privity or consent or to the like effect. And did likewise send over consigned unto the saied Evelin in two severall shipps viz—the John and Barbara and the Sara and Elizabeth another

supplie of goods wares commodities and merchandizes which with wages and charges thereunto belongeinge did extend and amount to the summe or vallue of 3000li legalis monete Anglie and also eighteene more men servants for the better prosecuteinge furnisheing fittinge & supplieinge of the foresaid trade discoverye and plantation. Ponit tamen de qualibet alia pecuniarum summa et de quolibet alio numero personarum etc. Ac ponit ut supra.

18. Item that after such time as the saied Evelin arrived at the foresaied Ilands and had signified and made knowne unto the saied Cleborne for what intent and resolution hee was come thither hee the saied Cleborne did not onelye denie and refuse to deliver upp the possession of the saied Ilands and goods wares merchandizes houses mills boates servants and all other thinges commodities and necessaries of and belongeinge to the saied Adventurers but did take and receave into his power possession and custodie all the foresaid cargazoone of goods commodities servantes and necessaries soe sent out in the foresaied two shipps the John and Barbara and the Sara and Elizabeth by the foresaied William Cloberrye and companie and did sell barter and trucke awaye the same at his owne will and pleasure and did receave and gett for the same in beavers tobaccoes corne furrs and such other thinges as the saied places yeelded the summe or vallue of 5000: 4000: 3000: 2000 or at the least 1000li and did receave and get by the foresaied servants soe sent out in the foresaied twoe shipps the summ of 1000: 800: 600: 500 or at the least 200li legalis monete Anglie. Ponit tamen de qualibus libet aliis pecuniarum summis etc. Ac ponit ut supra.

19. Item that by reeson the saied Cleborne did not surrender and give upp unto the saied Evelin the possession and disposition of the saied Ilands Ileets mills houses goods wares merchandizes servants and all other thinges belongeinge to the saied Adventurers the saied Ilands have become voyde and west and noe benefitt made thereof to the saied Cloberrye and the rest of the Adventurers by the space of twoe yeares or thereabouts whereby the saied Cloberrye and companie have sustained loose

and damadge to the summe or vallue of 5000: 4000: 3000: 2000 or at the least 1000^{li} legalis monete Anglia. Ponit tamen pars ista proponens de qualibet alia pecuniarum summa etc. Ac ponit ut supra.

20. Item that the saied William Cleborne arrived in the foresaid bay of Chesopeake and by vertue of the saied commission began to take possession of an Iland called by him the Iland of Kent and likewise twoe other little Ilands the one called Popples and the other Clebornes Iland in or aboute the yeare 1631 and an other Iland called Palmers Iland in the yeare 1636 and remained and continued there planteinge and tradeinge untill the yeare 1637 or thereabouts viz—by the space of seaven yeares or thereabouts in everye of which saied yeares hee the saied Cleborne or some other by his knowledge privity or consent did trade and trafficque plant or cause to bee sowed and planted traded and trafficked and sowed tobaccoe corne for furrs beaver skins otter skins and other furs and skins and did yearelye receave the summe of 5000: 4000: 3000 or at the least 2000^{li} legalis monete Anglie five sixt parts whereof did propperlye belonge and appertaine unto the saied William Cloberrye and companie. Ponit tamen de quolibet alia temporis spatio et de qualibet alia pecuniarum summa etc. Ac ponit ut supra.

21. Item that the saied Cleborne did never expend and laye out any summe or summes of monie towards or for his sixt parte of the foresaied goods wares merchandizes freight of Shipps mens wages victualls charges disbursed monies paid uppon bills of exchange or other commodities before expressed soe sent as aforesaid save onely his part of the first cargazoone of goods sent out in the Affrica as aforesaid. But the saied Cloberrye and companie did supplie the same and hee the saied Cleborne did promise to allow him or them satisfaction interest and adventure for the same as others usually allowe on the like occation for Virginia which is 25 or 30 per centum Ponit tamen de qualibet alia pecuniarum summa etc. Ac ponit ut supra.

22. Item that since the makeing of the foresaied agreement

betwixt the saied William Cloberrye John Dellabarre Maurice Thompson and Simon Turgis of the one part and William Cleborne of the other the saied George Evelin hath bought and satisfied the saied John Dellabarr for his said sixt parte of adventure and the saied William Cloberrye hath bought from the saied Maurice Thompson and Simon Turgis theire saied twoe sixt partes of adventure in the saied voyadge and hath sould one sixt parte thereof to the saied David Mooreheade and the saied Cloberry Mooreheade and Evelin have beene were and are accounted reputed and taken to bee the true and lawfull proprietors of five sixe parts of whatsoever profitts and commodities did anie manner of waies arise and come by the saied trade plantacion or discoverie within the space of the yeares aforesaid all or anie of them. Hocque fuit et est verum publicum et notorium At ponit ut supra.

23. Item that the saied Cleborne in the yeares 1630: 1631: 1632: 1633: 1634: 1635: 1636 et 1637 all or some or one of them hath gott and receaved or caused to be receaved in trade trucke trafficque soweinge and grindeinge of corne and meele planteinge of tobaccoe buyeinge and sellinge of corne and meale beavers tobaccoes otters and other commodities in the Ilands aforesaid and in other places and Ilands neere unto the Ilands aforesaid adjoyneing the yearelye summe or Vallue of 10000: 5000: 4000 or at the least 5000^{li} legalis monete Anglie which was soe gotten and purchased with the goods wares and merchandizes Servants and necessaries aforesaid or the proceed thereof. Ponit tamen de qualibet alia pecuniarum summa etc. Ac ponit ut supra.

24. Item that the saied William Cleborne hath not given or made anie accompt unto the saied William Cloberrye David Mooreheade and companie for theire five sixt parts of all the foresaied goods wares merchandizes or Servants soe sent out by them unto the saied Cleborne as aforesaied or the benefit or profitt thereof nor hath given anie Satisfaction unto the saied Cloberrye and companie for the supplieinge and setting forth of the saied Clebornes sixt parts of the same. Ac ponit ut supra.

25. Item that by reason of the premisses the saied Cloberrye Mooreheade and companie have suffered and sustained losse and damadge to the summe or vallue of 10000: 8000: 6000: 5000 or at least 4000 legalis monete Anglie Ponit tamen de qualibet alia pecuniarum summa etc. Ac ponit ut supra.

26. Item that in the yeares and monethes aforesaied all some or one of them the said Cleborne or some other by his knowledge privity or consent did buy or receave or caused to be bought or receaved certaine duffils and other goods apparrell and commodities of one Thomas Yonge to the vallue of 115^{li} or thereabouts legalis monete Anglie and did alsoe buy or receave or caused to bee bought or receaved within the yeares and monethes aforesaid all some or one of them divers other Goods duffils and commodities of divers other person or persons by which goods apparell and commodities or the proceed thereof he the saied Cleborne either by himself or some other by his Knowledge privity or consent did trade trafficque trucke barter buy and sell both with the freemen uppon the saied plantacions and elsewhere with the Indians and others for tobaccoe corne beaver skins otter skins furrs and other commodities of that country by which hee hath gained 4000 or at the least 1000 legalis monete Anglie five sixt parts whereof belonge to the saied M^{r} Cloberrye and companie Ponit tamen de qualibet alia pecuniarum summa etc. Ac ponit ut supra.

27. Item that in the yeares and monethes aforesaied all some or one of them the saied Cleborne did receave or cause to bee receaved severall Spanish and French wines and vinegers sent by M^{r} John Delabarr which hee then sould and disposed of or caused to bee sould and disposed of to the ffreemen and others uppon the saied plantacion and other places within the foresaied Baye of Chesopeake whereby hee gained 300 or at the least 100^{li} legalis monete Anglie. Ponit tamen de qualibet alia pecuniarum summa etc. Ac ponit ut supra.

28. Item that in the yeares and monethes aforesaied all some or one of them the saied Cleborne caused the goods and apparrell of John Herriatt deceased servant to the saied William Cloberrye

and companie to bee appraised at a farr lesser vallue then theire worth haveinge before hand spoken to and agreed with the appraysers soe to doe promiseinge to take them at the rate they should appraise them. Which goods hee the saied Cleborne did accordingly receave and hath the particulars thereof and for which hee never yet payd any price but hath disposed of and sold the same to severall persons amounteinge to the vallue of 100li or at the least 30li legalis monete Anglie. Ponit tamen de qualibet alia pecuniarum summa etc. Ac ponit ut supra.

29. Item that in the yeares and monethes aforesaied all some or one of them the saied Cleborne or some other by his knowledge privity or consent did bringe in buy or receave or caused to bee brought in receaved or brought into the saied plantations sundrie servants and did in the yeares and monethes aforesaied all some or one of them imploye the saied servants in trade trafficque buyeinge and selleinge with the Indians and others and in buildeinge of houses Mills boates and in planteinge and soweinge tobaccoe corne and other graine whereby the saied Cleborne by the labour and industrye of the saied Servants gained 3000 or at least 1000li legalis monete Anglie. Ponit tamen de qualibet alia pecuniarum summa etc. Ac ponit ut supra.

30. Item that in the yeares and monethes aforesaied all some or one of them the saied Cleborne or some other by his knowledge privity or consent did receave and bringe in or caused to bee receaved and brought in to the saied plantacions from England New England Virginia and other places all some or one of them sundrye goods commodities merchandizes provitions and apparrell by which goods commodities merchandizes provition and apparrell or the proceed thereof he the saied Cleborne or some other by his knowledge privity or consent did in all the yeares aforesaied or some of them buy sell trade trafficque and trucke with the ffreemen and others of the saied plantacions for all or most part of all the tobaccoe and corne planted and sowed uppon the saied plantacions and alsoe with the Indians and others for beaver skins Otter skins furs corne tobaccoe and other

commodities whereby hee gained 6000li or at the least 3000li legalis monete Anglie. Ponit tamen de qualibet alia pecuniarum summa etc. Ac ponit ut supra.

31. Item that in the yeares and monethes aforesaied all some or one of them the saied Cleborne or some other by his knowledge privity or consent did receave or bringe in or caused to bee receaved or brought into the saied plantacions from Virginia and other places sundrie cowes bulls heifers oxen calves hogs etc. which have there much increased part whereof or the increase of them the saied Cleborne or some other by his knowledge privity or consent hath transported or caused or given order to have transported from the saied plantacions to other places and hath likewise sould disposed of assigned and made over all or most part of the rest of the saied cowes bulls oxen heifers calves hogs etc. to the vallue of 3000li or at the least 1000li legalis monete Anglie. Ponit tamen de qualibet alia pecuniarum summa etc. Ac ponit ut supra, etc.

32. Item that in the yeares and monethes aforesaied all some or one of them the saied Cleborne or some other by his knowledge privity or consent hath imployed or caused to bee imployed all most or some of the saied servants boates and pinnaces in carryeing and transporting of passingers corne tobaccoe and other commodities to and from Virginia and to and from New England and other places by which saied imployment hee hath gained 1000li or at least 200li legalis monete Anglie Ponit tamen de quacunque alia pecuniarum summa etc. Ac ponit ut supra.

33. Item that in the yeares and monethes aforesaied all some or one of them the saied Cleborne or some other by his knowledge privity or consent did shipp transport and send over or caused to bee shipped transported or sent over from the saied discovery trade and plantacions to Virginia New England and England sundrie great quantities of beaver skins Otter skins mustoats skins and other furrs and skins and tobaccoe which hee the saied Cleborne or some other by his knowledge privity or consent and consigne and order to bee delivered unto his

brother in law Thomas Butler M^{r} . . . . . James the brewer M^{r} . . . . . Robbins merchant dwellinge in London and alsoe to one M^{r} James deceased a minister and to divers and sundry other person or persons all some or one of them which hee the saied Cleborne conceales from the saied M^{r} Cloberye and companie and hath not yet given accompt of all which amounteth and extendeth to the vallue of 15000^{li} or at least 5000^{li} legalis monete Anglie. Ponit tamen de qualibet alia pecuniarum summa etc. Ac ponit ut supra.

34. Item that in the yeares and monethes aforesaid all some or one of them the saied Cleborne or some other by his knowledge privity or consent did then sell and deliver or caused to be sould and delivered severall quantities of beaver skins otter skins and other furs skins and tobaccoe unto severall persons and did take or caused to bee taken severall bills of exchange of the saied sundry persons for the vallue of the saied beaver skins otter skins and other furs skins tobaccoe etc. for the paiement thereof in England or elsewhere all which did amount and extend to the summe or vallue of 3000^{li} or at least 1000^{li} legalis monete Anglie. Ponit tamen de qualibet alia pecuniarum summa etc. Ac ponit ut supra.

35. Item that in the yeares and monethes aforesaied all some or one of them the saied Cleborne did returne from thence in the shipp called . . . . . Master and did then lade and put abord or caused to bee laden and put on board the saied shipp by some others by his knowledge privity or consent greate quantities of beaver skins otter skins and other skins furs tobaccoe and other goods the which saied beaver skins tobaccoe etc. he sould or disposed of or caused or hath given order to bee sould and disposed of in Ireland or some other place or places all which saied goods were worth or sould for 4000^{li} or at least 1500^{li} legalis monete Anglie. Ponit tamen de qualibet alia pecuniarum summa etc. Ac ponit ut supra.

36. Item that in the yeares and monethes aforesaid all some or one of them the saied Cleborne did after his arrivall in Ireland returne and arrive in England & the saied William

Cloberrye and companie or one of them understandinge that the saied Cleborne had sould in Ireland aforesaied severall quantities of beaver skins Otter skins other furs and skins and tobaccoe and other goods did demand theire five sixth parts of the proceed of the same which the saied Cleborne promised to pay unto the said William Cloberrye & companie or one of them and did sundrie times carrye the said William Cloberries servants to receave the saied monie or parte thereof which hee hath not yet paied but did afterwardes severall times promise to assigne or make over unto the saied William Cloberrye and companie or one of them severall bonds or bond and specialties which hee the saied Cleborne pretended were due and paieable to him for satisfaction of theire five sixth parts of the saied beaver furs tobaccoe etc. or part thereof which he hath not yet performed. Ac ponit ut supra.

37. Item that the saied Cloberrie lately comeinge into the house and lodging chamber of the saied William Cleborne in London under collour and pretence of seeing an account did take and carrye awaye without the saied Cloberries privity or consent nine severall bookes of accompt or thereboutes which concerned or contained the proceedings passages and occurrences of the saied trade discovery and plantacions or part thereof which saied bookes of accompts together with divers and sundrie letters other bookes of accompts and papers concerneinge the saied trade discovery and plantacions and passages concerneinge the same the saied Cleborne still keepeth and possesseth or some other by his privity and consent. Ac ponit ut supra.

38. Item that the foresaied men servants mencioned in the precedent Articles which came uppon the saied plantacions every one of them might have beene hired and lett out to labour and worke for other men and would yearely have yeelded cleere of all apparrell diet and other charges 1000: 800 or at the least 600 poundes of tobaccoe and such of them as were artificers and smithes carpenters sawyers coopers mill wrightes etc. would every one of them have yeelded to have beene hired and let out cleere of all wages apparrell diet and other charges 3000: 2500-

2000 or at least 1500 pounds of tobaccoe yerely every pound weight of which tobaccoe would have yeelded and is there reputed worth 8^{d} 6^{d} or at the least 4^{d} the pound legalis monete Anglie. Ponit tamen de qualibet alia quantitate herbe nicotane predicte et de qualibet alia pecuniarum summa etc. Et ponit ut supra.

39. Item that the saied Cleborne did promise the saied William Cloberrye and companie all some or one of them that hee would take the saied plantacions of theire handes and make them good gainers thereby.

40. Item that after the saied Cleborne had planted and settled uppon the saied Iland of Kent by vertue of the commission obtained from his Majestie for trade discovery and plantacions the Lord Baltimore takeinge notice thereof obtained a patent from his Majestie uppon pretence that it was a land not cultivated nor planted comprehendeinge the saied Iland within the limits thereof and sought to dispossesse the saied Cleborne and his partners aforesaied and to disturbe them in theire discovery and trade complainte being made thereof his most excellent Majestie was gratiously pleased to declare and intimate by his letters being of the tennor of the schedule hereunto annexed under his hand and signet that it was contrary to justice and the true intent and meaneinge of his grant to the saied Lord Baltimore that notwithstandeinge the saied grant the saied Cloberrye and his partners should quietly enjoye the saied plantacions discovery and trade with out interruption of the saied Lord his agents or any claimeinge on his behalfe and righte which saied letter of his Majesties the saied Cloberrye and partners sent thither unto the saied Cleborne whoe there receaved the same and by vertue thereof did possesse the saied plantacions and followe the saied trade and discovery for the saied joint account. But since the returne of the saied Cleborne into England hee perceiveing that the saied Cloberry and companie had severall times required him to give them true and just accompts of all proceedings whatsoever toucheinge the saied discovery trade and plantacions and that they would noe longer

bee delayed, but required satisfaction from the saied Cleborne for theire parts thereof the saied Cleborne hath lately by all meanes sought to wronge and defraud the saied Cloberrye and companie and hath had some treaty with the saied Lord Baltimore and made some acknowledgment unto him either by word of mouth or under his hand in writeinge that all our estates there are forfeited unto his Lordshipp and that the right to the saied Ile of Kent and other Ilands aforesaied and trade are in his saied Lordshipp and doth belonge unto him soe that the saied Cleborne hath submitted both himselfe and the Ilands plantacions goods estates and trade unto the saied Lord Baltimore and made some agreement with him underhand for the same whereby the saied Cloberrye and partners are damnified 10000 or at least 5000^{li} legalis monete Anglie. Ponit tamen de qualibet alia pecuniarum summa etc. Ac ponit ut supra.

41. Item that the saied William Cloberry and companie all some or one of them stand bound and ingaged unto severall artificers sent over as aforesaied unto the saied plantacions for the payment of theire wages which amounteth to at least 200^{li} legalis monete Anglie which is not yet paied unto them of which the saied Cleborne ought to pay and satisfie his sixth parte. Ponit tamen de qualibet alia pecuniarum summa etc. Ac ponit ut supra.

42. Item quod dictus Cleborne ad tradendum et deliberandum bona in hac parte libellata sepius seu saltem semel rogatus et requisitus fuit, sic tamen facere expresse renuit et recusavit ac in presenti recusat seu saltem plus justo distulit in presenti differt. Ac ponit ut supra.

43. Item quod dicti Willielmus Moorhead eorumque socii spem aliam recuperandi bona in hac parte petita non habentes antedictum Willielmum Cleborn vigore warranti hujus curie arrestari procuraverant Dictusque Willielmus Cleborne canconem de respondendo accioni in hac parte mote interposuit seu sic inter poni fecit et procuravit. Ac ponit ut supra.

44. Item quod de et super premissis fuit et est ex parte et per partem antedictoram Willielmi Cloberrye Davidis Moore-

heade eorumque sociorum ad hanc curiam rite et legitime querelatum. Ac ponit ut supra.

45. Item quod dictus Willielmus Cloberrye fuit et est subditus hujus regni Anglie ac racione premissorum jurisdictionie hujus curie subjectus.

46. Item quod premissa omnia et singula fuerunt et sunt vera. etc.

Schedula prima de qua in libello presentibus annexo fit mencio.

Charles by the grace of God Kinge of England Scotland France and Ireland defender of the faith etc. Whereas our trustie and well beloved William Cleborne one of our Councell and Secretary of State for our Colony of Virginia and some other Adventurers with him have condescended with our trustie and well beloved councellor of both the Kingedoms Sir William Alexander knight our principal Secretary for our Kingdome of Scotland and others of our loveinge subjects who have charge over our colonies of New Scotland and New England to keepe a course for interchange of trade amongst them as they shall have occation. As alsoe to make discoveries for increase of trade in those partes And because wee doe very much approve of all such worthy intentions and are desirous to give good incouragement to there proceedings therein being for the releefe and comforte of those our Subjects and enlargement of our dominions these are to license and authorize the saied William Cleborne his associates and companie freely and without interruption from time to time to trade and trafficque for corne furs or any other commodities whatsoever with theire shipps men boates and merchandizes in all seas coasts rivers creekes harbors lands teritories in neare or about those partes of America for which there is not already a pattent granted to others for the sole trade and to that effect we require and commande you and every one of you particularly our trustie and well beloved Sir John Harvie knight Governor and the rest of our Councill of and for our Colony of Virginia to permit and suffer him and them with there said shipps boates merchandizes cattle mar-

riners servants and such as shall willingly accompanie or bee imployed by them from time to time freely to repaire and trade to and againe in all the foresaid parts and places as they shall thinke fitt and their occation shall require without anie stopp arrest searche hinderance or molestation whatsoever as you and every of you will answer the contrary at your perrill Giveinge and by these presents granteinge unto the saied William Cleborne full power to direct and governe correct and punishe such of our Subjects as shall bee under his command in his voyadges and discoveries And for his soe doinge these shalbee a sufficient warrant. Given at our mannor of East Greenwich the 15 day of May in the Seaventh yeare of Our Reigne.

To our trusty and well beloved our Governor and Councell of Virginia and to all lieutenants of provinces and countries in America Governors and others haveinge any charge of Colonies of any of our Subjects there And to all captaines and masters of Ships and generally to all our Subjects whatsoever whom these presents doe or may concerne.

(*To be continued.*)

MAXIMILIAN GODEFROY TO LOUIS H. GIRARDIN.

Richmond G—7tre, 1816
Mercredi Soir.

Vous voyez par cette date, Monsieur et digne ami, que le retard qu'a éprouvé notre départ nous a déjà privé de l'espoir de voir réalisé un des plaisirs que nous nous etions promis dans notre projet d'excursion; celui de voir le philosophe de Monticelo; je commence à craindre un autre désappointement qui m'affligerais beaucoup; je veux dire de ne plus vous trouver dans notre route si nous ne pouvons partir dimanche matin comme je l'avais decidé. Mais quels que soient les efforts que j'ai faits et qui en vérité ont Epuisé le reste de mes forces; je

me vois arrivé à la fin de mon mercredi ayant encore de l'ouvrage par dessus les yeux. Ne concluez par delà pourtant que je fasse fortune ici. Le prestige s'est éclipsé depuis 19 jours; car lorsqu'il a été question *D'Argent,* et pour les *Banques* et pour la *Court House* cet Esprit mercantile, qui accable le génie et la délicatesse, s'est montré aussi rude et aussi hydeux ici qu'ailleurs. Des deux cents gourdes que j'esperais pour les dessins des Banques, on m'en a envoyé *cent*—pour prévenir ma demande. Des deux cents gourdes qui j'ai demandés après avoir été *officillement* questionné sur *ce que je demanderais,* on m'a rabbattu ignoblement 50$—le doct^{r} Brockenborough m'a cependant dit qu'il ne pensait pas que cette différence put être un objet de difficulté—mais quoiqu'il en Soit je compte bien être traité *Baltimoriquement* ici, comme dans le lieu de ma résidence; cela me décourage; parcequ'il résulte de cet essay fait dans un Etat où les manieres sont plus *grandes,* qu'on n'y sait pas mieux apprécier ce qu'il en coûte pour acquérir des Talens, et qu'on n'y sait pas qu'il n'est pas donné a *chacun d'aller à Corinthe.* L'ouvrage que j'ai entrepris pour les réparations interieures et exterieures, et pour les plantations et clôture du Square n'est fini que *d'aujourd'hui.* Si encore avec l'excès de travail que cela m'a causé je n'avais pas a trembler qu'aussitot que j'aurais le dos tourné, *Paine,* le surintendant, qui ne peut me tromper. Sur son caractére et ses dispositions secrettes, n'employe tous les moyens possibles ou pour disputer de mes travaux, ou pour multiplier les obstacles, ou pour faire le Docteur et qu'enfin ce qui Sera Exécuté ne le Soit mal; Si, dis-je, je n'avais pas ce plan de cabale trop clairement dévellopé dedans ma prévoyance, je me consolerais aisément de la mauvaise affaire que j'ai faite en venant ici pour une somme si indigne.

Mais quand je m'exprime ansi, je Sais que le gouverneur avait les mains liés Sur ce chapitre, et qu'il a manifesté lui même le chagrin de me voir entrainé à un Si mauvais travail pour une Si misérable Compensation. Aussi mes plaintes ne portent point Sur cet objet. Mais je ne Serais pas Surpris que

les gens qui Savent que je ne puis de louer Liberalité ne me decrient peutêtre pour Sauver leur lezinerie.

Je Suis tourmenté de Sortir d'ici, d'abord parceque j'y Succombe Sous le poids du travail, par une saison fatigante, et aussi par l'impatience ou je me sens d'être persécuté 5 *ou* 6 *fois* par jour pour fournir des détails qui ne peuvent être donnés qu'après que le tout ensemble est en Harmonie—comme si j'avais quelques paires d'yeux et de mains de *rechange*—ce qui demande plus particulierement de la patience, c'est non pas L'ignorance de ceux qui croyent que tout cela se jette en moule; mais c'est la *malice* de ceux qui venant tomber sur mon dos 40 fois dans une Semaine et me trouvant chaque fois absorbé dans mon travail et tout en nage, n'en contiennent pas moins leurs impertinentes indiscretions et leurs demandes fatiguantes.

C'en est assez de mes Boutades—mais Si j'ai a revenir à Richmond, ce ne Sera pas au même prix—j'observerai au Surplus pour L'Honneur de la virginie dont la réputation est noble au loin qu'il est vrai qu'en ce moment la ville est presque déserte et que par consequent les arts y sont abandonné au mob.

Je me réjouis, et Ma^{de} G. partage Sincèrement ces Sentimens en apprenant par votre Lettre de Walburn, de 25 dernier, que votre Santé S'est raffermie Si vîte et si bien—peutêtre le parti que vous avez pris d'acheter votre ferme pour y passer désormais vos Etés est il un plan Salutaire. Si malgré la Salubrité générale, elle n'est pas placée dans quelque Site qui puisse y faire exception—mais vous Savez mieux que moi ce qu'il vous faut et ce quil a été bon de faire; aussi j'Espère que ce tout est pour le mieux.

Au moment où je vous écris il m'est encore impossible de pouvoir être sûr de partir dimanche—dans tous les cas vendredi prochain (en 8) nous Serons certainement dans le Stage. Si donc vous ne nous voyez pas par le Stage de dimanche vous pouvez être sûr de nous rencontrer par le Suivant, car je n'entreprendrai rien de plus pour le moment. Si l'occasion S'en presentait, tant je suis excedé.

Well—Si vos Gens de Staunton veulent un plan de Capitol, de ville etc., en revenant du pont naturel je leur donnerai tout le tems qu'ils désireront: mais pourvû qu'on me traite plus Liberalement que je ne l'a été à Richmond. J'ai accepté les conditions de Richmond pour reprendre à la Confiance du gouvernement et pour avoir une occasion de voir cette ville et de m'y faire mieux connaitre—maintenant il faut que la virginie m'employe pour le Chapitre de la marmite—à tout hazard permettez moi de vous prier de parler de moi à vos paysans.

S'il n'y a pas d'indiscrétion nous nous presenterons toujours à Monticelo et si nous n'y pouvons rencontrer le proprietaire nous Saluerons du souvenir Le genius loci.

Il est minuit—depuis 19 jours ou 3 Semaines je n'ai point de repos ne pouvant dormir pendant mes nuits—cependant quelque plaisir que j'eusse a prolonger ma veillée ici avec vous comme cette Lettre est assez longue je vais la terminer beaucoup plutôt que je ne le voudrais—ce ne Sera pas toutefois sans vous presenter les voeux et les complimens de M^me^ G. et de notre Eliza, qui a passé la journée avec Miss Cole et vos petites—quant à moi, j'espère que vous me connaissez assez déjà pour croire au vif interêt que m'inspire tout ce qui vous concerne, et par conséquent a L'extrême dèsir que j'ai de vous revoir pour vous réiterer personellement L'assurance du respectueux attachement avec lequel je suis toujours,

Mon cher et excellent ami votre devoué,

Maxim^n^ Godefroy.

quand nous nous reverrons nous parlerons *Ecoles militaires*—puis des nuages qui couvrent L'Horizon politique—puis des malheurs qui Eprouvent L'amerique du Sud, quand elle pourrait être si grande.

J'ai fait à Miss Cole votre recommendation sur l'Histoire de Virginie, je vais la lui rappeler et quand elle l'aura retirée de chez M. Wirt, et que nous partirons je m'en chargerai avec plaisir.

BOOK NOTE.

Old Baltimore. By Annie Leakin Sioussat. Published under the auspices of Maryland Society of the Colonial Dames of America, in honor of the author. New York: Macmillan Co., 1931.

In honoring the author of this volume, the Maryland Society of the Colonial Dames have honored themselves by adding yet another volume to the historical works heretofore published under their auspices. "This is the story of Baltimore's first century, from its founding in 1729 to the Centennial Anniversary. These first hundred years were stirring times, covering as they did the struggles of the early settlers, French and Indian conflict, the Revolution, and the War of 1812. Gallant worthies in scarlet velvet and powdered wigs, generals with claking spurs, statesmen whose names made early American history, lovely ladies who shone at balls—all these played their part in bringing about the glory of Baltimore.

Much of the material of this book has been taken from authentic stories handed down in old Baltimore families, letters cherished for a century and a half, old diaries and public records. Baltimore's sturdy beginnings, her early churches, her schools, her social life, her commerce, her fine estates—these mark the metamorphosis of the straggling village of Baltimore Town into an important city.

Old Baltimore is the most substantial contribution to local history in many years, and it is essentially a social history, in the wider sense. As is shown by the extensive bibliography (pp. 227-238) the narrative has been skilfully woven from many and diverse sources, the whole making a vivid picture of life as it was during the earlier years of our city's being. A few slips in proof reading have been noticed, especially in the matter of personal names, but none of any great moment. In a recent review it was suggested that the story of the migrations of Baltimore Town was borrowed from Scharf. As a matter of fact this story written for and read before the Maryland Historical Society by the Rev. George Armistead Leakin some years before it was borrowed, without credit, by Scharf!

This book is a welcome addition to our Marylandia and will doubtless find a permanent place among our lesser Archives.

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